

The Chicago Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1916.

THE BRAINS OF THE ARMY.

Most Americans, whether pacifist or militarist, we suppose, derive some comfort in these warlike times from the existence of the American general staff. It sounds businesslike. Behind it in the background is the war college, which sounds sinister. The best men in the military art are by implication in the general staff. To doubt it is to doubt the great American race. It is the brains of the army.

At least it is supposed to be. It is not. It is, to use the words of an anonymous writer in the Military Historian and Economist, "a sort of impotent information office attached to the war college." It no longer has charge of recruiting depots. It has nothing to do with military prisons. All plans and details of military fortifications of the United States are withheld from it. It has no longer in peace time anything to do with the practical questions of national defense,

Of course, it has control over certain things. It has the supremely important function of the appointment and discharge of veterinarians. It may grant leaves of absence; it has charge of the distribution of books, of the sale of military stores to civilians, etc.

The general staff was organized to be the brains of the army. But it was strangled in babyhood, before it had time or opportunity to become effective. Politics strangled it. The army is not run by the secretary of war. It is run by the bureau chiefs in the war department. Why these men wanted to eliminate the general staff is made clear in a paragraph by this writer.

"Did Senator X want a contract for blankets and shoes for his constituents? Certainly, the quartermaster general could arrange that. And by the bye, could the senator help along a certain amendment to the army appropriation bill? Did Congressman V want a coast fort built or a fat contract for barracks let in his district? Certainly—this or that chief could arrange that, etc."

The bureau chiefs had a motive for wanting to control the army just as certain other political chieftains in government service want to control. It is good money and a good job and power. But it is not efficiency.

Just how expensive this good money and these fat jobs and these powerful political organizations of the bureau chiefs will be to the United States cannot be known until there is a war. For together they not only can suppress but they have suppressed such information as would benefit sincere legislators in an effort to reorganize the army. They can and do suppress uncomfortable facts and uncomfortable men.

"When the question of national defense became a popular issue," continues the writer, "there was naturally a fear by the bureau clifefs that the pot of army sentiment would boil over and some inkling of the facts might reach the public. The danger to the bureaucrats was grave, but a remedy was near at hand; an order was obtained from the president that no officer of the army or navy should discuss in public or write for publication on national defense. The whole movement was steered into popular channels, while the greatest menace to national defense, our military disorganization, was left as carefully guarded as a sacred totem stick."

Perhaps a majority of thinking people in the United States knew months ago that we had a hopelessly inadequate army. But we thought what we had was good. Now it turns out that the general staff is a figurehead, a figure on a pole, a clay god behind which the expensive bureaucrats are hiding.

SECRETARY BAKER WARMLY DEFENDS WILSON POLICIES

Audience of 2,500 Held in Rapt Attention as He Tells of Democratic Results.

ATTY. F. P. GUILFOILE LAUDS STATE TICKET

The democrats of Waterbury opened their campaign last evening with a rousing rally in the Auditorium at which Newton D. Baker, secretary of which Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, was the principal orator, Frank P. Guilfoile candidate for lieutenant governor also spoke. The hall was practically filled there being at least 2,500 enthusiastic Wilson supporters and a number of ladies in the audience.

Reaches City At Night.

Secretary Baker, who arrived in Waterbury between 7 and 8 o'clock in the evening, notwithstanding a purported interview at The Elton during the afternoon printed in The Evening Democrat, was at his best and held the interest of his audience thruout his address being frequently interrupted by bursts of applause whenever the president was referred to or a telling point

when he arrived in the city Secretary Baker was met by a reception committee headed by the mayor and taken to The Elton. From The Elton the speakers and reception committee, proceded by Fulton's American band, drove thru some of the principal streets of the city and then to the Auditorium. Here they were greeted with cheers and lots of red fire.

"Speak Up Martin."

"Speak Up Martin."

Chairman T. J. Brennan of the democratic town committee called the meeting to order and introduced the mayor as the presiding officer. The mayor said that he had been requested to ask that the band play a number of selections while the audience was arriving and being seated. Evidently the leader did not hear him and there was silence for a moment broken at last by a voice shouting: "Speak up Martin, so they can hear you."

After a selection by the band the mayor introduced Atty. Francis P. Guilfoile, nominee for lieutenant governor, who was received with prolonged applause and cheers.

Atty. Guilfoile's Address.

Atty. Guilfoile said in part: "Mr. Chairman, Mr. Secretary, Ladies and Gentlemen: This is the first opportunity the democratic party has had to present to the citizens its reasons for the continuance of its administration. I'm glad to see so many here in the

(Continued on Page Three.)

SECRETARY BAKER **DEFENDS WILSON**

(Continued From Page One.)

largest hall in the city to hear a member of the cabinet, Secretary Baker. I'm not going to take your time in telling you about Secretary Baker but I cannot resist the temptation to say that we are proud to have so distinguished a man with us.

"My friends I have been honored by my party with the nomination for the honored position of lieutenant governor. Many years ago Waterbury had a lieutenant governor but it's a long time since Greene Kendrick held that office. My party, on no soficitation of mine has honored not only myself but the city of Waterbury by nominating me. Born in Waterbury a part and parcel of the state, I am deeply interested in my city's interests and my state and am willing and ready to do all in my power for both city and commonweath. "Shortly after I left college I was urged to accept the nomination for representative and did so. You elected me and I did my best in the office. Later you sent me to the constitutional convention which I considered the highest possible honor you could have given me.

Reforms Accomplished.

'In that convention we accomplished much toward many of the reforms you now enjoy. In those days the state was in the grip of a mighty boss. He lived in Torrington and was king of the state. Nothing came out of Hartford without his sanction.

"Then from the convention came the public utilities commission which will surely give you, better public service than you now enjoy. Another feature in the workmen's compensation act. It is not all that we want it to be but is a step in the right direction.

Democrats For Reform.

"The democratic party has always been a party of reform and has always worked for a broader and more liberal life for the average man thruout the state. We have always tried to make life better and more worth the living for all men.

Lauds Platform.

Mr. Guilfoile then discust the demo-cratic platform, saying that it has many good points, among them be

Greatest Since Jefferson,

He declared that Woodrow Wilson is the greatest constructive president since the days of Thomas Jefferson and the most tried and harast president since the days of Abraham Lincoln. "Men on this side want one course of action, on the other side men urge another course," said the speaker, but our great president salls the ship of state in the middle course and keeps the country safe and prosperous."

At the close of Atty. Guilfoile's address the mayor introduced Secretary Baker in a brief speech during which he spoke of the great work which the present administration has accomplished and repeated the statement of Atty. Guilfoile that Wilson is the greatest constructive president since the days of Jefferson.

Secretary Baker's Address.

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Secretary Baker's address in part follows:

"Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:—As I came into your city this afternoon I learned that there were two political meetings in this city. Your distinguished fellow citizen and once my fellow citizen, for he once lived in Ohio, William H. Taft, is speaking here. I'm glad to tell you how much I like him. I have his personal friendship. I think he has been one of the greatest ex-presidents we have ever had. I didn't agree with Mr. Taft while he was president, but I admire him greatly for the wonderful amount of good he has done as a private citizen.

"Whose Man Is Hughes?"

"When I heard that Mr. Taft was making a political speech I had another thought. Mr. Taft is speaking for Mr. Hughes here and Mr. Roosevelt is speaking for Mr. Hughes somewhere else. Now who's candidate is Mr. Hughes?" (a voice) "Nobody's." "That's a hard thing to find out. Mr. Hughes won't tell who's candidate he is.

he is.

"Mr. Taft and Mr. Roosevelt are two widely different kinds of men. Mr. Taft says Hughes is his kind of a man for president. Mr. Roosevelt says Mr. Hughes is his kind of a man. Hughes says nothing. He's perfectly willing to be kist on both cheeks at the same time.

Europe and America.

"While I was in New London last evening I watched the moon rise. I said to myself, 'I don't know if there's a man up there or not but if there is, I wonder what he thinks as he looks over this world. Then I fancied myself up there with the man in the moon and I looked across the ocean to war-ridden Europe. I saw the fair lands desolated, the beautiful cities in ruins, the battlefields strewn with dead and wounded, a thousand to the acre in many places. I saw the farms deserted and in the streets poverty stricken and miserable people wandering hither and you not knowing where to go and having no place to stay.

"I saw women and children working the fields and factories. Women sitting at the huge lathes turning out

mentioned good roads extension work, economy of administration, and other important points. He assured his audience that the nominees on the state ticket will if elected see to it that not one dollar of public money is spent that is not necessary.

Eulogizes State Ticket.

Atty. Guilfoile then spoke in eulogistic terms of the nominees on the state ticket and praised the administration of Woodrow Wilson to whom he attributed the great era of prosperity the country is now enjoying.

Greatest Since Jefferson,

He declared that Woodrow Wilson is the greatest constructive president since the days of Thomas Jefferson and the most tried and harast president since the days of Abraham Lincoln. "Men on this side want one course of action, on the other side men urge another course," said the speaker, but our great president sails the ship of the selent man who thinks and votes will decide against any change.

Busy With Big Things,

Busy With Big Things.

"For three and one-half years the administration has been busy about big things and our opponents are criticizing us for little things. If your uncle should write you into his will for \$10,000 would you criticize his handwriting?

"This administration has accomplished a vast amount of good for the country. It has met and solved great problems for the benefit of all the people. It began first to reform the financial system. The history of the past forty years shows that when we were prosperous there would from some source come the rumor that money was tight. Then came panics during which the people of the country, except perhaps those who have large stores of this world's goods, suffered.

Glass-Owen Bill.

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"The first act of the present administration was the passage of the Glass-Owen bill, which took the control of the land from the private banks and prevented the pyramiding of reserves. Under the old law banks were required to have a reserve equal to their deposits so that they could pay the depositors when desired. They were allowed to send their reserves to other banks thus making them no longer reserves but deposits. For instance, you might deposit your money in a Waterbury bank, which would deposit its reserve in a New Haven bank. This bank in turn would call this money its reserve, and deposit it perhaps in a Boston bank, which in turn would deposit if with a Wall street bank, which would use if for speculation. "Then perhaps you would want to draw out your money and the bank would tell you that they would have to send to New Haven for it. The New Haven bank would send to Boston and the Boston bank to Wall street, where they would be informed that the money had been loaned to manufacturers and if you drew it back there would be no money for the manufacturers and a panic would result. This cannot happen under the new law.

Elastic Curremey.

Elastic Currency.

"Our currency has been made elastic under the new law. We are now the financial center of the world instead of England, where formerly the great bank controlled in large measure the financial business of the world. If the administration had done nothing else than this one thing it would be entitled to be retained in power. The man who really did it is Woodrow Wilson.

"What does Mr. Hughes say about it? He has not found a single thing in the administration of which he can say a good word. He overlooks the big things and criticizes little unimportant matters.

"Revision of the tariff is another

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reform made by the Wilson administration. It is impossible to tell how the Underwood tariff will work with the present world conditions existing. If business was normal we could easily ascertain. One thing the Underwood law is doing is to furnish all the funds needed for the business of the government and it has taken the taxes off a number of things which under the old tariff were made very expensive.

Income Tax.

"Another feature of the present administration is the income tax which places the burden of taxation on those who can afford to pay it and reduces it for those less fortunate. Mr. Hughes says that he believes in the principle of the tax but doesn't like the way we went at it. He urged New York to vote against the amendment altho he believes in the principle of it. He believes in the principle of the eighthour law but doesn't like the Adamson bill.

hour law but doesn't like the Adamson bill.

"What I want for a president is a man who not only believes in principles but practises what he believes.

"Mr. Hughes says that the president and congress were cowardly when they past the Adamson bill. Let me tell you that the railroad managers of the country came to Washington and fought the bill tooth and nail. When they found that there was danger it would pass they went to Wall street and some of the most influential financiers of the land came to the capital and worked against the measure.

Wilson's Bravery.

"The great railroads and financiers of the country exercize a powerful influence politically, but in face of this fact and despite their determined opposition, President Wilson went ahead and urged the passage of the bill and secured it, too. If there's anything cowardly in that I fail to see it. Moral courage, the courage that makes a man stand up against great odds and contend for what he believes to be right, regardless of the danger that it may mean his downfall, is the highest kind of courage and Woodrow Wilson possesses this in a very marked degree.

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'Think back, you older men in this large audience. Think back thru the Taft administration, that of Roosevelt, McKinley and Cleveland. Can you recall any that has accomplished such great things for the country under such trying conditions as this one? No you cannot. There has been none. The constructive work of the Wilson administration is wonderful, unique, magnificent and unequalled.

'What does Mr. Hughes propose to do? If there is a republican or progressive in this audience who can tell what his program is, I'll let him have half the rest of my time to tell it. There is no definite program to be spoken of in connection with Mr. Hughes.

The Mexican Problem.

"The Mexican Problem.

"The administration is being criticized for its policy on the Mexican problem. We had a revolution once. Mexico has one now. One of the cardinal principles of the declaration of independence is that any people has the right to change its form of government when the majority so desire. We did just that thing in 1775. Mexico is trying to do it now. Suppose Louis XVI of France had said to Rochambeau, who came over here with 5,000 men and helped us win our liberty, go over and intervene to prevent that revolution? Where would our liberty be We might still be vassals of England. The same conditions exist in Mexico. President Wilson is too wise to make any such mistake. Mexica must work out her salvation as the colonists did in this country.

The War in Europe.

The War in Europe.

"We are being criticized for the administration's policy regarding the warring nations of Europe. We have enjoyed three and one half years of peace and prosperity despit the fact that war clouds hover over our sister lands across the sea. We could be in it or out of it as we saw fit. The president in his wisdom has kept us out of it and when the war ends and peace comes we will be in a position to be of aid and assistance to those whom war has left desolate.

"Gentlemen, I believe the voters of this land will retain Woodrow Wilson in the White house for four years more."

The New York Times NEW YORK, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1916.

THE COUNCIL OF DEFENSE.

The formation of the Council of National Defense, the labors of which the President has practically put in operation by naming the members of the advisory commission of civilians, should be an important step toward real preparedness. To put the country in a state of readiness for war, in case war is forced upon it, was the object of the section of the Army Appropriation bill providing for the establishment of this council. It is primarily a military measure and the Council of Defense will co-operate with the Naval Consulting Board in promoting industrial mobilization, in making preparations for the employment of the industrial and transportation machinery of the whole country by the national Government in case of need. That its labors may also be beneficial in times of peace is not to be doubted. They will tend to systematization and organization. It is considered important also that the creation of this council and the Naval Consulting Board will tend to open a direct channel of communication between the scientific workers of the country and the business men on the one hand, and, on the other, between both and the various departments of the Government.

The burden of responsibility for the conduct of the work of the council will rest chiefly upon the civil officials among its members, the Secretaries of State, War, and the Navy particularly, and the appointed representatives of the army and navy. Upon the degree of seriousness with which they take up this new work, and the efficiency they develop, its success or failure must depend. The civilian members named by the President will have less responsibility. But there are men among them whose special knowledge and ripe experience ought to be of great value.



The Capitol, Washington.

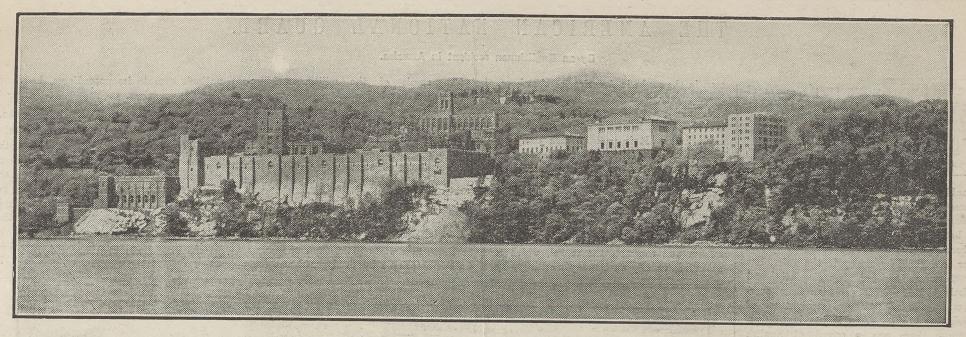
THE MANCHESTER GUARDIAN, OCTOBER 3, 1916 -



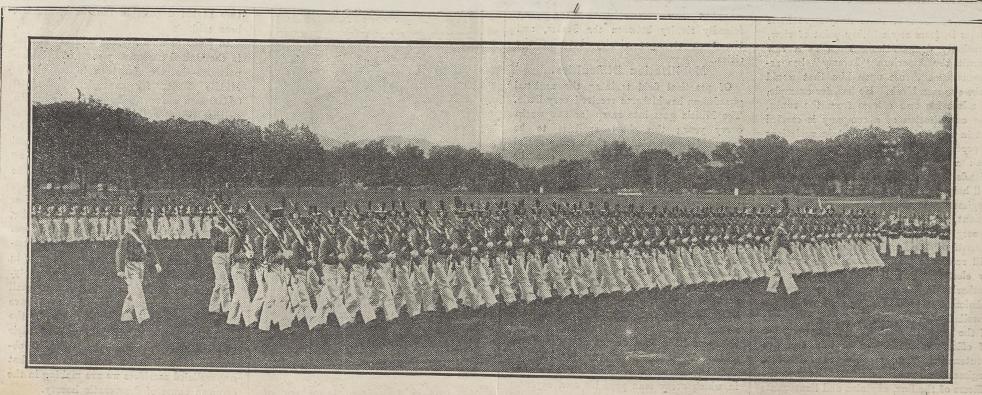
The Wilson Cabinet in Session.

[Underwood.

Next to the President is Mr. McAdoo (Treasury); next but one to Mr. McAdoo is Mr. Daniels (Navy). Mr. Lansing (Secretary of State) is in white.



The United States Military Academy, West Point.



Commencement Week at West Point. Parade of the Cadets.

[Topical



The President and Mrs. Wilson.

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OCCASION

Saves the Day for Wilson at Tremont Temple Rally—Gives **Explanation of Mexican Policy** That Satisfies the Audience, and Says Hughes Echoes Roosevelt.

CANDIDATE MANSFIELD GIVES UNION LABOR TALK

By JAMES C. WHITE.

ewton D. Baker, who before he became secretary of war in the cabinet of President Wilson was a very successful Democratic mayor of the city of Cleveland, saved the day for his chief late last night at the joint Harvard student-plain people rally, which was held in Tremont Temple.

Harvard student-plain people rally, which was held in Tremont Temple. Stepping to the front of the platform, which previously had been heavily encumbered with free verse campaign speeches by Thomas P. Riley and Frederick W. Mansfield, Mr. Baker began with a eulogy of Boston and New England and the people in one-syllable words, which gathered to him an audience whose ear drums were still throbbing with the previous reverberations. And then for an hour and a half, despite the restive shiftings of former Mayor John F. Fitzgerald, who was billed to follow him, Mr. Baker held his audience with a eulogy of the Wilson administration and with an attack on the Hughes campaign and methods in general, without once raising his voice above a conversational tone.

To his listeners, who broke through frequently with applause, he pictured President Wilson as the man in a million who, among other things, was working out the golden rule policy in Mexico, and Mr. Hughes as a man whose speaking was done wholly by Col. Roosevelt.

Mexican Policy Motive.

Mr. Baker's explanation of the real

Mr. Baker's explanation of the real motive back of the Mexican polcy was received with relief even by some of the gentlemen on the platform, who showed visible signs of nervousness when the President's spokesman announced he was going to talk on Mexico. Beginning with Mexico under Diaz he outlined to his audience the condition of the 14,000,000 peons in that country, conditions when finally roused them to rebel under the leadership of Madero. Then he introduced Huerta on the scene as the arch devil of the country, the man Madero had been advised to kill, but he had refused.

"I have been accused," Baker said, "of having said Huerta had Madero assassinated. I have never said that, but I have said that Huerta did move Madero from prison to prison and that while he was being moved on Huerta's orders and without sufficient guard, he was shot by Huerta's soldiers. When that had been accomplished Huerta had the insolence to wire Mr. Taft for recognition.

"Recently Mr. Hughes has said that if Huerta had been recognized the trouble would have been over. Yes, it would, for where Diaz used whips Huerta would have lashed the peons with scorpions."

pions."

Then, skipping lightly over the attempts of Mr. Wilson to oust Huerta and the attempts to secure a salute for the flag, Mr. Baker explained that practically all the South American and Central American countries had recognized Countries had properly the Countries of the Mr. Tarted States. nized Carranza before the United States did.
"Keep Militia on Border."

"Keep Militia on Border."

"How long are we going to stand all this? The raids into our country will start as soon as the militia is removed. "Well, we can intervene with a half million men, or we can keep the militia down there and let the Mexicans work out their own salvation. Our own constitution," he continued, "has something to say about the right of a people to change their form of government as they desire, and there is also the Golden Rule to be considered.

"Today, as a result of the policy followed of consulting the South American countries, instead of being regarded as a bully, we are establishing wider and firmer trade relations."

In criticising the Hughes campaign and the affiliation of the Republican candidate with Col. Roosevelt, Mr. Baker at no time said anything which could be directly charged as denunciation, but the inference was unmistakable.

"Isn't it so," he said, jeaning down to his audience, "that since the beginning of this campaign we have been unable to find out what Mr. Hughes thinks except by reading what Mr. Roosevelt says?

"Now that plan of campaign," he continued, "has serious disadvantages."

reacht by reading what Mr. Roosevelt says?

"Now that plan of campaign," he continued, "has serious disadvantages." Then he entertained his audience with an explanation of the only possible three reasons why men should suppress their thoughts in a campaign, "either that they don't know enough to have opinions, or because they fear they will alienate votes, or because they want to do something if they get in and fear that if they tell it in advance they won't be able to get in."

"I am inclined to think," Mr. Baker said, "that Mr. Hughes is inarticulate because he fears that if he articulates he will disarticulate his support."

Hughes Criticisms.

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Hughes Criticisms.

Then he charged Mr. Hughes with simply nibbling at the great Progressive platform of 1912. "Mr. Hughes has lighted no standards," he said; "he is leading us nowhere. He has criticised the removal of Ambassador Herrick, he has criticised the removal of Mr. Durand as the director of the census, he has his amendmends which he is desirous of adding to the federal reserve, to the tariff and to the rural credit legislation." He also charged Mr. Hughes with having shifted his position on the Adamson railroad bill. In passing, Mr. Baker declared that Col. Roosevelt was the first chief executive to suggest an eighthour day for railroad men, something which, Mr. Baker said, "had no doubt slipped his memory for the time being." "Col. Roosevelt also believes," said Mr. Baker, "that the President should have done something different about the Lusitania incident. He recently voiced the idea that all German merchant ships should have been seized. A newspaper has called his attention to the fact that the President had no more right to seize the German ships in question, than to seize Prof. Muensterberg's watch.

Wilson Preserved Peace.

"Now what has Mr. Wilson really."

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"Now what has Mr. Wilson really done?" asked the secretary. "In exceedingly delicate and difficult circumstances with all mankind in arms, with every woman in every European city wearing black, he has kept us out of war. The lot of all neutral nations has been very delicate; but he has preserved peace. I suppose Mr. Roosevelt thinks that the country would have been better if we had sent our men over there to take the part of either England or France, which ever country he happened to be supporting at the time, so that when it was all over great days would be set apart for sorrowing women folks to make a pilgrimage to the graves.
"But what has been saved to us has "But what has been saved to us has

been the right when the great peace comes to sit at the council board and help to make it a real enduring peace and not a mere passing truce."

Earlier in his speech Mr. Baker eulogized Mr. Wilson for the federal reserve, the rural credit, the national child labor laws and other pieces of legislation, explaining the purpose of each in detail, A Harvard torchlight parade of some 300 students was held preliminary to the rally. President Claggert of the Harvard Wilson Club, as a result, had the honor of being temporary chairman and of introducing Gen. Charles H. Cole as permanent chairman. Gen. Cole was again given a reception which was the equal of any given during the evening. He spoke effectively and carnestly to his audience in favor of Wilson.

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TUESDAY, OCT 10, 1916

DAY IN BOST

Gives Talk at City Club on "Industrial Preparedness"

Addresses Matthew Hale's Wilson Progressive League

By M. E. HENNESSY

Sec of War Newton D. Baker passed yesterday in this city and left for New York on the midnight train. He came as the Administration's spokesman for

as the Administration's spokesman for last night's ratification meeting of the Democratic State and National tickets. He spent an hour or so sightseeing in the forenoon, was a luncheon guest at the City Club in the early afternoon, spoke at a Wilson headquarters rally at Matthew Hale's Wilson Progressive League, 27 School st. at 2 o'clock, motored out to see the new Tech buildings, afterward dined with an old friend, Prof Frankfurter of Harvard, and made a long speech at the Democratic meeting in the evening at Tremont Temple.

The Secretary of War came to Boston alone. After breakfast he read the morning papers and then strolled about Boston Common. At 11 a m he was back at his suite at the Touraine, where he walked to the City Club, where 100 or more prominent Bostonians shook his hand, broke bread with him and listened to his talk on "Industrial Preparedness."

Lieut Gov Calvin Coolidge, a Republican, presided at the luncheon, a non-mentistran affair. Souveral leading Down.

lican, presided at the luncheon, a non-partisan affair. Several leading Demopartisan affair. Several leading Demo-crats and independents sat at the head table at the luncheon and others were distributed about the other tables in the lining room. Among them were Fred-prick W. Mansfield, candidate for Gov-prnor; John F. Moors, Gen Charles H. Cole, Collector Billings, Gen Pearson, Michael J. O'Leary, chairman of the Democratic State Committee; J. Mitcher-Falvin, Joseph A. Conry, Joseph J. Sin-nott, doorkeeper of the National House of Representatives, and Congressman Gallivan.

Says Ohio Will Be Democratic

Sec Baker told the newspaper men who chatted with him at his hotel in the

who chatted with him at his hotel in the forenoon that he believed Wilson is roing to be reelected and that he was confident that his own State would go for the Democratic Presidential ticket.

"And the thing which will elect him is the fact that he has kept us out of war," said he, with emphasis. "Everywhere I go I hear people say that they will vote for Mr Wilson for that reason."

Mr Baker said that he had done some pampaigning in Kentucky and his observations led him to believe that Kentucky will remain in the Democratic column.

"I have also campaigned in Maine this year," he observed with a smile, and a twinkle in his eye. "Whether it was that I remained too long or did not stay long enough in the Pine Tree State, I have not been able to find out." He declined to discuss the revival of the German U boat campaign, but said that the United States was better pre-tared for a major war today than it has ever been. The situation on the Mexican border is such that it will be necessary to keep troops down there for some time, he ritated. As to what troops would replace the Massachusetts troops on the border, he said that Gen Funtion was the man to answer that question.

Mistaken for a Foreigner

Sec Baker told the City Club members at the luncheon that a law should be hassed to compel every American citizen passed to compel every American citizen to visit Boston and make a pilgrimage to the shrines of the great men who founded Plymouth and Boston and those who fought at Lexington and Bunker Hill, and to visit also Faneuil Hall, the Did North Church, the Old South Meeting House and the scene of the Boston Tea Party.

He told a little incident which happened to him yesterday as he sat down in a bench on the Common at the foot of the Shaw Monument.

"A man sat a few feet away from me on the same bench as I was admiring he Shaw memorial," said Mr Baker. "I noticed that he was having some little difficulty in lighting his pipe and he looked sad as he gave it up. I saw that he had run out of matches. "Being a smoker myself, I sympathized with him and offered him a light. He sceepted and thanked me in broken English for my courtesy. Then he struck up a conversation, asking if I thought he Red Sox would win today. I told rim that I didn't know anything about baseball. He looked at me pityingly and raid: 'I see you are a foreigner.'"

See Baker said that America had learned many lessons from the European war and had profited by what it had learned. He stated that the Administration had put into operation a National defense scheme which will be of reat benefit to the country in the event of war.

The National Defense Commission, he wide head was a state of the country in the event of war. to visit Boston and make a pilgrimage

Government.

Army and Navy Programs

He told of the Army and Navy programs authorized by Congress and said that, when these are carried out, America will be in a strong position to defend

that, when these are carried out, America will be in a strong position to defend itself. How far this country will go in the preparedness line, he declared, would depend on what kind of a peace came out of the present European war. He pointed out some of the difficulties this country would find itself in in the event of a big foreign war, especially in the making gunpowder, the basis of which is nitric acid, which is made from saltpeter, imported from Chile. To remedy this situation, he said, Congress had made an appropriation of \$20,000,000 for a plant.

In addition to being able to get the men and keep them supplied in the field, a Nation must have the support of its people, he said.

"In the event of a major war," said the Secretary, "we must have a mobilization not only of the troops, but of the manhood and womanhood and childhood of the country. Everyone must do his or her share."

Mr Baker paid a tritute to the General Staff of the Army and to Ellihu Root, under whom, he said, the study of the present scheme of National defense as cutlined by the General Staff was begun. He praised the spirit of the National Guard on the bordfr or in readiness to go there, and said that he had more trouble with the stay-at-homes than he did with the men who volunteered for service.

When the mobilization began he found that many of the trained clerks in the war Department and other affiliated departments were in the Militia, and the only thing for him to do was to excuse them from service, as it would have broken down the efficiency of the department to allow them to absent themselves in the field.

Talks Politics to Progressives

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When the Secretary of War arrived at the Wilson Progressive headquarters, where Matthew Hale conducts noonday

rallies, he found about 100 men listening to Henry Clay Peters, a member of the organization. A man on the sidewalk with a megaphone was announcing that Sec of War Baker was speaking inside and invited everybody to go in and hear

Sec of War Baker was speaking listice and invited everybody to go in and hear him.

Mr Peters didn't recognize the member of President Wilson's Cabinet and one of the attaches of the headquarters had to tug at the coat-tails of the namesake of the great Kentuckyian before he gave way to Mr Baker.

Finally Mr Peters introduced the Secretary of War to the gathering. They waxed enthusiastic as the Secretary mounted a big flat-top desk and began an attack on Republican doctrines.

At the close of his speech he said that he would be glad to answer questions, and several volleys, all friendly, however, greeted him. The following dialogue took place:

An elderly woman in black: "Mr Secretary, don't you think that Mr Wilson should have given an intimation to the Kaiser, when Mr Bryan got out of the Cabinet, that it would be a good idea if Ambassador Bernsdorff were recalled? It could have been stated that, owing to the strain of the war, Count Bernsdorff was suffering from nervous prostration, and that a trip to the Fatherland, it was believed, would do him good. I only want your opinion."

See Eaker (smiling): "I regret to say, madam, that I cannot answer that question. It belongs to the Department of State or the Chief Executive. It is for the diplomats to answer, not a War Secretary."

The woman in black: "Well, if Bernsdorf had been shipped home when.

Secretary."

The woman in black: "Well, if Bernsdorff had been shipped home when Bryan was forced out of the Cabinet, the war would have been over in a short He is the man who is prolonging

A man in the middle of the crowd:

"What about the Republican claim that
Wilson's foreign policy is the laughing
stock of the world?"

See Baker: "In reply to that question
I will say that the only ones who talk
that way are the fellows who want his
job. Do you get me?"

Chorus of voices: "We do," followed
by laughter and cries of "'At 'er boy."

Ammunition and Belligerents

Henry Clay Peters-"Will you kindly explain why the United States allows the sale of ammunition to the belligerents?

Sec Baker-"I shall be very glad to It's the right of every neutral and our refusal to do so would be an unneutral act, would be regarded as an affront by those we declined to sell to and might lead to serious compliaffront by those we declined to sell to and might lead to serious complications. Let me illustrate! Suppose two men down there should get into a fight. There had been bad blood between them for some time and we knew that a fight was coming off, so we all got together and made rules for the fight. Now, that's what Nations have done for many years.

"In times of peace we make rules for war and we cannot change them when the war is on. We might want to buy munitions of war ourselves some day and then we would be up against it if we should decline to sell to the belligerents now."

An elderly man in the front row, listening with his hand up to his right ear—"What about this talk of what Roosevelt and Hughes would have done if they had been President?" Sec Baker—"Well, my friend, I'm glad you asked that question. You know these Republicans can't answer until their great oracle, Col Roosevelt, speaks, Mr Hughes not excepted. They asked Mr Hughes what he would have done in the eight-hour matter and, after he had heard from Col Roosevelt and his campaign managers, he said that-er, well, he would investigate.

"And Col Roosevelt stated that, if he "Col Roose Prevident when the Lucitania"

velt and his campaign managers, he said that-er, well, he would investigate.

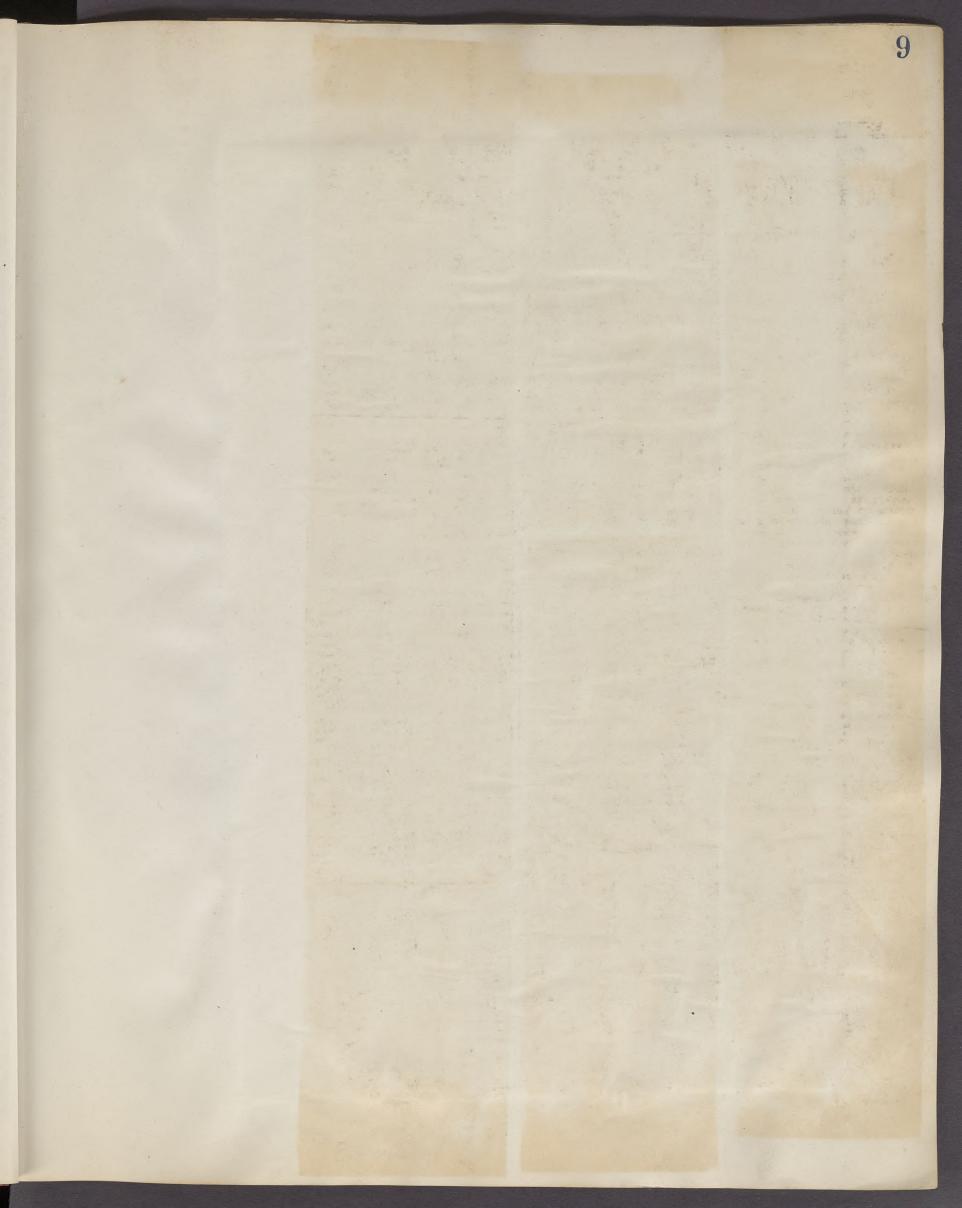
"And Col Roosevelt stated that, if he had been President when the Lucitania was sunk, he would have seized every German ship in our waters. Well, that would be a pretty how-do-you-do, wouldn't it? He would have no right to seize them. They don't belong to the German Government. They are private property, and Col Roosevelt would be no more entitled to seize them than he would to take President Wilson's watch.'

The crowd hurrahed and applauded.
A woman who said she was a Progressive—"What is President Wilson going to do about stopping this U-boat warfare right in our own waters?"

See Baker—"I must decline to discuss that question. It is not a political question. It is outside of my limited sphere.'

Mr Baker closed his speech by saying that the Old Guard, Smoot, Crane, Penrose and the rest, were still in charge of the Republican party machine, the same men who were denounced by Roosevelt in 1912 as political highwaymen, who stole the nomination for the Presidency from him.

He quoted Pres Emeritus Ellot's tribute to Wilson and said that the place for every sincere Progressive was in the ranks fighting for Wilson, a real progressive.



Oct. 12/16

THE AMERICAN LEADER

401



HON. NEWTON D. BAKER Secretary of War

A UNIFIED PATRIOTISM

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER

SECRETARY OF WAR

AM offered an opportunity to say through you and to the foreign-born people of the United States something on the subject of Americanization. I accept the invitation gratefully because I do not know any subject more important to the future of America than this great movement to stir common aspirations and ideals in the minds of all our people, native and foreign born alike.

There are certain differences among men made by nature differences of stature, of mental ability, and firmness of moral purpose. There are certain other differences which are accidental, such as race, language, place of birth, religion and political affiliation. The problem in America is not to abolish all of these artificial differences, but to leave to each man the freest and most unrestricted choice in the exercise of his mind and wishes, leaving him to choose his religion, his place of abode, his taste in literature, his amusements, all as he sees fit, but, nevertheless, to implant in each of us over and above all these differences of choice a common mind toward the destiny of America, common ideals of American life, common patriotism, and a resolution in each of us to prefer those things which affect us as human beings and members of a community over all things which merely affect us as individuals or are part of our private choice.

The process of Americanization, therefore, is not only for the foreign born but for the native born. We must all be taught to revere and strive for those things which will make America a land of justice and prosperity. So far as the foreign-born citizen is concerned he is eager to be permitted to see the way in which these ideals may be achieved. He is ready to give his strength toward helping to carry the common burden, and every move which aids a foreign-born American to subordinate the artificial distinctions between him and those among whom his lot is cast and to acquire both the full responsibility and the full privilege of Americanism is a patriotic service.

Some Now on Tour and Others Are Leaving This Week.

ASSISTANTS SPEAK ALSO

Members of the President's cabinet are active these days campaigning Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, Secretary Baker of the War Department and Secretary the Navy Department left Washington today on campaign tours, while other members of the cabinet contemplate leaving soon.

Secretary McAdoo of the Treasury Department, accompanied by Dr. Stockton Axon, brother-in-law of the President, will start this afternoon on a speechmaking circuit that will take him through Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Tennessee. Secretary McAdoo will be back at the end of the month, in time to proceed to New York to cast his ballot.

ballot.

He will speak at Peoria, Ill., October 17; at Chicago, October 18; at Fort Wayne, Ind., October 19; at La Grange, Ind., in the afternoon, and at South Bend, Ind., in the evening of October 20. Two days are to be spent in Ohio, the dates to be fixed by the democratic national committee. Following that he will proceed to Memphis, Tenn.

George R. Cooksey, private secretary to the Secretary, will be of the party.

Secretary Redfield Returns.

Secretary Redfield of the Department of Commerce returned to the city today from a week's tour through New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island and

Secretary Baker left here today to make a series of campaign speeches in various cities of New Jersey and New York. He will be away from the

capital about two weeks.

Secretary Daniels will spend the next two days on the stump in Indiana, Kentucky, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and other middle western states. He will not return to this city until November 1.

ber 1.

Postmaster General Burleson, following an address at a rally at Rockville, Md., tomorrow, will leave Washington late this week on a campaign speaking tour, which will take him through Indiana and Illinois. He will return November 1.

Secretary Wilson in Middle West.

Secretary Wilson of the Department of Labor has been campaigning through the west and middle west first of the month. He will return to Washington November 1.

Secretary Houston of the Department of Agricuture probably will leave the of Agricuture probably will leave the latter part of the week for a speaking tour through New England. Assistant Secretary Carl Vrooman is now on a tour through the middle west, having been out about a week, speaking in Illinois, Indiana and Iowa. He will speak in Indianapolis Friday and return to Washington Monday, it is expected. Secretary Lane of the Interior Department is with the American-Mexican commission at Atlantic City.

GREETINGS CABLED TO FILIPINO LEGISLATURE

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker Wish New Body Success.

President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker today cabled Governor General Harrison of the Philippines asking him to convey their greetings to the Filipino people on the occasion of the convening of the first Philippine legislature composed entirely of natives. President Wilson said:

"Will you not be good enough to con-yey to the members of the legislature. the first to meet under the new act, my most cordial greetings and best wishes, and will you not express to them the hope that the confidence that has been

nope that the confidence that has been reposed in them by the people and government of the United States will be abundantly vindicated by their whole course of action and policy.

"For myself I look forward with confidence to the growth of self-government in the Philippines under this new and happier order of things and am glad to have had a part in taking the great step in advance which has now been taken."

Greetings of Secretary Baker.

Secretary Baker joined in the greetings as expressed by the President and

ings as expressed by the President and said, in part:

"You are in the orient the successors of that Continental Congress which more than a hundred years ago established free institutions in America, and as you proceed with the work of establishing ordered justice and efficient and responsive government, your people will realize the blessing and the dignity of liberty, while the people of the United States will take pride in the vigor of their ideals successfully transplanted to another people,"

IN JOINT SESSION.

Philippine Congress Votes Message of Thanks to President Wilson.

MANILA, October 16 .- The Philippine congress was inaugurated today in the presence of 20,000 persons. Sergio Osmena and Manuel Quezon, former Filipino delegate to the United States Congress, were elected, respectively, speaker of the house and president of the senate.

Governor General Harrison read to the members of congress con-gratulatory messages from President Wilson and Newton D. Faker, Secretary of War. Mr. Harri-son then read his own message in Spanish. In it he congratulated the islands and announced that hereafter the department heads would be Fili-

pinos.
In joint session the congress voted a message of thanks to President Wilson.

THE SUN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1916.

MEXICAN INVASION WAR, IS GEN. CROWDER'S RULING

Judge Advocate of the Army Decides Status of Conflict -Wilson Nettled at Finding That Weakens Democratic Peace Slogan.

WASHINGTON. Oct. Wilson and Secretary of War Baker, according to information forthcoming from the War Department to-day, are much incensed over the fact that Brig.-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the army, holds that the United States is legally in a state of war with Mexico. Gen. Crowder says that the invasion of Mexico is a condition and not a theory

This decision from the highest legal source on matters pertaining to military operations has been rendered by Gen. Crowder to keep the recorl straight and to cover the legal procedure involved in all incidents growing out of the so-called

all incidents growing out of the so-called Mexican campaign. The Judge Advocate General's office found that the refusal to admit that a state of war exists led to such legal absurdities that light on the real status was essential. In a broad sense the Judge Advocate General's office holds that there are only three ways of killing in the eyes of the law. One is by due process of law, it is explained, which covers rebelling, &c.; one is by being in a state of war with a foreign Government, and the other is by murder. murder.

Gen. Crowder has found that various

Gen. Crowder has found that various questions have come to his official notice which virtually demanded that he define the status of the President's Mexican campaign. For example, his opinion was required on the following question: "Before what tribunal should a member of the expedition be tried for murder?"

Before answering it was necessary for Gen. Crowder to state whether the United States is or is not at war with Mexico. He decided that this question must be dealt with on the basis of a state of war.

"The fifty-eighth article of war if it

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"The fifty-eighth article of war, if tiplies," Gen. Crowder states in his ninon, "answers the question. It proles that in time of war, insurrection rebellion the crimes therein specified, liuding murder and rape, 'shall be nishable by the sentence of a general art-martial when committed by peris in the military service of the ited States."

The application of this article of war in the application of this article of war.

Glitons United States soldiers would be turned over to the authorities of Mexico for trial."

The resentment of the Administration over this decision is due particularly to the fact that it has reached the public. It was carefully suppressed for days and not intended for publication at present. It is admitted it weakens the plea "he kept us out of war."

Inquiry in War Department circles to-day showed that Gen. Crowder's decision is regarded as the only possible one in view of the actual facts.

One unpleasant effect which State Department officials fear in view of Gen. Crowder's expose is the strengthening of Carranza's demand that the "state of war" be eliminated by withdrawal of the American troops. "The fifty-eighth article of war, if it applies," Gen. Crowder states in his opinion, "answers the question. It provides that in time of war, insurrection or rebellion the crimes therein specified, including murder and rape, 'shall be punishable by the sentence of a general court-martial when committed by persons in the military service of the United States.'

"The application of this article of war

20. — President depends on the question whether or not it is 'in time of war' by reason of the field operations of the expeditionary forces in Mexico within the meaning of this article.

this article.

"It is well settled by the decision of the United States Supreme Court (the prizes cases, 67 U. S. 636) that 'a state of actual war may exist without any formal declaration of it by either party and this is true of both a civil and a foreign war.'

"Probably the best definition of war is that given by Vattel, who at the beginning of the third book in his law of nations defines war to be 'that state in which we prosecute our right by force.'

which we prosecute our right by force.

State of War Exists.

State of War Exists.

"It is thus apparent that under the law there need be no formal declaration of war, but that under the definition of Vattel a state of war exists, so far as concerns the operations of the United States troops in Mexico, by reason of the fact that the United States is prosecuting its rights by force of arms and in a manner in which war is usually conducted. The statutes which are operative only during a period of war have been interpreted as relating to a condition and not a theory.

"I am therefore of the opinion that, while war is not recognized as existing between the United States and Mexico, the actual conditions under which the field operations in Mexico are being conducted are those of actual war: That within the field of operations of the expeditionary force in Mexico it is 'time of war' within the meaning of the fifty-eighth article of war, since it could not have been intended that under such conditions United States soldiers would be turned over to the authorities of Mexico for trial."

The resentment of the Administration

Say Secretary Baker Backed View That U.S. Is "At War With Mexico"

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Oct. 23.—A dispatch from Washington to the Tribune says:
The recent decision of the judge advocate general of the army that the United States is legally and actually at war with Mexico, in the official opinion of the administration, was made at the suggestion of Secretary Baker and signed by him, it was learned today. Any effort to belittle the importance of the decision or to call it "academic" is declared by officers to be entirely at variance with the facts.

Not only did Secretary Baker recommend that authority be discovered for the opinion, as he desired to invoke martial law in the zone of Pershing's operation, but he even favored the passage of a resolution by Congress declaring that a state of war existed.

When the militia were first called out it was believed that they might be needed for service in Mexico, which is forbidden by the Constitution unless there is a state of war. Secretary Baker said he "disliked the new word 'war," but thought a resolution declaring a state of war to exist should be passed.

Army officers explain that there is a state of war, as in no other state would it be possible for Pershing to continue in Mexico.

24, 1916. OCTOBER THE SUN, TUESDAY,

BAKER O. K.'S CROWDER RULING

Judge Advocate's Finding Recorded as "War Department's Decision."

Washington, Oct. 23.—Secretary Baker, although seriously objecting to the publication of Brig-Gen. Enoch H. Crowder's opinion that the United States is in a state of war with Mexico, has officially indorsed and placed it on record as a "decision of the War Department." This was learned here to-day.

The publication of Gen. Crowder's opinion has admitted embarrassed both President Wilson and Secretary Baker. Mr. Baker has used the campaign slogan "He kept us out of war" as a doctrine in his speeches and other Cabinet members have done the same or planned to do so. It is realized that Mr. Baker is placed in a peculiarly unfortunate position when he emphasizes on the stump that there is no state of war with Mexico, knowing all the time that officially he has placed himself squarely on record as deciding that "a state of war with Mexico exists."

BAKER DENIES SLUR AT HEROES

Sought to Laud, Not Jeer, Washington Troops. He Savs

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

Detroit, Oct. 20.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to-day flatly denied he had cast aspersions on Washington's troops. Statements credited to him had compared the American Revolutionary army to Pancho Villa's bandits.

lutionary army to Pancho Villa's bandits.

Mr. Baker was asked if he cared to comment on Governor Hughes's attack on him for the reported statement.

"I certainly do," was the reply.

"Mr. Hughes is grasping at such straws in his desperation. He is like ad rowning man, when he seizes on such garbled misrepresentations as those which have been made.

"I did not make the comparison I have been charged with making."

The Secretary went no further into details.

Members of his party this evening

details.

Members of his party this evening said Mr. Baker planned to make it plain his reference to Colonial soldiers was laudatory rather than condemnatory. It was stated the Secretary had pictured the difficulties under which Washington's men fought, ragged and half starved.

Mr. Baker will probably take a rap at Mr. Hughes for an alleged attitude of despising the Mexicans.

The Secretary will say no man who despises the citizens of a power with which the United States has diplomatic relations is fit to be President of the country.

1916

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BAKERIIRIE

Secretary Directs That Returning Guardsmen Have Warm Barracks at Ft. Sheridan

Prompt remedial action was taken to-day by Secretary of War Baker when his day by Secretary of War Baker when his attention was drawn to the fact that Illinois troops, just returned from the Mexican border, had been quartered in tents at Fort Sheridan while the big, warm barracks remained empty. Secretary Baker investigated and immediately ordered that all returning militia should be given quarters in the regular army post barracks pending their mustering out of the service.

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once conferred with Gen, Barry," said Secretary Baker. "I directed him to authorize the use of the barracks and he
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Sixty-six enlisted men of battery D were arrested at the direction of a federal inspector because they did not appear at reveille at 6:15 a. m.. The men objected strenuously to sleeping under canvas through every crack of which the icy wind gained entrance. They were not in their tents when the morning call came.

Punishment for the "mutineers" was believed discussed by Capt. Frank M. Course and regular army officers in a conference. Col. Milton J. Foreman, commanding officer of the First Illinois cavalry, declared his men would obey orders.

"My men are soldiers," he said. "They won't howl. They will sleep anywhere they are ordered."

When the sixty-six arrested men were marched under armed guards to the guardhouse, they cried out: "We won't freeze in the guardhouse, anyhow." Three of the sixty-six will face court-martial, as they refuse to accept the captain's punishment of menial duty about the camp.

The other men cheered when they heard that Secretary of War Baker had issued the order permitting them to use the steam-heated barracks.

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Following a trip in an automobile around the grounds at the post, Secretary Baker, who arrived at Fort Sheridan shortly after 11 o'clock, asked to have the men of the First cavalry drawn up in line before the quartermaster's headquarters while he talked to them for a few moments.

Beginning by telling the men that he had been instructed by President Wilson to assure them of the hearty appreciation of their efforts felt by the administration, he outlined the work he knew they had performed and said that it reflected honor upon Illinois and the entire country as well. He pointed out how grateful he was when he learned from the regimental officers that none of the returning men was on the hospital list. He regretted exceedingly, he said, that certain unavoidable conditions during the time the men were leaving Chicago for the border made it seem as though the administration was lacking in attention. These conditions, however, he stated, had heen remedied and the experience had been These conditions, however, he stated, had been remedied, and the experience had been of equal value to men, officers and Washington officials, inasmuch as it pointed out the necessity of certain arrangements, all of which have been attended to since the troops departed.

Nation Proud of Them

"You men protected life and property on the border," he said, "and it is a matter of pride for Illinois and America that you jumped to the colors so readily when needed. If President Wilson himself were here today he would tell you the same. I know that he is personally grateful for what you have done in this time of need, and I, as his representative here, want to thank you heartily. I am sorry that

time will not permit me to go among you and personally shake the hand of each and

and personally shake the hand of each and every one."

On the tour of the grounds and barracks, the government official was accompanied by Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, Capt. Roger Fitch, his aid; Col. Milton J. Foreman of the First Illinois cavalry, and Maj. William Grote, quartermaster.

Secretary Baker's action was the result of the allegation that the men of the First cavalry, which arrived at midnight Sunday from Brownsville, and the First Feld artillery, which has been back from Texas for several days, were forced to live in tents instead of the big warm barracks which were empty.

The Secretary of war is the only person except President Wilson, who has authority to set aside an army order which prohibits troops "in field service" from being quartered in barracks.

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soldiers.

The first section of the train rolled into the city at 8:30 and after a wait of a few minutes was switched to the Northwestern railroad and went on to Fort Sheridan, where the troops will remain until mustered

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The men shivered in the frigid air, after their long stay in the south, but there was much enthusiasm in the regiment; Col. Foreman was cheered enthusiastically, and the condition of the troopers was

and the condition of the troopers was good.

"We had a most delightful trip," said Col. Foreman. "The boys had a holiday at New Orleans and a half-day at Memphis. The horses were detrained three times during the trip. The food was ample and well cooked. Naturally, we are glad to get back again."

Col. Foreman traveled with the first section, which was commanded by Maj. Fisher, and was composed of troops L and M, headquarters, and the machinegun troop. The second section was composed of troops H, A, E and D, under Maj. McCormick. The third, of troops K, B, C and I, under Maj. Walz. The fourth, under Lieut. Col. Wigham, was made up of troops G and F and the supply troop.



Chicago Post Mon Oct 23

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CENT IN CHICAGO ELSEWHERE AND SUBURBS. TWO CENTS.

66 Members Of Battery D Are Arrested

Men Charged With Temporary Desertion; Barracks Opened by Baker.

ASSURED OF SHELTER

Sixty-six members of Battery D, Illinois Field Artillery, located at Fort Sheridan following their return from the border, were arrested today charged with temporary descrition and given their choice of what is known as "captains'" punishment or standing courtmartial.

Sixty-three accepted the former punishment, which consists in performing odd jobs of labor about the camp during leisure hours, and three chose to stand trial.

At almost the same moment the artillerymen were arrested. Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in Chicago, cut the governmental red tape that caused the soldiers to break rules and threw open the vacant barracks at the fort to the returned National Guardsmen.

Order Gives Men Il liter.

The order gives shelter from the elements to the Frist Illinois Cavalry, which returned from Brownsville, Texas, last midnight, and to the First Illinois Field Artillery.

Fail to Respond to Roll Call.

A similar operation on the same opposition. A similar operation on the capture detachments resulted in the capture of the Mile) by camel corps detachments resulted in the capture of the Mile, by camel corps are successful to the capture opposition.

of Oct 21-22, in successful raid was carried out on an enemy trench near Dautil.

On October 22, in Egypt, camel corps detachments operating with armored cars, successfully swept the capturing 175 prisoners after some opposition.

A similar operation on the same

satisfactoring executations and the strums altions.

Ascedonian Front—On the Strums ratin is still impeding operations. A video batrol, seting in conjunction trenches near Bejzikmah, returning with several prisoners.

On the Doiran front on the night of Oct. 21-22, a successful raid was of Oct. 21-22, a successful raid was egarned out on an enemy trench near

'During the night there was considerable enemy shelling against our front between La Sara and Gueude-court. Our troops now occupy the formed by the enemy yesterday at the bluff (south of Ypres), and are satisfactorily establishing their positions.

BAKER ORDERS

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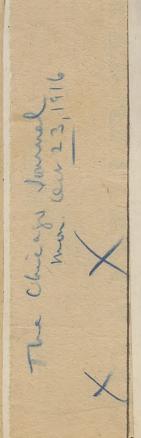
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66 Members Of Battery D Are Arrested

Men Charged With Temporary Desertion; Barracks Opened by Baker.

ASSURED OF SHELTER

Sixty-six members of Battery D, Illinois Field Artillery, located at Fort Sheridan following their return from the border, were arrested today charged with temporary descrtion and given their choice of what is known as "cap tains'" punishment or standing court-martial.

Sixty-three accepted the former punishment, which consists in performing odd jobs of labor about the camp during leisure hours, and three chose to stand trial.

At almost the same moment the artillerymen were arrested. Secretary of

War Newton D. Baker, in Chicago, cut the governmental red tape that caused the soldiers to break rules and threw open the vacant barracks at the fort to the returned National Guardsmen.

Order Gives Men Walter.

The order gives shelter from the elements to the Frist Illinois Cavalry, which returned from Brownsville, Texas, last midnight, and to the First Illinois Field Artillery.

Fail to Respond to Roll Call.

The arrests today followed a whole-saie desertion from the camp last night when over one-half of the battery members violated camp regulations and came to Chicago to spend the night at their homes. They returned early this morning, but failed to reach camp in time for roll call, and the arrival of an inspector from the central department of the United States Army was followed by the arrests.

the United States Army was followed by the arrests.

Officers of the battery refused to dis-cuss the action taken. Captain Edgar E. Ewing, in command of Battery D, said he had nothing to say. The names of the sixty-six were not made public and information regarding the time of the court-martial proceedings was withheld.

Use Canteen as Football.

Use Canteen as Football.

Hale and hearty, and according to Colonel Milton J. Foreman, "well satisfied with everything," the members of the First Cavalry, who arrived at Fort Sheridan last night, celebrated their return today with a football game, using an old canteen as a pigskin.

The men were somewhat delayed in establishing their camp on the site that has been reserved for them by the finally realized expectation that they would be allowed to occupy the barracks of the Fifth United States Cavalry, now at the border.

Colonel Foreman declared it was im-

at the border.

Colonel Foreman declared it was immaterial to the men, that they would willingly abide with any instructions issued and that if necessary, they would sleep on the ground without blankets.

"The men have learned what discipline means," he commented, "and will conduct themselves accordingly."

The troopers brought 525 horses home with them. Of these 450 are government owned and 75 are owned by individuals. The men conducted themselves like a bunch of schoolboys today and went about their work with an eagerness of spirit that attested the joy they felt at being home again.

Orders Barracks Opened.

Geretary of War Baker conferred with General Thomas Barry and immediately ordered that the barracks be used by the returning militia pending the mustering out.

"I conferred with General Barry," said Secretary Baker, "and found that he had already telegraphed to the War Department with regard to the advisability of using the barracks at Fort Sheridan for the soldiers of the guard and pending their muster out.

"After discussing the matter I authorized General Barry to direct the use of the barracks and the order has been given."

Chicago Tribune.
Thes lev 24/1

CIRCULATION ER 500,000 SUNDAY VER 350,000 DAILY

BATTERY BOYS UNLOAD CAVALRY AS PUNISHMENT

None of Them Arrested for Desertion—Spend Night in Tents.

SECRETARY BAKER CONFERS.

Gall and wormwood were the lot of the Illinois artillerymen last night at Fort Sheridan. The boys who wear the red cords on their hats slept again under canvas, while the boys of the yellow cord, the insignia of the cavalry service, without even a moment of lake front camp life, went at once to warm barracks.

On top of this the artillerymen were given a taste of sharp military discipline. Maj. Gen. Thomas H. Barry, commander of the central department, showed the artillerymen that even a whole regiment can be punished for the sins of an organized few. That punishment was meted out yesterday, strictly under military laws.

The order, which punished the artillerymen for complaining of the cold, taking French leave, commuting, and other sins, was in substance this: Take your transport wagons, unload the cars of the First cavalry, and haul its equipment to barracks.

Kept Them from Barracks.

It was this order which prevented the battery boys from sleeping in the barracks last night, although earlier in the day Secretary of War Newton D. Baker had conferred with Gen. Barry and given orders that all troops should make use of the regular army barracks. It required special permission of the secretary to use the barracks at all.

The battery boys could not move the cavalry and at the same time move themselves into the barracks. They were forced to wait until today, when their wagons and their "work detail" has finished doing chores for the cavalry. Regimental officers of artillery were forced to give up their barracks to cavalrymen.

It was the forming of this work detail yesterday which caused certain after-noon papers to publish stories that sixtysix men had been placed under arrest.

Won't Be Court-martialed.

"You san say for me," said Col. Charles M. Allen of the artillery regiment," that there is not a word of truth in the story that sixty-six men were arrested. The guardhouse is not open and the guard tents would not hold that many. Nor is there to be any court-martial of men for absence without

leave up to date.
"There is a lot of politics in this using of the steam heated barracks. The artillery won't get in until tomorrow night. At that I think it would be better for the boys to continue sleeping in the open; they are likely to catch colds if they come to the barracks after living out of doors."

Although none of the artillery officers would say so for publication, it was evident that something drastic in the way of orders had been given during the brief visit of Secretary Baker, Maj. Gen. Barry, and Inspector General George K. Hunter. After their visit there was a general stiffening of discipline in the artillery camp.

Officers Not Guiltless.

It was intimated in several sources that commissioned officers of the artillery had been threatened with court martial if further mutinous conditions

developed in their camps.

Capt. F. M. Course, who was artillery officer of the day in the camp, said:

"We have been instructed to use our own discretion about how many men should leave camp at one time. can go over the 5 per cent limit if we choose."

However, warning was given to the men that they must not play fast and loose with the matter of taking leave. Those who did get an opportunity to "commute" last night were warned to be present in camp not later than 8 a. m.

Captain Goes Swimming.

Artillerymen who have complained of the cold were put to shame by Capt. Harry Johnson, who, clad in slippers and running pants and carrying his swagger stick, walked down to the lake and took a swim. The common report goes that Capt. Johnson made the trip down in twenty minutes, dodging many women visitors, and came back in five without dodging.

The artillery moved back from the lake front several hundred yards and the commissioned officers took quarters nearest the lake.

Cavalry Sleep in Barracks.

Col. Milton J. Foreman's First cavalry spent the day detraining. With the transport wagons of the artillery, all sections were unloaded and the men slept under a real roof for the first time in months. The 500 horses brought back from the border were placed in corrals under blankets.

Hundred of friends of the cavalrymen were out to see them yesterday.

were out to see them yesterday.

"We will be out and drilling tomorrow," said Col. Foreman. "The men are in fine shape, and we don't intend to lose any oppounities like the parade ground and the rifle range."

Cavalrymen who occupy the barracks facing the parade ground will discover

that garrison life has some duties un-heard of in field life. Details will be set to work today scrubbing floors and mak-

President Wilson has accepted the resignations of Second Lieuts. Leo Akenhead of the Fourth infantry and Alfred N. Buck of the Seventh infantry. No reasons for the resignations were stated.

Lieut. Buck when in Chicago in civil-ian clothes, is Dr. Buck. At his office last night he said he resigned to come back and attend to business. His resignation was presented nearly a month ago and he has been at home for a

Baker

GUARAMISE MADS FOT

U. S. Officer Orders Punishment for Artillerymen Absent Because of Cold.

No more cold, wet, sloppy tents; its barracks to-night for the soldiers at Fort Sheridan.

The First Cavalry and the First Field Artillery will sleep in nice, warm, comfortable quarters hereafter-and there will be no more going home nights, until the men are mustered out.

Secretary Newton D. Baker, after conference with Major General Thomas H. Barry early to-day, authorized the use of the barracks. BAKER PRAISES MEN.

Later Secretary Baker addressed the fifty-three officers in charge of the men at Fort Sheridan and through them thanked the returning guardsmen for what they had done.

"It has been a real service which these men have rendered. When they went to the border there was real danger. They have not merely been in a training camp. They have defended the country's honor."

Bitter feeling developed between the two units-the troopers and the gunners-when it looked like there wouldn't be room enough for all in the barracks, and when all the horse boys were in, and some of the battery boys were not ready to, move in.

The gunners thought it hard on them, after being there ten days in tents, to have the cavalry move into the barracks the first day.

"Some of the millionaires in C battery have been doing everything in their power to be allowed inside the barracks," said an officer. "Anf if there isn't room for them now there'll be trouble."

ABSENCE BRINGS ARREST.

Over sixty members of D battery, Captain Edgar Ewing, were punished this morning and three were to be tried by court martial because they had taken French leave from the tents and failed to show up at reveille.

An inspector from the regular army who visited the battery declared the men must be punished.

It must be either the "captain's punishment" or court martial. "Captain's punishment" means making the troops do the most menial work of the camp. It is believed this may delay the mustering out.

The cavalry was greeted with an amateur snowstorm and a nasty cold douse of dain when they came out of their berths at Fort Sheridan this morning at 6 o'clock. It was like

morning at 6 o'clock. It was like this.

A few of the men hop out of the car. It is cold and the air cuts. They aren't used to this. They're just back from sun-heated Texas. So into the car again in a jiffy.

Colonel Milton J. Foreman and Major Harry Orr emerge from the car, together with the pleasant odors of frying bacon and steaming coffee. "Looks familiar," says the colonel, gazing all around. "I was mustered out here before, in '98. Guess I'll put the boys to work on the target range. No use not taking advantage of a shooting gallery when we have one, No use not taking advantage of a shooting gallery when we have one, ch?"

ALL TROOPERS ARE WELL.

"How are the troops, colonel?" he was asked,
"Hard as beaten brass," he answered. "We'll show the government we're a bunch of men, and we'll go wherever the government wants us to go, we'll sleep where the government says, and we won't say a word."

word."
Private Leonard Spears of Troop I, clad only in track pants and slippers, starts running down the track. He is wildly cheered. He shouts back, "It's nothing. I'm a hard guy. Come on run with me."

Troopers, without coats, chimned.

Troopers without coats shivered and went into the cars. There are a few flakes of snow in the air—and it looks like rain. And then the colonel tells of Secretary Baker's coming, and the boys cheer.

OCTOBER 27, 1916.

BAKER FINDS PLOT FOR BORDER RAI BEFORE ELECTIO

Both Funston and Pershing Have Been Warned That the War Department Has Proof of a Plan for Descent on the Frontier or on Expedition.

NO AMERICANS INVOLVED. SECRETARY LANSING SAYS.

He and Polk Consulted Before Statement Is Issued—Republican Leader Demands Details, Declaring Too Many Insinuations Have Been Made.

(Special to The World.) WASHINGTON, Oct. 26.—Secretary of War Baker issued late to-day this

statement to the press:

"The War Department has received definite information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico, in co-operation with Villa or other bandits in Mexico, have arranged a spectacular attack to be made either upon some part of the American forces or upon some American community on the border between now and the date of the election for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border.

"It is significant in this connection that both the State and War Departments were advised that the bandit forces operating at the present time in Mexico are being paid in silver

"Full particulars have been transmitted to Gen. Funston and Gen. Pershing. All American forces, therefore, are forewarned and in readiness for such an attack."

The decision to issue the statement was reached a conference to-day participated in by Secretary of State Lansing, Secretary Baker and Counsellor Polk of the State Department. The statement, however, was not actually given out until an hour after both the State and War Departments were closed for the day, and all othcials refused to divulge the sources of the information on which it was based.

THE WORLD: FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916.

Significance of Silver.

The significance of the assertion that Villa is paying his men in silver lies in the fact that Carranza currency is now quoted at 4 cents on the dollar, and all information reaching the Administration indicates that Gen. Trevino and the other Constitutionalist leaders in the same territory as the bandits are unable to pay their men in anything but paper.

United States officials are convinced, it is said, that the silver with which the bandits are being paid is smuggled across the border from the American side. The only alternative to this theory is the possibility that Villa has control of sufficient silver mines and possesses minting facilities adequate to producing his own bullion and minting his own currency. It is considered much more probable that bullion is smuggled across into the United States, minted here and smuggled back into Mexico.

The possibility that Felix Diaz and other Legalista chieftains now in the United States form the sources of supply of the bandits is not considered more than a very remote one, as none of those leaders, much as they would like a counter-revolution, are believed to have any money, although some wealthy Mexicans residing in border States are known to be friendly to them.

The present activities of the Legalista faction of expatriates are believed to be confined largely to the disseminating of rumors indicating that Carranza's Government is on the brink of collapse. The sensation made of the visit of Mrs. Carranza and Mrs. Obregon to San Antonio, where they attended the wedding of a niece, is regarded as a sample of their efforts.

No Americans in Plot.

Secretary Lansing to-night authorized the statement that Secretary Baker had no intention to intimate that American citizens were involved in the bandit attack plot. The Secretary of State said it had been called to his attention that an effort would be made to construe the War Department's statement as a political play, and as an assault upon the Administration's political opponents.

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

BAKER FINDS A PLOT FOR BORDER ATTACK

(Continued from First Page.)

He denounced such a construction as absolutely false, declaring that politics was not given a thought in connection with the matter, and that it is inconceivable that any American would ally himself with any Mexican who was to attack his own countrymen.

Mexican who was to attack his own countrymen.

Mr. Lansing explained that both he and Mr. Baker believed that, in addition to warning the military commanders, it was wise to give the information received publicity, because it might have the effect of causing the plot to be abandoned.

Mexican Ambassador Designate Arredondo said he heard intimations when he returned from Mexico two weeks ago that a border raid plot by intervention interests on both sides of the border was being worked out. He said he promptly informed Carranza, who telegraphed in reply that troop movements to prevent such an occurrence had been ordered.

"I understood," Mr. Arredondo added, "that the border attack was planned with the purpose primarily of impeding negotiations of the International Commissioners, and also presumably to produce some effect on the coming Presidential elections both in the United States and in Mexico. I cannot condemn too strongly the activity of these common enemies of both countries. Now that the plans are known, I think they will react directly against the purposes of the plotters."

Representative Frank P. Woods, Chairman of the National Republican

Representative Frank P. Woods, Chairman of the National Republican Congressional Committee, said to-

congressional Committee, Said tonight:
"If Secretary of War Baker intends
to imply that American citizens are
involved in the alleged proposed attack upon American soldiers, he
should so state in plain English and
not beat about the bush. Too many

insinuations are given out by this Administration. I do not believe there is an American citzen nvolved in the alleged plan outlned by Secretary Baker, his intimations to the contrary notwithstanding.

Baker, his intimations to the contrary notwithstanding.

"It has been evident for some time that President Wilson has been assisting Carranza in every possible way to control the politics of Mexico and from recent statements made by Carranza's official representative to this country it is apparent that in return Carranza is endeavoring to assist President Wilson in controlling the politics of the United States.

"These truths are becoming known to the people throughout the country and the Administration is now apparently making an effort to offset its effect by detracting attention from the real facts."

The smuggling of ammunition, as well as of silver, is going on extensively, officials state, but so far all ef-

BAKERSAYS HUGHES TOOKADVANTAGEOF

War Secretary Did Not Compare Washington's Army to Villa's Roving Bands, Calling It "No Better."

(Special to The World.)

(Special to The World.)

DETROIT, Oct. 20.—In a statement made here just prior to his departure for Flint, where he spoke to-night, Secretary of War Baker said:

"The Republican candidate, Mr. Hughes, last night at Youngstown commented upon a newspaper misrepresentation of one of my speeches. As a matter of fact, I have repeatedly denied having said, either in spirit or substance, what is attributed to me. The story is that I compared Gen. Washington's army in our Revolution to Villa's roving bands of Mexicans, or to Mexicans generally, and finally said: "They were no better than Mexicans."

"What I actually did was to praise Washington and his army with all my heart for persisting against immeasurable discouragements until they had established our liberties. I argued that the Mexicans should have a similar chance, so far as we are concerned, and that the disturbed condition of their country, while greater in degree, did not essentially differ in kind from conditions in any country in which the people are obliged to revolt and fight for freedom.

"That the speech was approved and

country in which the people are obliged to revolt and fight for freedom.

"That the speech was approved and understood was apparent from the applause of my audience, which was thoroughly American—an infringement upon Mr. Hughes's monopoly.

"But now Mr. Hughes, not having the courage to tell the people whose votes he seeks, his proposals and programme for dealing with the great issues of our national life, this noisily silent man with an exaggeration of Roosevelt's egotism and a feeble imitation of his courage, takes up this silly story and grows quite furiously 'American' over it,

"Apparently Mr. Hughes has learned from some of his advisers who have interests in Mexico, to despise Mexicans so that the very name Mexican is a term of reproach to him. It is not to me and ought not to be to any man who seeks the office of President and would thereby control our relations with this sister republic."

Baker True to Form in Slurring Soldiers

Cleveland Not Surprised at Latest Outbreak-War Secretary When Mayor of City Blocked Civil Service Preference for Veterans.

Cleveland, Oct. 24.-Newton D. Baker ran true to form in the recent speech in which he likened Washington's heroes of Valley Forge to the Mexican bandits who have been defiling women, murdering children and torturing wounded soldiers. The people of Mr. Baker's home town were not surprised when they heard the War Secretary's most recent expression of his feeling toward soldiers and things military.

Although he ought to have heroic blood, having been born in Virginia, the son of a captain in the Confederate army, Mr. Baker has never let slip a chance to speak against the army of the present or of history.

One thing the patriotic people of this city hold against the present Secretary of War is what he did as Mayor in 1913. A new city charter was then being drafted. Mr. Baker was chairman of the charter committee. Major Charles R. Miller suggested that a clause be inserted that "other things being equal, veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars be preferred" in the civil service. H. Stillwell, a

member of the charter commission and of the late State Constitutional Convention, presented a resolution authorizing the drafting committee to embody Major Miller's suggestion in the char-

Mr. Baker opposed this, although similar clauses are in most city charters. He was in control of a majority of the commission. At the time he said, according to a report in "The Cleveland Leader" the next day: "The man who volunteers for war is no more heroic and deserves no more of his country than the scientist, telephone lineman, inventor or nurse who stays

No Cleveland paper, it appears, quoted Mr. Baker more in detail than this. Those who heard the speech say he was most passionate in his determination to prevent the veterans from receiving preference in the public ser-

The people of Cleveland have not yet finished laughing at the peculiar ineptness of such a man as Mr. Baker being head of the War Department.

HALF HOLIDAY INDORSED BY SECRETARY BAKER

Secretary Baker has sent a letter to the President at Shadow Lawn strongly indorsing the proposition for an all-the year-round Saturday half holiday in the government departments in this city. He declines to make his letter public at this time on the ground that it might be considered discourteous to the Presi-

dent.
"I told the President," Mr. Baker said to a Star reporter, "that I believed the Saturday half holiday to be an excellent thing, and that its institution would not interfere with the work of the department."

THE EVENING STAR, With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C. FRIDAY.....October 27, 1916

THEODORE W. NOYES Editor

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Mexico in the Campaign.

Secretary Baker's sensation will take the place of one that had been expected from another source. For weeks gossip has played around the conference table at Atlantic City. Keep your eyes trained on the joint commission. Something is hatching there which will emerge from the shell just in time to help Mr. Wilson at the polls on election day.

But this gossip will fade away in the presence of Mr. Baker's announcement. He has "definite information, confirmed from other sources," showing that it is Mr. Wilson's enemies who are cooking up an eleventh-hour scheme. They are to fall either upon some undefended locality on the American side of the border, or on Gen. Pershing's outposts in Mexico, and thus emphasize afresh the horrors of the Mexican situation.

Strange about conditions in northern Mexico. We are asked to believe that Villa's force does not exceed two thousand men; that they are poorly mounted and armed; that unless they fight under his eyes they fight with no success; that he has no plan of action; that he is here today and gone tomorrow.

Now, if this is true, Villa cannot be much of a menace where Carranza has sixty thousand soldiers on one side of the line and we nearly a hundred thousand on the other. Should not so large a number be able to take care of so small a number?

If this is not true; if Villa's force is large enough and well enough equipped to constitute a real menace, then, clearly, Carranza's power in northern Mexico has been greatly overstated by his friends at home and his supporters in this country. And if his power in northern Mexico has been overstated, what shall be said of the claims put forward for him as to southern Mexico?

Carranza is a Wilson man, and Wilson a Carranza man. They are playing into each other's hands as well as may be; and if Mr. Wilson is re-elected Carranza will consider his position, whatever it is, greatly strengthened.

The Eve. Star Och. 27/16. Suy. Baker says no american is in Border Plot.

71 16. American Och. 27 116. Planning Border Ottacks is charged.

> M. y. Jemes Oct. 27/16. Plan Villa Raid to regum Hilson Baker Charges

SECRETARY BAKER SAYS NO AMERICAN IS IN BORDER PLOT

Also Denies Political Significance Attached to Exposure of Villa Conspiracy.

STEPS HAVE BEEN TAKEN TO PROTECT U.S. CITIZENS

Gens. Funston and Pershing Have Acted Promptly to Safeguard Troops and Boundary Towns.

of War, denied the The Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker, today denied that any American is implicated in the alleged plot to attack American troops in Mexico or American border towns, following a statement issued by him last night, in which he announced the discovery of such a plot on the part of the "enemies of the administration's policy toward Mexico in co-operation with Villa or other bandits in Mexico."

War and State Department officials refused to disclose the source or specific nature of the information on which Secretary Baker last night issued the statement that such attacks have been planned for the purpose of discrediting, between now and the date of the elective of the information's Mexican polarical medical products and the date of the elective of the information of the elective of the purpose of discrediting, between now and the date of the elective of the purpose of discrediting. Secretary Newton

planned for the purpose of discrediting, between now and the date of the election, the administration's Mexican policy. Officials said that the channel of information through which the report of the plot came is so valuable that nothing will be given out which might injure its usefulness.

Both Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker today laid stress upon the statement that no consideration of politics in the United States at this time led to the issuance of the announcement that such a plot had been discovered.

Exposed Plot to Prevent Raids.

Secretary Baker today referred to an explanation made by Secretary Lansing last night of the War Department statement after Mr. Baker had gone out of town as "the obviously appropriate comment of the Secretary of State." Secretary Lansing's explanation of Mr. Lansing ment of the Secretary of State." Secretary Lansing's explanation of Mr. Baker's statement last night was to the effect that no American is implicated. Secretary Baker said that a desire to prevent the carrying out the plan for the plot had prompted his statement, and, he said: "Secretary Lansing's explanation precludes the possibility that any such construction or understanding could be put upon my statement. The statement was without political purpose and ought to be without political effect. It will have served its entire purpose if it serves notice upon the lawless people in Mexico that we have been warned and are prepared."

notice upon the lawless people in Market that we have been warned and are prepared."

It is recognized in Washington that Secretary Baker's statement, which was in the nature of a bombshell will Today, however, the Secretary of Warindicated that no immediate movement of Gen. Pershing's columns is contemplated. He refused to say, however, whether orders had been given to meet an attack and gave the impession that Gens. Funston and Pershing might have been directed to take certain steps of a retaliatory character, should an attack be made upon their forces, or that the department has such orders under consideration today. "I have nothing to say on that subject," was his only response to every question in regard to orders sent to the border.

Refers to Mexican Refugees.

Secretary Lansing views the situa-tion, based on the information as to the alleged plot which has been re-ceived in Washington, although some-what indefinite as to individuals, as ceived in Wash dangerous situation showing border. the government has taken steps to the that

the border. Publication of the fact that the government has taken steps to checkmate such a movement, Secretary Lansing believes, goes far toward preventing an attack either upon a border town or upon Peshing's forces.

One striking remark in Secretary Baker's statement was to the effect that it is significant that the bandit forces operating at the present time in Mexico "are being paid in silver coin." Secretary Lansing touched upon this today, in a statement authorized by him, in which he says:

"I was quite correctly reported last night in the statement that Secretary Baker's announcement was inspired by absolutely no political considerations as to this country. Nor does it mean to infer that Americans of any source are involved in the plot. There are many Mexican refugees in this country who are inimical to the President's Mexican policy who would doubtless choose the present time as ripe for the furtherance of their projects. The silver which is known to have gone from this country to Mexican bandits was not necessarily from Americans. Indeed, I cannot conceive that there is any American citizen who is so heartless, so entirely cruel, so wanton as to take a political step that would involve American lives.

"The warning was given simply to protect American lives and property and I have every hope it will be effective."

protect Am and I have fective."

"Mexicans Agitating Constantly."

In his talks with newspaper men to-y in explanation of his statement Sec-tary Baker said it was "absurd" to ppose that his statement had been at his statement had been imply that any political in-ne United States desire anysuppose the

"Such a thing could not be," he said.

Asked what interests he charged were "Such a thing Asked what in

Asked what interests he charged were behind the movement, Secretary Bakm dictated this statement:

"The Mexicans who oppose the defacto government in Mexico would, of course, be glad to complicate relations between the United States and Mexico, and our information is that they think this an appropriate time to do so. The statement made last night by the department ought to discourage any adventure on their part in that direction.

"Everybody knows that many Mexicans in this country are constantly agitating against the defacto government. Any sympathy there may be on the American side of the border with the movement is wholly from this source.

"The only possible suggestion of a political purpose (in the War Department's statement) is to prevent people in Mexico from creating a disturbance of a political character in furtherance of their own design."

Part of the information which led to his statement, the Secretary said,

R. Willcox, chairman of the republican national committee, issued a statement today in reference to the one of last night by Secretary of War Baker that definite information had been received by the War Department that a bandit attack upon American troops or an American border town had been ar-

by the War Department that a bandit attack upon American troops or an American border town had been arranged to take place before election day by "enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico."

Mr. Wilcox referred also to Secretary of State Lansing's declaration that the War Department's statement was not intended as an assault upon the administration's political opponens.

"In view of Secretary Lansing's statement in the morning papers," said Chairman Willcox, "Mr. Baker was guilty either of amazing stupidity or of a disingenuous attempt to gain votes for Mr. Wilson by misrepresentation. If Mr. Lansing is quoted correctly, he went over the Baker statement before it was issued, and the Baker statement therefore appears to be the joint product of Mr. Wilson's two cabinet officers. There can be little doubt in the minds of any one what this statement was designed to accomplish.

Charges "Political Capital."

"Political Charges Capital."

"The c "The careful phrasing of Mr. Baker shows an attempt to make political capi-tal out of what he appears to have re-garded as an impending disaster on the impending disaster.
This political disaster on the border. Mexican

mexican border. This political capital was to be gained by charging that enemies of Mr. Wilson's policy with regard to Mexico were behind it, and that the attempt was to take place between now and election. Other parts of Mr. Baker's statement are susceptible of the same interpretation.

"If, as Mr. Lansing says, Mr. Baker made this statement without comprehending that it was a veiled charge against American citizens, thereby implying the infamous guilt of treason, then Mr. Baker has once more displayed the remarkable bias of mind which prompted him to make his unpatriotic statement regarding revolutionary soldiers in his speech in Jersey City.

"If, on the other hand, Mr. Baker deliberately attempted to create political capital out of a national disaster, his position is infamous."

Mr. Willcox added that if the War Department had information in regard to the expected attack "it is the duty of the administration to use every power of the government to find out the guilty ones and punish them."

Allege Mexicans Conspire to Attack American Forces for Effect on U. S. Election

The statement issued by Secretary Baker of the War Department that there is a plot for an attack upon American forces in Mexico or upon an American community to create feeling American community to create feeling against the administration's policy just before the coming elections is as fol-

before the coming elections is as inlowed lows:

"The War Department has received definite, information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the adin mition's policy toward Mexico, in co-operation with Villa or other bandles in Mexico, have arranged a spectacular attack, to be made either upon some part of the American forces or man some American community on the border between now and the date of the election, for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the polying the tide of sentiment and war departments were advised that the bandit forces operating at the present time in Morrico, are being paid in silver coin. The particulars have been transfer in Full particulars have been transfer are being all American forces are therefore forewarned and in readiness for such an attack."

SAYS SECRETARY BAKER SHOULD SPECIFY CHARGES

statement prepared last ngm'unen He learned that Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, had charged that "enemies of the Var, had charged that dministration's policy to policy toward h Villa or oth e in a plot Me co-operation Mexico," with other bandits ot to attack or an Amer-Mexico," are in a pl plot

American forces in Mexico or an American forces in Mexico or an American community on the border.

Representative Woods' statement is as follows:

"If Secretary of War Baker intends to imply that American citizens are involved in the alleged proposed attack upon American soldiers he should so state in plain English and not beat about the bush. Too many insinuations are given out by this administration. I do not believe there is an American citizen involved in the alleged plan outlined by Secretary Baker, his intimation to the contrary notwithstanding.

"It has been evident for some time that President Wilson has been assisting Carranza in every possible way to entrol the politics of Mexico, and from recent statements made by Carranza's official representative to this country is apparent that in return Carranza is endeavoring to assist President Wilson in controlling the politics of the United States.

"These truths are becoming known to the people throughout the country, and the administration is now apparently making an effort to offset its effect by distracting attention from the real facts."

GEN. BELL SUMMONED HERE.

To Be Asked Concerning Conditions

on Mexican Frontier.
Maj. Gen. J. Franklin Bell, cog the Western Department, woned from San Francisco to i the We. Bell, command-Department, was sum-Francisco to this city ne officials of the War moned with the confer Department regarding military contions on the Mexican frontier. He peeded Gen. Funston in command the American forces along the bor and made a study of Mexico and military co condiborder possibilities.

The extreme northwestern Mexico touches the southern of California in the Wester border of boundary southern le Western lifornia in the Wes Depart more or

ment and there has been more or less activity among the Mexican malcontents in that vicinity. Although there is no official information to that effect, it is said, Gen. Beil's appearance h Washington at the present time may have relation to the discovery of an alleged plot against United States troops in Mexico and along the border and the steps necessary to thwart it. So far as known, no reinforcements are to be sent to protect Gen. Pershing's long column in Mexico or to strengthen the border patrol.

EL PASO, October 27.—Militation information d of Proposcu atober 27.—Military au-aid today that they had regarding a border raid arcia, inspector general arcia, said he had Andres Garcia, insexican consulates, plot. of Mexican consulates, said he had heard that such a raid was expected and that the Carranza frontier garrisons had taken precautions to foil it. He added that he did not think it likely now. FRIDAY, OCTOBER 27, 1916

eater New York | Elsewhere ropolitan District TWO CENTS

AIIAGK. IS PHARGE

War Department Asserts Administration's Enemies Are in League with the Bandits

Fomenting Raid on Americans to Turn Sentiment Against Military Policy on the Rio Grande

Lansing Denies Political Motive. No Intention to Hint Ameri-Citizens Are Involved

Washington, Oct. 26.—Secretary of War Baker late this af-ternoon issued the following statement: War Department has

"The War Department has received definite information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico, in co-operation with Villa or other bandits in Mexico, have arranged a spectacular attack, to be made either upon some part of the American forces or upon some American community on the border, be-tween now and the date of the election, for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border. "It is significant in this con-

that both nection the and War Departments that the bandit's advised forces operating at the present time in Mexico are being paid in silver coin.

'Full particulars have been transmitted to General Funs-

ton and General Pershing. All American forces are, therefore, forewarned and in readiness for such an attack."

OFFENSE CHARGED CARRIES DEATH PENALTY. The statement caused a sensation in army and political circles. It was issued by Secretary Baker after a conference with Secretary of State Lansing and Attorney-General Greg-

ory.

No doubt exists in Washington that it was authorized by President Wilson and that it had long been under consideration by the President and his advisers.

The seriousness of the charge, to-gether with the time selected for publishing it, convinced officials who had no previous knowledge of the al-legations, that the statement was is-sued at the explicit direction of Presi-

legations, that the sued at the explicit direction of sued at the explicit direction of dent Wilson.

Secretary Lansing late to-night authorized the statement that Secretary Baker had no intention to intimate that American citizens were involved in the bandit attack plot.

The Secretary of State said it had been called to his attention that an effort would be made to construe the War Department's statement as a political play, and as an assault upon the Administration's political opnonents. He denounced such a construction us absolutely false, declaring that colitics was not given a thought in connection with the matter, and that t was inconceivable that any Amerpolitics

himself with Mexico would ally

to a. Mr. to attack his own countrymen.

Mr. Lansing saw the statement before it was issued and discussed the with Secretary Baker. He explained that both he and Mr. Baker believed that, in addition to warning commanders, it was that both he and Mr. Be lieved that, in addition to the military commanders, wise to give the information of the military commanders, wise to give the information of the military commanders, wise to give the information of the property of information reecause it no causing the might

have the enect to be abandoned.

Before Secretary Lansing's statement was issued, it was pointed out that the obvious intention of the statement was to create the impression that Americans had conspired with Mexican bandits to organize an attack either upon American troops or an 'American border community.

An authority at the War Department of the properties of the pro

said

aid to-night:
e offense charged in SecreBaker's statement is high ment sa "The "The offense chargetary Baker's statement is high treason under the laws of war, and murder under the civil laws if executed. As high treason, the Government is empowered now to the conspirators and to Government the conspirators and the upon conviction. prosecute the execute them

"Treason is giving aid or comfort to the enemy in time of war.
The War Department has held that we are in a state of war, and Presiwe are in a state of war, and President Wilson has defined the enemy as Villa and other Mexican bandits, such as those spoken of in Mr. Baker's statement."

SOURCE NOT DIVULGED. to ascertain the Efforts source

Efforts to ascertain the source of the War Department's "definite information" to-night met with no success. All War Department officials referred inquirers to Secretary Baker. But Mr. Baker, by this time, had left town and gone to Martinsburg, W. Va., to make a political speech.

Mr. Lansing at first refused to comment on it, although the State Department professes to have information confirmatory of that claimed by the War Department, Mr. Gregory denied he knew anything about it. Asked if there was ground for the charges made in the statement, and if the Department of Justice possessed any information of a similar character, the Attorney-General replied:

"I could not answer that definitely. I haven't heard of it, although it is possible an investigation may have been conducted by the department and the report has not yet been made to me. I have no information on the subject at all. My conference with Secretary Baker was entirely private between himself and me."

Opponents of the administration

me."
Opponents of the administration were busy to-night analyzing the motives for Secretary Baker's charges. One view expressed was that the action was taken to forestall an expected attack by Villa upon the American troops or a raid across the border. If such an attack should be made before the election, the administration would be able to point to it as the result of an anti-administration plot. the r

as the result of an anti-administration plot.

Another theory was that this was the "great coup" the Administration had planned to startle the country with just before election. The Government, it was pointed out, can easily establish a portial case in appearance, by arresting a number of Mexican refugees on the border, possibly some of more prominence in New York, and holding them until after election.

A third alternative before the Government, it was asserted, was a renewal of the order to Pershing to "get Villa." The operations of Villa in Chinuahua State threaten to displace Carranza's authority there, and this would be a blow to President Wilson's Mexican policy. If sufficient reason could be established for ordering a sudden forward movement in Mexico, it was declared the result might be to turn the tide for Wilson and unite the country solidly behind him.

Crificism of the statement was wide-

clared the result might be to turn the tide for Wilson and unite the country solidly behind him.

Criticism of the statement was wide-spread in army circles. The army, several officers charged, was being made the puppet for partisan purposes by the Administration. If the Government possessed such evidence as it claims, these officers, said, the proper course would be to bring the criminals to justice swiftly, and not to "flush the game."

Cincinnati, Oct. 26.—Secretary Baker's statement was shown to President Wilson here to-night.

The President would make no comment.

ment.

hurchill's

More Than a Restaurant Broadway Institution Broadway & 49th Street

\$25 Reward



Information wanted about Bronk Forfa, of 68 Diamond st., Brook-lyn, 5 feet 7 inches, clear face, blue eyes, blond hair; last seen wore checked suit, brown mixture, dark hat, soft collar; age 17. If any information send word to SCHAFFER, Humboldt st. and Nassau ave., Brooklyn. Phone Green Point 1710. Bronk, come home, all forgiven.

Good Home-Made

Family Cough Remedy Family Cough Remeay
Get from any druggist 2½ ounces of Pinex (50 cents worth), pour it into a pint bottle and fill the bottle with plain granulated sugar syrup. The total cost is about 54 cents and gives you a full pint of really better cough syrup than you could buy ready-made for \$2.50. Tastes pleasant and never spoils. This Pinex and sugar syrup preparation gets right at the eause of a cough and gives almost immediate relief. A day's use will usually overcome the ordinary cough and for bronchitis, croup, whooping cough and bronchial asthma there is nothing better.

To avoid disappointment, be sure to ask your druggist for "2½ ounces of Pinex" with full directions, and don't accept anything else. A guarantee of absolute satisfaction or money promptly refunded goes with this preparation. The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

decided that this was the psychological time in which to aid in overthrowing or weakening Carranza and also embarassing the Wilson Administration on the eve of election. In other words, these men believed that if Carranza is weakened now and President Wilson is defeated for re-election, another dominant faction will arise in Mexico.

"We had warning of the Columbus raid and the statement of the War Department tonight was te let the Mexican pletters know that we had knowledge of their present plot. They thought that I would be more effective to start the plot in operation at this ime. It is not a fair inference from he War Department's statement that the department intended to convey that American politicans were engaged in this plot. The meaning of the statement was that those engaged in it were Mexican politicians were engaged in the plot in the meaning of the statement was that those engaged in it were Mexican politicians desireus of overthrowing Carranza. These plotters do not like President Wilson because of his recognition of Carranza and desire to embarrass him at this time with the Presidential election approaching in this country.

Money Seat to Villa.

Money Sent to Villa.

"There is a long border which has been watched very carefully to keep supplies from being smuggled across from this side to the Villa forces, but we have discovered that in spite of the

from this side to the Villa forces, but we have discovered that in spite of the watchfulness of our troops ammunition was being smuggled into Mexico. Money in silver and gold has also been sent from the United States into Mexican territory, and with this Villa's bandits are being paid. Carranza's men are reciving pay in paper money, and the idea of the anti-Carranzistas in using gold and silver for the payment of Villa's men was to cause desertions from Carranza to the side that was receiving gold and silver.

"There is no intention in the War Department's statement to charge any Americans with being concerned in the border raid plot. There was no intention to make it appear that Republicans are concerned in the plot. There are several groups of Mexicans on this side of the border which desire to overthrow Carranza, and they are simply using Villa, for whom they do not care, as a means to this end. When Villa raided Columbus he thought that American troops would chase him into Mexico, and that this would bring about a popular uprising of Mexicans in his behalf. But our troops drove him so ignominiously into the mountains that he was unable to make a showing among the Mexican people and rally them to his cause.

"We do not think any Americans"

were concerned in the plot. That would be treason on their part. I should hate to think that any Americans would be so disloyal as to aid Villa in attacking our soldiers on our border."

Republicans Challenge It.

The impression made in Republican circles by the War Department's statement was that the Administration in-tended to give the country the idea Americans opposed to President

tended to give the country the idea that Americans opposed to President Wilson politically had been engaged in a conspiracy with Villa, or bandits of his character, to arrange for an attack on American troops or an American town with the object of injuring President Wilson's chances for re-election. Representative Frank P. Woods, of Iowa, Chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, prepared a statement for the press tonight on the subject. It follows:

"If Secretary of War Baker intends to imply that American citizens are involved in the alleged proposed attack upon American soldiers, he should so state in plain English and not beat about the bush. Too many insinuations are given out by this Administration. I do not believe there is an American citizen involved in the alleged plan outlined by Secretary Baker, his intimation to "It has been evident for some time that President Wilson has been assisting Carranza in every possible way to control the policies of Mexico, and from recent statements made by Carranza's official representative to this country, it is apparent that in return Carranza's endesworing to assist President Wilson in controlling the politics of the United States.

"These truths are becoming known to

States. "These truths are becoming known to the people throughout the country and the Administration is now apparently making an effort to offset its effect by letracting attention from the real facts."

Arrests May Follow.

One official said this evening that the arge that a plot had been arranged ween Mexicans on this side of the ler and Villistas on the Mexican side

d been substantiated from several burces. He said the entire machinery, f the Department of Justice had been mployed in the investigation, but the equiry of the department's agents had of proceeded far enough to warrant

ngulry of the department's agents had not proceeded far enough to warrant arrests at this time.

With reference to the statement in the War Department's announcement that General Funston, at San Antonio, and General Pershing, commanding the expeditionary forces, with headquarters at Colonia Dublan, Mexico, had been informred of the facts in the possession of the War Department, he said this was expected to result either in arrests or the frustration of the plans of those operating against the Carranza Government.

Carranza Heard of Plot.

Eliseo Arrendondo, Mexican Ambassador designate, when shown Secretary Baker's statement, said he had heard intimations when he returned from Mexico two weeks ago that a border raid plot by intervention interests on both sides of the border was being worked out. He said he had promptly informed General Carranza, who tele-graphed in reply that troop movements to prevent such an occurrence had been

ordered.

"I understood," Mr. Arredondo added, "that the border attack was planned with the purpose primarily of impeding negotiations of the international Commissioners, and also presumably to produce some effect in the coming Presidential elections both in the United States and in Mexico. I cannot condemn too strongly the activity of these common enemies of both countries. Now that the plans are known, I think they will react directly against the purposes of the plotters."

Close Watch on Mexico.

A telegram received here tonight from Martinsburg, West Va., said that when Secretary Baker was seen there this evening he refused to comment on the War Department statement or explain He added, according to the telegram, that if anything further wah to be given

that if anything further wan to be given out on the subject he would issue another statement.

It has been evident since Monday that the State, War, and Justice Departments have been closely watching the Mexican situation, and the announcement issued tonight disclosed for the first time the reason for this activity and many informal conferences. Officials of the State Department were in close conference yesterday and today with officials of the War Department. Today Secretary Baker conferred not only with Secretary Lansing and Counselor Frank L. Polk, of the State Department, but went to the Department of Justice and talked with officials there regarding reports obtained by border agents.

All the information obtained by the War Department from various sources regarding the alleged plot has been sent

agents.
All the information obtained by the War Department from various sources regarding the alleged plot has been sent to Generals Funston and Pershing, who are not only prepared to meet any attack, but to make arrests of any persons attempting to send war supplies from this side to the Villistas or other bandits.

bandits.

It was recalled tonight that the alleged Huerta plot was nipped in the bud by the army last year by the arrest of Huerta upon his arrival at the

rest of Huerta upon his arrival at the border.

All reliable information reaching Washington during the past month has indicated that Villa was gaining strength and becoming very active. It was evident, however, that he could not accomplish much without money and ammunition. In his attack on Chihuahua City he released about a hundred prisoners from the penitentiary, among them José Salazar, a General now operating with the Villista bandits. One theory is that these activities have for their purpose a desire to draw out the Pershing expedition and thus cause trouble between the United States Government and Carranza, who has been urging the withdrawal of the American forces.

So far the Villista campaign has failed so far the villista campaign has failed to change the Mexican policy of the Wilson Administration or to induce General Pershing to take the offensive against him. On the contrary Gen. Pershing has continued to follow his policy of waiting for developments while the de facto Government has been sending troops toward Chihuahua in large numbers. The policy of the American troops toward Chihuahua in large pers. The policy of the American

Administration appears to be to make no move while looking to the Carranza Government to take the offensive against Villa and thus demonstrate its professions of ability to handle the bandit situation

Carranza Forces Gathering.

A more optimistic view of the situation in Northern Chihuahua was taken today as the result of reports that the

coday as the result of reports that the Carranza garrison at Chihuahua City had been reinforced by 8,000 men, and that a formidable campaign against the bandits was about to be launched. Army officers have been inclined to doubt vague reports that the bandits might attack Pershing'ss forces. They believe the Mexican outlaws would not willingly chance a clash with the troops of the American expedition, particularly as the American cavalry is mounted on seasoned, well-fed horses which would be certain to overtake the battered mounts of the raiders if a pursuit was ordered, as it certainly would be.

Further reports of the exodus of Mexican families from Mexico to the United States came today to the State Department, one dispatch saying that members of the Carranza, Obregon, Trevino, States came today to the State Department, one dispatch saying that members of the Carranza, Obregon, Trevino, Huerta, and Madero families were now in San Antonio, Texas. The names represent three administrations in Mexico, and officials here could not trace the full meaning of what appears to be an unusual desire to get out of Mexico just at this time:

In so me quarters it was believed that economic and social conditions were responsible, rather than an impending collapse of the Government and all the disorders that might bring with it. Officials frankly admitted, however, that they had nothing definite on which to found an opinion.

Navy reports from the Mexican coasts have not reflected the uneasiness in Mexico shown by border advices. Quiet has been reported at all ports recently, with the exception of one brief message saying bandits were operating in the Tampico region.

The following statement was issued by the Mexican Embassy late tonight:

"As indicative of the peaceful conditions existing in the State of Oaxaca, contrary to the sensational rumors in a portion of the press, Ambassador-designate Arredondo gives the following official dispatch received by him from the capital of that State:

Lic, Elisso Arredondo, American Ambassa-

Lic. Eliseo Arredondo, American Ambassador. Washington, D. C.
Elections for members of the Constituent
Congress were held yesterday throughout
the entire State. Quiet, freedom, and enthuslasm prevailed everywhere. It is believed that the Liberal Constitutionalist
Party won over the Constitutionalist Democratic and other parties.
(Signed)

CASTILLO

(Signed)

(Mr. Arredondo announced he was in eccipt of further advices from General revino corroborating those of yester-lay—that there was no intention to vacuate Chihuahua, that no attack by filla was feared, and that ample reinorcements and munitions had been rejected.

ceived.

"He also declared that the statements in some of the papers that General Carranza was practically a prisoner of Obregon were too absurd to merit discussion or contradiction."

Lansing Explains.

At 11 o'clock tonight Secretary Lansing authorized the statement that Secretary Baker had no intention to intimate that American citizens were involved in the bandit plot. The Secretary of State said that it had been called to his attention that it had been called to his attention that an effort would be made to construct the War Department statement as a political play and as an assault upon the Administration's political opponents. He denounced such a construction as absolutely false, saying that politics was not thought of in connection with the matter and that it was inconceivable that an American would ally himself with Mexicaus to attack his own countrymen. Mr. Lansing saw the statement before it was issued and discussed it with Secretary Baker. He explained that both he and Mr. Baker believed that in addition to warning the military commanders it was wise to give the information received publicity, because it might have the effect of causing the plot to be abandoned.

BAKER REFUSES TO EXPLAIN. Does Not Mention Villa Plot in West Virginia Speech.

Special to The New York Times. MARTINSBURG, W. Va., Oct. 26. Secretary Baker declined tonight to add anything to the statement the gave out in Washington today to the effect that enemies of the Administration were encouraging Villa to make a raid before the election in the hope of discrediting President Wilson and making votes for Mr. Hughes.

ceretary Baker did not refer to the ject during the course of his speech here tonight.

WANT MEXICAN REFUGEES.

Carranza Commissioners Ask Washington to Give Them Up.

Special to The New York Times.
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 26.—The
Mexican members of the American-Mexican Joint Commission today suggested a freer interpretation of the extradition laws of the United States which would result in turning over to them a large number of Mexican refugees in country who are alleged guilty of criminal offenses and who are said to be doing much damage as revolutionary agitators.

It is believed here that these men, if they were returned to Mexico, would be dealt with according to the Carranza decree of Oct. 9, providing for the summary execution of criminals without trial.

The American commissioners countered the Mexican request with a statement that the Mexican Government had been no more liberal than the United States in its interpretation of the existing laws. They also presented a list of criminals who were wanted in the United States, and who had taken refuge in Mexico.

The statement that the Republic of Guatemala was being used by Mexican revolutionists as a base of supplies was laid before the commission today. guilty of criminal offenses and who

VILLA DEMANDS EVACUATION.

His Forces Said to be Insisting That American Line Be Shortened.

COLUMBUS, N. M., Oct. 26.-Villa forces operating near Namiquipa, only twenty-five miles south of the Ameri can expedition's southern outpost, have

can expedition's southern outpost, have demanded the shortening of the American troop line and gradual evacuation of Mexican territory by the United States army, Americans coming to the border from Mexico report.

A force of 300 Carranza, troops is reported encamped at El Valle, between the American field headquarters and the extreme outposts of the American line. These de facto forces are said to be well equipped and well mounted, but, making no apparent effort to apprehend the Villa bandits operating in the vicinity of Namiquipa.

CHIHUAHUA CITY, Mexico, Oct. 25.

—An enveloping movement by Carranza troops is now under way with Santa Ysabel as the objective, it was announced by general Jacinto E. Trevino, today. This movement has for its object the surrounding of the Villa forces in the vicinity of Santa Ysabel, twenty-five miles southwest of here. Reports received by General Trevino state that the field of the Villa operations gradually is being narrowed.

General Trevino denied a shortage of ammunition at the Chihuahua garrison. He announced that he was well supplied.

ADVERTISEMENT. Will Shak at Shadow Lawn, N. J.,

EMPIRE STATE DAY

Saturday, Oct. 28 Woodrow Wilson Specials will leave at 1 o'clock via Penna. R. R., 7th Ave. and 22nd St., and Hudson Terminal; and by Central R. R. of N. J. at 1 o'clock from W. 23rd St., and 1:20 from Liberty St. Round Trip Fare - - \$1

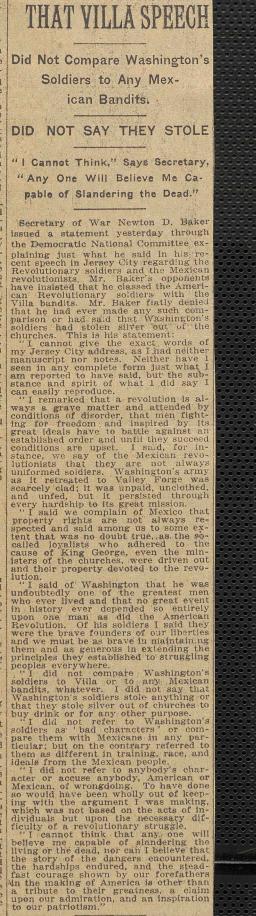
MR. BAKER DENIES THAT VILLA SPEECH

Did Not Compare Washington's Soldiers to Any Mexican Bandits.

DID NOT SAY THEY STOLE

"I Cannot Think," Says Secretary, "Any One Will Believe Me Capable of Slandering the Dead."

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker issued a statement yesterday through the Democratic National Committee ex-







BLOW UP BRIDGE

TO HALT PURS

Rumanians in Dobrudia Foil

Mackensen by Destroying

Link Over Danube.

WIN SUCCESSES IN NORTH

Report All Austro-German In-

vaders Driven from the

Province of Moldavia.

FALL BACK NEAR PREDEAL

British Premier in the House of

Commons Deprecates Undue Pes-

simism Over the Situation.

LONDON, Oct 26 .- After the evacua-

tion of Cernavoda in Dobrudja by the

Russians and Rumanians the great

bridge over the Danube at that point

was blown up by the Rumanians. The

pressure of Field Marshal von Macken-

sen's Bulgar-Turk-German army in Do-

brudja has weakened somewhat, it is

On the Transylvania border the Ru-

manians have met with considerable access, according to the Bucharest offi-

cial report, which says that the Austro-

German forces have been driven every-

Mount Kerekharan, south of Bicaz. The subject of Rumania was brought up again in the House of Commons towhen Premier Asquith said that the military situation of Rumania was

where beyond the western frontier of

ingaging the most anxious attention not

"They have taken and are taking

support our gallant comrades in Ru-nania in the splendid struggle they are

of this Government but of those of

etrograd.

our allies.

AT CERNAVO

THE WEATHER

tomorrow probably rain; slight temperature change. TE For full weather report see Page 19.

AGES.

ONE CENT In Greater New York, Elsewhere, TWO CENTS.

SUBMARINE TORPEDOES BRITISH MINE SWEEPER

Admiralty Reports the Genista Sunk and All Her Officers and 73 of Her Crew Lost.

LONDON, Oct. 26.-The British minesweeping vessel Genista has been torpedoed and sunk, according to an announcement given out by the British Admiralty. All the officers and seventy three members of the mine sweeper's crew were lost. The survivors numbered

The Admiralty statement says: "One of our mine-sweeping vessels,

H. M. S. Genista, Lieut. Commander John White, R. N., was torpedoed by an enemy submarine on Oct. 23 and sunk. All her officers and seventy-three men were lost and twelve men were saved.
"When last seen the ship was sinking, but was still engaged with the enemy

PREDICTS TRADE PEACE FOR BRITON AND TEUTON

But Heineken, German Shipping Director, Urges Ruthless Economic Fighting Now.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. BERLIN, Oct. 26.—An economic rap-prochement between Germany and England, within certain limits, soon after the war ends, is possible and probable, according to Director Heineken of the North German Lloyd Steamship Company, who is quoted in an interview

printed by the Allgemeine Zeitung.

"To be sure," says Herr Heineken,
hate will persist, but it is quite inconceivable that two sensible nations announced in an official bulletin from and that is what England wants to be, too—should want to carry over the present relations into the future. England needs us in the future exactly as much as we need England. We are England's Moldavia, the northern province of Rumania. The Rumanians have captured best customer and her biggest seller. Some time, after all, we shall have to get together sensibly again. Efforts at emancipation from dependence upon German industry are naturally in evidence in England and are well worthy of our attention. We, too, have learned to manufacture manufacture manufacture manufacture manufacture manufacture and the international boundary, designed to create sentiment for political purposes against President Wilson in his candidacy for re-election. Late this evening an explanation was obtained from a reliable authoritative learned to manufacture many goods which we formerly thought it necessary to import from France or England. Nevertheless, enough remains for which

now," he added, "every possible step to we are dependent on one another.
"The economic war will not be so easy to wage as the great mass in England believes. Assume, for instance, hat England persuades Australia to orcak off all commerce with us and furnish us nothing more. The consequence will be that England and her allies must take over that part of Ausralian production which we had hereto-

tralian production which we had heretofore purchased and would have continued to take. Thereby England and her allies will weaken their purchasing power elsewhere—say, in South America—so that we shall in that case be in a better position there.

"That England will endeavor to harm us as much as possible is a matter of course. Among us, too, one should clearly appreciate that in the economic field as well we can impress England only by ruthless measures. We can be on a good footing with England only when we treat her exactly as England treats us and the rest of the world."

Concluding, Herr Heineken recommends the federal prohibition of the sale of German shipping shares abroad, just as it is now forbidden to sell or charter German ships to foreigners.

CEDMANIC VOTED 12 DILLION

tection of the border."

The statement was construed immediately as meaning that the coneur placed attack had been arranged shamericans to injure President Wils on a political way. The consequence sensation was increased rather that diminished by the refusal of officials to turnish any information on the subject other than that contained in the official statement.

Baker Leaves Washington.

Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, who returned to Washington this morning, and had a conference during the day with officials of the Departments of State and Justice, left Wash-

GERMANS VOTED 13 BILLION.

Over 11 Billion of War Credits Expended, Budget Committee Says.

BERLIN, Oct. 26, (by Wireless to Sayrille.)—The Budget Committee of Reichstag and the Secretary of the Preasury, Count von Roedern, discussed

TURKS RAID BRITISH LINES.

Make a Surprise Attack Near Kutel-Amara, Constantinople Says.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Oct. 25, (via London, Oct. 26.)-Turkish troops last Sunday night surprised the British camp near Sheikh Saad, on the Tigris River elow Kut-el-Amara, and penetrated the British trenches, according to the of-ficial statement issued today by the

Turkish War Department. After capturing a quantity of arms and supplies, the statement adds, the Turks returned to their own positions. The text reads:

Tigris Front—We carried out a surprise attack Sunday evening against the British encampment in the neighborhood of Sheikh Saad, in the course of which our troops penetrated the enemy trenches and returned victorious after capturing a quantity of arms and material.

AIR RAIDS ON BULGAR British Aviators Shell nople-Saloniki Road Stalle

LONDON, Oct. 26.-Attacks or onstantinople - Saloniki Railroad British naval aeroplanes have inflicted onsiderable damage, the Admiralty anounced today. The statement follows: On Oct. 23 and 24 attacks in force by aval aeroplanes were carried out on ne railway stations at Buk and Drama, oth on the railroad from Constantiple to Saloniki. Considerable damage as done to rolling stock. One of our achines failed to return from the atck on Buk."

EXPLOSION OF ARMS PLANT.

cident in Kent Factory.

LONDON, Sept. 26 .- The following of-

The Ministry of Munitions announce border. ening: deaths and ten persons seriously

TO INJURE WILSON BAKER CHARGES

War Secretary Issues Warning of Pre-Election Plot by Foes of Administration.

CAUSES STIR AT CAPITAL

Republicans at First Regard It as Aimed at Them, but Lansing Denies This.

BORDER FORCES NOTIFIED

Information of Spectacular Attack by Bandits Confirmed, Says Mr. Baker-Villa Men Paid in Coin

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 26 .- What appeared at first to be the biggest political sensation of many years stirred Washington for several hours tonight. An official statement issued by the War Department early this evening was interpreted to mean that officers of the United States Army on the Mexican border and in Mexico had discovered a plot on the part of members of the Republican Party to bring about an attack on the United States forces guarding the border, os some American town near the international boundary, tained from a reliable authoritative source, that put a new complexion on this interpretation.

The official statement of the War Department said that official information had been obtained "that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico" had arranged or a spectacular attack to be made at some border point, tween now and the date of the election for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border.'

the day with officials of the Depart-ments of State and Justice, left Washington just about the time the statement was given to the press, and other officials of the Government declined at first to furnish any explanacion other than that contained in the War Department's announcement.

The explanation furnished this even-Freasury, Count von Roedern, discussed ing, Iseveral hours after the official statement had been issued, was that the Fovernment's policy during the war of statement did not mean that any Amerconsolidating the floating debt, especially Treasury notes, in the form of long-term loans.

Up to the present time the Reichstag has granted war credits amounting to 54,000,000,000 marks, (\$12,852,000,000.)

Of this amount 48,600,000,000 marks (\$11,566,800,000) was expended up to Sept. 30, 37,500,000,000 having been provided by long-term loans and the remainder by the sale of Treasury bills. In October 250,000,000 marks will be repaid to the Imperial Treasury for amounts disbursed for relief work. revolution against his authority, and they hoped incidentally that the raid would lead to the dispatch of more American troops into Mexico and a clash between them and the Carranza forces which would bring the Governments of the United States and Mexico into conflict. The plotters also hoped, it was said, that by this means they would injure President Wilson, aganst whom they are incensed because of his recognition of the Carranza Government.

The Statement.

The statement issued by the War Department reads as follows:

War Department Washington, Oct. 26, 1916.

Statement for the press. The War Department has received

definite information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the Adother sources, that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico, in 'co-operation with Villa or other bandits in Mexico, have arranged a spectacular attack to be made either yon some part of the American forces. It upon some American community on the border between now and the date of the election, for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border. It is significant in the connection that both the State and War Departments were advised that the bandit forces operating at the present time in Mexico are being paid in silver coin.

Full particulars have been transmitted to Generals Funston and Pershing.
All American forces are, therefore, forewarded and in readiness for such an attack.

Laid to Propagandists.

The explanation referred to was obtained from an official of the Govern-ment who is thoroughly familiar with the ins and outs of the Mexican situation and cognizant of the information upon which the War Department based its LONDON, Sept. 26.—The following of-cial communication was issued this American troops or raid a town on the

"There are a number of political at an explosion took place yesterday groups of Mexicans in this country and a munitions factory in Kent. Some Mexico," said this officia, "which mage was done to the works, and would like to upset the Caranza Government were several casualties, including ment. Just as the Columbus raid was made for a purpose, this raid was to be made for a purpose, and the plan was Be Sure You Get Deerfoot genuine Deerfoot Farm Sausage, The propagandists from Mexico who had you get the best.—Advt. The propagandists from Mexico who have been active in the United States

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916.

The Better Road.

"You ask what road I propose to travel," Mr. Hughes said to his audience in Boston. Then he described the road he will take.

Were the way stations of Watchful Waiting, Too Proud to Fight, Serving Humanity in Mexico, Executive Surrender, BRYAN, DANIELS and BAKER on the route?

No. Mr. Hughes, not having a One Track Mind, will be able to run a few express trains. The road he will travel has no curves, no open switches, no broken block signals; and, besides being straight, it is rock ballasted.

A Day With Newton Diehl Baker.

That was a tremendous day's work that Secretary of War Newton DIEHL BAKER performed on Thursday. He visited Washington for "a short time" and repaired to the offices of the department of which he is head. There he prepared two statements. One declared that he did not say what the stenographer says he said about the men of 1776; the other manifesto asserted that some time between now and election day there will be another Mexican border raid as the result of the efforts of "enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico."

Having toiled through this mass of work, Secretary BAKER hastened to Martinsburg, West Virginia, to make some more political speeches. Secretary of State Robert Lansing, who alone of the Wilson Cabinet remains in Washington on the job, spent some time that night patching up Secretary Baker's tale of a conspiracy. The dire plot on the border did not involve American citizens, said Mr. LANSING, and anyway, publicity might cause it to be abandoned.

This is highly gratifying. If there is such a raid the Wilsonians can say that they predicted it; if there is not they can say that their "exposure" of the project killed it. 'Thus they have overlooked only one tiny contingency, their inability, in case the raid occurs, to answer the question, "Since you knew about it, why did you not prevent it? Did you not have the men on the spot to head it off?"

If there is such a plan for a border raid and it involves no American citizens, its success might well have the effect of "turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border." as Secretary Baker says. Such a raid would show that the Administration's "policy * * for the protection of the border" was either ill conceived or poorly carried out, or both. As no American citizens are involved, no political significance could be attached to the raid; the attack would be simple proof of the military failure of the Administration to protect the border. Such military failure would reflect disastrously and justly on Secretary BAKER, who is away from his desk making political speeches.

Our European affairs will have to remain neglected while Secretary Lansing trails Secretary Baker.

Secretary BAKER seems determined to get every American patriot, dead

What the Secretary of War intended to say, we take it, was that some of the soldiers of the Revolution were not too proud to fight.

The commander in chief of our army must wonder where his Secretary of War got hold of such an inexhaustible collection of boomerangs.

The Secretary of War might save himself a great deal of trouble by issuing the explanations of his statements before he makes the statements public.

The Floral Decoration of the War Depart-

To the Editor of the Sun—Sir: I notice that in Washington every one speaks of Secretary of War Baker as Pansy Baker. Can you tell me why this is?

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 26.

The answer is simple. On the gala day when Mr. Baker became Secretary of War he marched into his Washington office, where he found huge masses of flowers from admiring friends. Several newspaper correspondents were present. "Good morning, gentlemen.

flowers lovely?" said Mr. Baker.

"They are."
"Aren't the lilies gorgeous?" said Mr. aker. "I am so fond of lilies.
"Aren't the roses sweet? I just love

roses. But, oh, look at the pansies. I lore pansies. more than anything in ie. They are my favorite of all things." That's why the Secretary of War is known as Pansy Baker.

THE SUN, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 1916

BAKER DISAVOWS CHARGE OF TREASON

With Secretary Lansing, He Denies "Plot" Story Was a Political Move.

Oct. 27.—Secretary WASHINGTON. Baker's sensational announcement last night, implying that political enemies of the Administration were in league with Villa bandits and assisting Villa to plan an attack on American lives, acted as a boomerang to-day and was smothered

promptly in a wave of indignation.

Every official, including Secretary
Lansing, and later Mr. Baker himself,
disavowed any purpose to charge any
one with treason. Mr. Lansing said there
was no shred of evidence to support such
a charge and Mr. Baker when asked if
American citizens were involved replied:
"Oh, dear, dear, no."
Stripped of its apparent political trimnings, the announcement shrank to a

stripped of its apparent political trimings, the announcement shrank to a ple statement that Villa bandits and ir Mexican supporters were desirous embarrassing First Chief Carranza I that information had been received at they thought the intervening days over election or a properties that it do. before election an opportune time to do

Part of Political Scheme.

Numerous apologies, excuses and explanations by Administration officials failed to eliminate the impression that the announcement was part of a political scieme, which failed because Secretary Scheme, which failed because Secretary Baker went too far and Secretary Lansing and Counsellor Polk stepped in.
Interest in army circles centred in the "mysterious information," which the

the "mysterious information," which the War Department has received. So far as can be ascertained it did not come from the border or through military channels. Statements are also volunteered that it did not come from the Department of Justice or from Eliseo Arredondo, the Mexican Ambassador-Designate. Its origin is still a mystery. General Staff officers and Mr. Baker's military advisers have no knowledge of the "secret information." Mr. Baker simply transmitted to Gen. Funston for transmission to Gen. Pershing a copy of his sensational announcement to the press. Although the announcement

press. Although the announcement states that the War Department had "definite information," no definite facts have been forwarded through military channels to the border.

Army officers generally regard the so-

called announcement as having no military significance. Gen. Pershing has under his command 12,000 well seasoned, well equipped troops and is still in Mex-ico "to get Villa" and disperse Villa bands. The border is guarded by 100,-000 National Guardsmen and 40,000 reg-

Warning Not Necessary.

As one General Staff officer said to-day, it is a military axiom that these forces are always on the lookout against the danger of attack. No announcement from Washington would be necessary to forewarn them, and public announcement through the press would only serve to rob them of the opportunity of crushing bandits, which is understood to be their mission.

"The only political significance that can be attached to it" [the announcement of last night], said Secretary Baker to-day, "is that it may prevent the Mexicans and bandits from using the Presidential campaign to further their own designs."

In response to questions, Secretary

designs."

In response to questions, Secretary Baker admitted that similar plots by Villa bandits have been regularly reported to his department. He said the "bandits and their Mexican followers" were themselves the "enemies of the Administration" to which he referred. Secretary Lansing authorized a statement to-day which further clarified Secretary Baker's announcement:

"It was not for the purpose of creating political sentiment in any way," he said. "It was for discouraging the at-

ing pontreat sentiment in any way, he said. "It was for discouraging the attempt. Mexican refugees in this country are opponents of the present Government and naturally plotting against

"I cannot conceive of American citizens who would be so heartless and so wanton and unpatriotic as to take a step

that would involve American lives.
"The sole reason for the statement is the frustration of the plot.'

Silent on Plot Details.

fortable in commenting on his statement of last night.

"The Mexican

"The Mexican opponents of the defacto Government of Mexico." he said, "would of course be glad to complicate relations between the United States and Mexico. We have information to this effect—"

Mexico. We have information to this effect—"
"Can you give any idea of what this information is?" he was-asked.
"No, I cannot."
"Why is your announcement so vague on this point?"
"I cannot answer that."
"After many refusels to reply to cor-

"I cannot answer that."

After many refusals to reply to correspondents seeking light the Secretary of War finally said:

"I want to say that it is unthinkable that any Republicans would sanction such an idea. But there are many who have withdrawn from Mexico as enemies of the de facto Government and might be included the extract traphle." inclined to cause trouble."

"Then there was no thought of politics

in making the sensational announcement eleven days before election?"
"Oh, dear, no. Politics did not enter into my mind at all."

DEMOCRATIC FUND \$1,006,283 TO DATE

First Report of Campaign Receipts Tells of 41,882 Contributors.

A preliminary report of the Demoeratic campaign fund, which, under the law, must be filed not later than to-day with the Clerk of the House of Representatives, was made public last night and shows that up to the present time \$1,006,283 has been received from 41,-882 contributors. Cleveland H. Dodge, who graduated with President Wilson in the class of '79, Princeton, heads the list with a contribution of \$79,000, \$29,-000 being in honor of the class of '79. President Wilson contributed \$2,500.

Four years ago the total amount received by the treasurer of the Democratic National Committee for campaign purposes was \$1,110,952. Inasmuch as two weeks remain in which to collect funds, the total this year is expected to exceed that of 1912.

The amount received this year in contributions of less than \$100 was \$261,-846. Contributions from those giving more than \$100 was \$744,436. The disbursements of the committee up to October 24 were \$991,323, which includes \$145,807 paid through the Western headquarters.

Smallest Donation One Cent.

Smallest Donation One Cent.

The sum of \$37,095, left over from the St. Louis convention, was turned over to the Democratic National Committee and is included in the total. Most of the contributions run between \$100 and \$1,000. The smallest contribution was 1 cent, but as the law only provides for an accounting of contributions of amounts of \$100 or over, it was not included in the preliminary report.

The preliminary list of contributors, in addition to Mr. Dodge and Bernard Baruch of New York, who gave \$25,000, is as follows:

C. E. Davis, Chicago; T. L. Chadbourne, New York; Charles R. Crane, Chicago, and John Burton Payne, Winnebago, Neb., \$15,000 each; Thomas D. Jones and David B. Jones, both of Chicago, \$12,500 each; R. J. Reynolds, Winston-Salem, N. C.; Nicholas F. Brady, New York; James C. Brady, New York; John D. Ryan, New York; W. C. Niblack, Chicago; T. L. Chadbourne, Jr., New York; B. M. Winston, Chicago, and William A. Tilden, Chicago, \$10,000 each; Richard H. Long, Framingham, Mass.; Francis Burton Harrison, New York, and J. D. Gerard, New York, \$7,000 each; Frank M. Patterson, Ohio, \$6,000; Breckinridge Long, St. Louis; David R. Francis, St. Louis, H. N. Coolidge, Fitchburg, Mass.; L. Doheney, Los Angeles, Jacob H. Schiff, New York, W. G. Sharp, Ellyria, Ohio; Pennsylvania State Committee; Roger Sullivan, Chicago; Edward D. Hurley, Chicago; Marcus Jacobowsky, Chicago, and F. S. Peabody, Chicago, \$5,000 each.

Final Report After Election.

In the final financial report, which all political parties must make public not later than six days after election, all contributors of \$100 or more will be made public. In the case of Henry Ford and other wealthy men, who are spending money for the election of the Democratic ticket, they must submit an individual report showing how much they expended because they did not contribute directly to the Democratic campaign committee but directed the distribution of money personally.

Mr. Baker Again Promotes the Gayety of Nations

ECRETARY BAKER has added another cubit to the stature of his ears-tail as were those eminent features.

Mr. Baker has misunderstood the apostolic injunction. Evidently he thinks that the Scriptural command is to brag without ceasing.

Not content with comparing Carranza and Villa and Zapata favorably with the men of the Revolution, and then denying his own reported words, Mr. Baker, OFFICIALLY, AS SECRETARY OF WAR, issued this announcement late Thursday afternoon:

"The War Department has received definite information, confirmed from other sources, that enemies of the Administration's policy toward Mexico, in co-operation with Villa or other bandits in Mexico, have arranged a spectacular attack, to be made either upon some part of the American forces or upon some American community on the border, between now and the date of the election, for the purpose of turning the tide of sentiment against the policy which the Administration has adopted for the protection of the border.

It is significant in this connection that both the State and War Departments were advised that the bandit's forces operating at the present time in Mexico are being paid in silver coin.

"Full particulars have been transmitted to General Funston and General Pershing. All American forces are, therefore, forewarned and in readiness for such an attack.'

By this statement Secretary Baker MEANT to convey the impression, and DID convey the impression, that AMERICANS hostile to Mr. Wilson's policies had plotted and financed an attack upon American troops or an attack upon some American community by Villa's bandits in order to influence the result of the election.

There is no other possible construction to be put upon this statement, and, fortunately, we have Mr. Baker this time where he cannot deny his own words, where he cannot lie his way out, where the best he can do is to shuffle and evade and try to crawl from under in the ridiculous and childish plea that his words do not mean what they seem

Listen while we tell you the plain and unvarnished truth about this

The Administration has been desperately straining every nerve to keep the public from knowing what is transpiring in Mexico. The Secretary of State and the Secretary of War have gone so far as to discredit publicly our own commanders' reports of the military situation and to indorse the lying, contradictory reports of Carranza's agents and

The Secretary of State and the Secretary of War know, AND HAVE KNOWN FOR WEEKS, that Diaz, Zapata and Villa are steadily overthrowing Carranza's mock government; that Carranza has fled from Mexico City; that he has sent his family out of Mexico for safety; that his soldiers in Northern Mexico are going over to Villa in droves; that that formidable bandit is now at the head of strong forces and threatening our expeditionary troops with attacks, and that nothing on earth can much longer prevent the beginning of war with Mexico, because the bandit chiefs are determined TO FORCE WAR UPON US.

General Pershing has known these things for weeks. So has General Funston, of course, and so have President Wilson and his Secretaries of State and War.

Mr. Wilson has been insisting that his Mexican policies are working well; that they are tending to restore order in Mexico, and that they will continue to "keep us out of war" in Mexico.

If hostilities should begin before election, Mr. Wilson's plea that he has kept us out of war would have a ridiculous sound.

Mr. Lansing and Mr. Baker and Mr. Gregory evidently thought that something must be done to break the blow in advance of its falling.

So they laid their heads together on Thursday-Secretary of State Lansing, who runs errands for the British Government, and Secretary of War Baker, who slanders our fathers' great lives and deeds, and Attorney-General Gregory, who has made the Department of Justice a private detective agency and information bureau for the British navy-and the three of them concoct and publish this dime-novel fiction about their own countrymen who have been so wicked as to put money, at different times, into investments in Mexico.

They issued this silliest of all political roorbacks that ever were issued late in the afternoon of Thursday, October 26.

And then things began to happen. Newspaper correspondents by the dozen flocked to the departments with instructions from their managing editors to insist upon the names of these treasonable Ameri-They were ordered to take no denials, to be put off with no cans. evasions.

If there were Americans so base and so treasonable as to plot and to pay for bandit attacks upon American soldiers and for bandit outrages and murders of American civilians in order to affect an election result, the country had a right to know the villains' names and insisted upon knowing the villains' names.

And then what happened? Why, AT MIDNIGHT, Mr. Secretary Lansing put forth the extraordinary excuse that-

"SECRETARY BAKER HAD NO INTENTION TO INTI-MATE THAT AMERICAN CITIZENS WERE INVOLVED IN THE BANDIT ATTACK PLOT."

Now, think of that!

Then why did Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker consider it necessary to put forth any statement of a "plot" at all?

Mr. Lansing explained that-

"He and Mr. Baker believed that IN ADDITION TO WARNING THE MILITARY COMMANDERS, it was wise to give the information received publicity, because it MIGHT HAVE THE EFFECT OF CAUSING THE PLOT TO BE ABANDONED."

Now, did you ever hear a more silly and ridiculous excuse than that in all your life?

When, in heaven's name, did it become necessary for the Secretary of War to notify American military commanders of an impending attack by issuing a warning through the newspapers!

A child caught stealing jam could do better than that!

We wonder how Mr. Baker can bear to be in the service of such wicked people as he is perennially discovering Americans to be.

He has found out that our fathers were horse-thieves and marauders in 1776, and that their sons betray their country to Mexican bandits!

We should think that Mr. Baker would blush for the American people almost as deeply as the American people blush for Mr. Baker!

BAKER'S CHARGE LACKS SUPPORT

Administration Officials Refuse to Back Up Secretary

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Oct. 27.—Secretary Baker's sensational charge that a bandit attack on Pershing or a raid over the border would be made for political purposes became so nebulous to-day that it almost vanished into thin air.

All efforts to draw from Administration officials evidence supporting the Secretary's charges failed. Both Secretary Baker and Secretary Lansing said no more explicit information than was contained in the statement would be furnished.

Secretary Baker was closely questioned. He was asked particularly if he intended to implicate any American citizens in the alleged plot.

"Oh, dear, dear, no!" he answered. "It is unthinkable that such a suspicion should be raised against an American citizen. Secretary of State Lansing made that clear in his statement last night."

"But, Mr. Secretary, you were informed by The Tribune over the telephone last night that impartial persons had so construed it."

"Yes, and I was under the impression that no such construction could be placed on it."

Refuses to Answer Question

"Do you still think to-day that your statement did not leave the impression that Americans were involved?"

"I do not care to answer that question."

"Why did you not make it clear in your original statement, the only one you would make last night, that you did not mean Americans?"

"A man's choice of words is his choice," replied Mr. Baker. "I think the statement was clear enough."

Mr. Baker then said that, so far as he knew, only Mexicans were concerned in the matter. Some of the information was received, he said, only a few minutes before the statement was issued. He added that the information did not come from Americans or from persons in the United States.

persons in the United States.

Ambassador Designate Arredondo said to-day that he had given no information of such nature to the State Department until to-day, when he told Secretary Lansing that two weeks ago the story of a projected attack was common gossip along the border. He had no information of a definite character, he said, further than that the Legalista and Magonista juntas seemed to be involved in it. Since he crossed the border, two weeks ago, returning from Mexico, he has heard nothing concerning the reports. cerning the reports.

Although Secretary Baker's statement said the information it was based on was "definite," no evidence could be obtained to support the assertion. Not a single official outside the Cabinet could be found to-day who had even a remote idea of the facts which Mr. Baker is said to possess.

Further than this, reporters for The Tribune interviewed officials in the State, War and Justice departments who normally handle correspondence relating to such matters, and they declared positively that no such information had come through the regular channels, and that they did not take Mr. Baker's statement seriously.

An official of the Department of Justice was reached by telephone.

"What do you know about this Baker conspiracy?" he was asked.

"You mean the rise in the price of bread?"

"No, no; the charge that a bandit attack is being plotted on the border."

"Oh, you see how much that is on our minds. We have heard nothing about it. Our agents have made no such reports."

At the War Department it was

about it. Our agents have made no such reports."

At the War Department it was learned that the General Staff had not been intrusted with Secretary Baker's

secret.

Secretary Lansing also refused to produce any evidence in support of Mr. Baker's statement, although he admitted that he had been consulted before it was issued and was acquainted with the facts on which it was founded. Mr. Lansing said he could not be specific, as government agents were working on the case, and their work would be hampered if definite information were published.

What Facts Are Known

These are all the facts that are known to the public:
That a raid is planned by "enemies of the Administration," in coöperation with "Villa or other bandits," to take place before election to influence sentiment saying the Administration.

with "Villa or other bandits," to take place before election to influence sentiment against the Administration's Mexican policy.

That the Administration has no information as to where this attack will be delivered, whether at Pershing's column or at some point on the 2,000-mile boundary. That certain bandits in Mexico are being paid in silver coin.

Mr. Baker's statement said this last fact was "significant." He was asked in what way it was significant.

"Why, it seems to me a significant fact in that it is unusual."

"But what does it signify?"

"Why, I don't know what it signifies, but it certainly is unusual."

At the State Department it was explained that the fact signified that the bandits were being supplied with money from the American side of the border.

The Tribune tried to learn from Secretary Baker what conceivable political purpose the plotters would have if they were not American citizens. The Sec-

were not American citizens.

retary would only say that he believed enemies of the de facto government were anxious to "complicate the relations between the United States and Mexico" and that "they think this an appropriate time to do so."

Secretary Lansing was more explicit, declaring that the purpose was to injure President Wilson, who had befriended the Carranza government and refused to intervene in Mexico.

Mr. Baker left for Ohio to-night, announcing that he would complete his campaign tour according to schedule.

Bridge Burning Sends **Troops to Railroad Lines**

Troops to Railroad Lines

[By Telegraph to The Tribune.]

El Paso, Tex., Oct. 27.—Burning of a bridge three hundred miles east of El Paso, on the Galveston, Harrisburg & San Antonio division of the Southern Pacific, supposedly by Mexicans, resulted to-day in troops being sent to guard all bridges near the border on that and other railroads. Reports circulated in El Paso by Mexicans from Juarez that General Trevino had abandoned Chihuahua City and was on his way to the border caused apprehension late to-day and led to the strengthening of border guards east and west of El Paso.

It is thought possible that evacuation of Chihuahua by Carranzistas would cause an exodus of Mexicans to the border and that Carranza soldiers in flight might attempt to cross the border to-day, all having a bearing on Secretary Baker's statement that enemies of the Wilson Administration had arranged with Villa for border raids. As a matter of precaution, militia troops in camp at El Paso and at other border points to-night are to a large extent on border patrol and every point where Mexicans might be expected to cause trouble is heavily protected.

Mexican Commissioners

Mexican Commissioners Resent U.S. Aid for Villa

Resent U. S. Aid for Villa

Atlantic City, Oct. 27.—Reports that arms and ammunition had been smuggled into Mexico from the United States and insistence by the Mexican representatives that the United States government take steps to check the assistance they assert Villa and other bandits are receiving from persons on this side of the border featured today's discussions of the Mexican-American joint commission at the close of the second month of conferences.

Consideration of these subjects took much of the time, as did a suggestion of the American commissioners that provision be made in the agreement for the adoption of international quarantine regulations so broad in character that the American government might send into Mexico commissioners on sanitation who would work with Mexican agents in combating disease.

can agents in combating disease

\$1,000,000 TO KEEP BORDER TROOPS WARM

War Department Provides Funds for Winter Quarters

San Antonio, Tex., Oct. 27.—More than a million dollars has been made available by the War Department for providing winter quarters for troops on the border. Southern Department headquarters was ordered to-day to proceed with the work at once.

Cantonments are to be erected for troops of the regular army engaged in border duty, and provision has been made for framing and flooring the tents of National Guard troops.

BAKER'S PLOTTERS ARE ALL MEXICAN

Secretary of War Says He Did Not Mean That Americans Planned a Raid.

NEWS SOURCE KEPT SECRET

Officials Intimate That Next Disclosure Will Be Made Through Arrests.

TROOPS ON BORDER READY

Both Lansing and Baker Express a Hope That Statement Will Discourage Raiders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- The assertion made last night by the War Department that it had discovered a plot engineered on the American side of the Mexican border for an attack by Mexican bandits on American troops or some American town was reiterated today by Secretary Baker on his return to Washingten from Martinsburg, W. Va. Mr. Baker also corrected the impression made by his official statement of yesterday that American politicians, anxious to create sentiment against President Wilson, were parties to the plot. He said that there was no intention to make any such allegation, and gave the following announcement to the press:

Mexican opponents of the de facto Government of Mexico would, of course, be glad to complicate the rela-tions between the United States and Mexico, and our information is that they think this is an appropriate time to do so. The statement made by the department ought to discourage any adventure on their part in thsi direction.

Secretary Baker and other officials declined to give any information in regard to the plot. They said that both the State and the War Departments had received information of the plan, and that the statement given out by the War Department yesterday even-ing was intended to serve as a warning to the plotters, and thereby prevent

them from carrying out their scheme.
It was learned that the suspicion was aroused here some days ago and that reports of an alleged raid conspiracy appearing in certain American newspapers were transmitted to the border for investigation. Agents of the Department of Justice and of the Treasury are supposed to have made the inquiry, although there are intimations that General Funston also was advised as a matter of information.

Hint of Arrests to Come.

In declining to make public the nature of the information received it was said at both the State and War Departments that to do so would close a valuable channel through which watch could be kept on Mexican affairs. The arrest of some individual accused of complicity in the plot, it was stated authorita-tively, probably would be the public's next information on the subject.

At both State and War Department officials asserted there was no intention even to intimate that American politicians were implicated in the plot. Those concerned in it, according to the explanation made, were groups of Mexicans, most of them on the American side of the border, who were anxious to bring about the downfall of the Carranza Government. No information had been obtained, it was said, that in any way tended to implicate Americans.

Newspaper correspondents flocked to the War Department today to interview Secretary Baker. He said that just prior to the issuance of his statement of last night more definite information concerning the projected raid had been received.

"Taken with the information we had at hand," he said, "that made it seem advisable for the department to put out statement and give a warning.'

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"I was quite correctly represented ast night," said Secretary Lansing," in the statement that Secretary Baker's announcement was inspired by absolutely no political considerations as to this country. Nor does it mean to infer that Americans of any sort are involved in the plot. There are many Mexican refugees in this country who are inimical to the President's Mexican policy who would doubtless choose the present time forces operating in Mexico were being

Continued on Page 8.

BAKER'S PLOTTERS ARE ALL MEXICAN

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GUARDS INCREASED ALONG THE BORDER

Baker's Warning Causes More Vigilance at Every Ford, Trail and Bridge.

EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 27.-Every ford, bridge, and trail along the international border in this patrol district is being guarded by additional United States troops in compliance with Secretary of War Baker's warning to border commanders to be prepared for another Mexican handit raid on the handit raid of the handit raid of the handit raid of the handit raid on the handit raid of the handit raid of the handit raid of the handit raid of the handit raid on the handit raid of the handit r Mexican bandit raid on the border.

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to the border patrol station east of El Paso today and will guard the fords at Ysleta, Fabens, Fort Hançock, and San Paso today and will suard the lords at Ysleta, Fabens, Fort Hancock, and San Elizario. Troop A of the First South Carolina Cavalry has been ordered to Anapra, N. M., seven miles west of here, and infantry grards have been stationed at the bridges at Corchesno. Texas: Canutillo, Texas, and other crossings west and north of El Paso. It was announced here today that these precautionary measures were being taken in compliance with the Secretary's orders, although, it was said, the border is safer from bandit attacks at this time than at any other time since Villa started his banditry.

The Second Infantry, Georgia National Guard, arrived here today to begin its tour of border service. The Fifth Infantry, Georgia National Guard, is expected to arrive tonight. The Eighth Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, is expected to leave tomorrow for horse, and will be followed by the Ninth Infantry, from the same State.

Villa and his bandits have left the Mexico Northwestern Railroad near Santa Ysabel, twenty-five miles southwest of Chihuahua City, and are moving south in the general direction of Satevo, according to a message received at the Carranza Consulate here today from General Jacinto B. Trevino dated Oct. 26. General Trevino denied there had been any fighting at Fresno, eight miles from Chihuahua City. He characterized the report that Government officials had been warned to leave Chihuahua City as "absurd."

COLUMBUS, N. M., Oct. 27.—The dispatch of extra scouting details to border points followed receipt of orders here today for militarty commanders to be on the alert for raids into American territory by Mexican bandits. The orders came from Secretary of War Baker. Citizens of Columbus telegraphed General Funston asking that more troops be assigned to duty here, and asserting that the present force is inadequate to protest life and property.

REPUBLICANS ASSAIL BAKER.

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BAKER'S PLOTTERS ARE ALL MEXICAN

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NEWS SOURCE KEPT SECRET

Officials Intimate That Next Disclosure Will Be Made Through Arrests.

TROOPS ON BORDER READY

Both Lansing and Baker Express a Hope That Statement Will Discourage Raiders.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- The assertion made last night by the War Department that it had discovered a plot engineered on the American side of the Mexican border for an attack by Mexican bandits on American troops or some American town was reiterated today by Secretary Baker on his return to Washington from Martinsburg, W. Va. Mr. Baker also corrected the impression made by his official statement of yesterday that American politicians, anxious to create sentiment against President Wilson, were parties to the plot. He said that there was no intention to make any such allegation, and gave the following announcement to the press:

The Mexican opponents of the de facto Government of Mexico would, of course, be glad to complicate the relations between the United States and Mexico, and our information is that they think this is an appropriate time to do The statement made by the department ought to discourage any adventure on their part in thei direction." Secretary Baker and other officials

declined to give any information in regard to the plot. They said that both the State and the War Departments had received information of the plan, and that the statement given out by the War Department yesterday even-ing was intended to serve as a warning to the plotters, and thereby prevent them from carrying out their scheme.

It was learned that the suspicion was aroused here some days ago and that reports of an alleged raid conspiracy appearing in certain American newspapers were transmitted to the border for investigation. Agents of the Department of Justice and of the Treasury are supposed to have made the inquiry, although there are intimations that General Bunston also was advised as a matter of information.

Hint of Arrests to Come.

In declining to make public the nature of the information received it was said at both the State and War Departments that to do so would close a valuable channel through which watch could be kept on Mexican affairs. The arrest of some individual accused of complicity in the plot, it was stated authoritatively, probably would be the public's next information on the subject.

At both State and War Department officials asserted there was no intention even to intimate that American politicians were implicated in the plot. Those concerned in it, according to the explanation made, were groups of Mexicans, most of them on the American side of the border, who were anxious to bring about the downfall of the Carranza Government. No information had been obtained, it was said, that in any way tended to implicate Americans.

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"There can be little doubt in the mind of any one what this statement was designed to accomplish. The care

CARRANZA TAKES NOMINATION.

Makes Formal Announcement He Will Run for President.

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 27.—General Venustiano Carranza formally announced his candidacy for the Presidency today in response to a manifesto of the new Constitutionalist Liberal Party, which ters expressed indignation yesterday at urged him to run for the office and of-

The following telegram from General Carranza, dated Mexico City, Oct. 27, was made public yesterday by Juan T. Burns, Mexican Consul General at New York.

Furns, Mexican Consul General at New York:

"Absolutely false that bandit Villa is besieging the City of Chibuahua or that Zapata menaces the tranquillity of Mexico City. Diaz was utterly defeated in recent skirmishes with our troops and is now fleeing with a few followers to Guatemala. I shall remain in Mexico City until the Constitutional Convention convenes at Querctaro. All military operations have been successful and the situation is improving daily.

"CARRANZA."

"CONFESSION OF WEAKNESS."

A. T. Hert, Republican Leader, At-· · tacks Baker's Statement.

CHICAGO, Oct. 27.—Alvin T. Hert, manager of Western Republican National Headquarters, today issued the fol-lowing statement:

No more complete confession of the weakness of the Administration's pol-icy toward Mexico could have been made the toward Mexico could have been made than is contained in the statement given out by Secretary of War Eaker this morning that enemies of the Administration were conspiring with Pancho Villa to attack United States treops or to raid border towns in order to influence the pending election. The truth is the Administration is fearful that an outbreak will occur in Mexico which will show the utter failure of the Administration to cope with the Mexican situation.

situation. "The statement is given out to anticipate what may occur and to confuse the public mind. It is to the credit of Secretary of State Lansing that he supplements this barefaced charge against American citizens with the explanation that 'Mr. Baker had not intended to intimate that American citizens were in the bandit attack plot."

WAR HEPARTN IN IENTIKANCE DE MEXICAN 'PINT

Mr. Baker Silent When Asked for Particulars of the Alleged Conspiracy.

OUTLAW OPERATING RAILROAD LINES

United States Troops Disposed to Guard Fords at Border

Points.

HERALD BUREAU, No. 1,502 H STREET, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C., Friday.

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Representatives of newspaper and press associations to-day spread a dragnet over the State and War departments in an effort to obtain some inkling of where the information came from to support the charge of Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, that "enemics of the administration's policy toward Mexico" were conspiring with 'Villa for an attack upon American soldiers as a means to defeat Woodrow Wilson on November 7.

Divery subordinate official who ordinarily sould have cognizance of such information stated that they knew of no such-scheme. The Secretary of War, Mr. Baker; the Secretary of State, Mr. Lonsing, and Frank L. Polk, counsellor of the State Department, are apparently the only three men who know what the intrigue is of from whence the news of it came. They declined to supplement the generalities of Mr. Baker's statement.

Mr. Baker returned unexpectedly to the War Department to-day and was closely pressed with questions rgarding why he had issued the statement and just what it meant. The strain of the last two political flare-ups through which Mr. Baker had passed have plainly told upon him. He is alleged comparison of Washington's troops with Villa's bandits. Usually extraordinarily self-confident and glib, Mr. Baker o-Gay looks careworn and depressed. He smiles upon his questioners, but the smiles outside of Chihuahua. According to a report received by government officials, Villa has sent a small detachment of troops north of Chathuahua (lity to cut the railroad line. This will detachment of troops north of the captured from senting food supplies to attempt of the sarmy. This will compel Trevino and his eight detachment of troops north of Chathuahua (lity to cut the railroad line. This will detachment of troops north of Chathuahua (lity to cut the railroad line. This will detachment of troops north of Chathuahua (lity to cut the railroad line. The smill detachment of troops north of the strain of the sarmy. This will compel Trevino and come to the with Villa's bandits. Usually extraordinarily self-confident and glib, Mr. Baker to-cay looks careworn and depressed. He smiles upon his questioners, but the smile is plainly forced.

"Did you mean to include American political opponents of the administration in he was asked.

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"There is a report that you will not make any more political speeches during the campaign, Mr. Secretary?"
"That is not true," he retorted, "I leave

"I cannot conceive of any American citizens," said Mr. Lansing, "who could be so wanton, so heartless and so unpatriotic as to take a step that would involve American lives. Secretary Baker's statement was not for the purpose of creating political sentiment in any way. It was for the purpose of discouraging attacks to stir up trouble,"

LEAVES FORCES TO MENACE CHIHUAHUA

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE HERALD.] EL PASO, Texas, Friday.-With his main army Francisco Villa is moving southward in the direction of Santa Rosalia and Parral, leaving strong garrisons at Palomas, Santa Ysabel and other towns in the immediate vicinity of Chihuahua City. An attack upon Santa Rosalia and Parral by the bandit leader is expected to Parral by the bandit leader is expected to be made some time next week. This information was received here to-night by government officers and American mining companies through their agents in Mexico. On his march south Villa destroyed a large section of the Mexican Central Railroad in the vicinity of Ortiz and burned a freight train which was proceeding to Chihuahua City from the south. The crew were taken prisoners.

Chihuahua City and all points north are inow cut off from Saltillo, Torreon and Mexico City by rail. The Mexican Central is the only line striking Justez from the capital.

Andres Garcia, Inspector General of Mexican Consulates, left here to-day for New York city on a secret mission for his government. He charges Villa is being directed in his movements by a junta in El Paso composed of one-time Villa military chiefs. He stated it was possible that the bendits may make an effort to raid the American border at some isolated spot. American border at some isolated spot. American military commanders here have the border well protected with regular troops and militia units from the Big Bend and the Pasific coast. The eastern district also is said to be well protected by troops. Ohio and South Carolina troops to-day were sent to the border towns of Ysleta, San Elizario, Fabens, Fort Hancock and Anapra to guard the fords. he was asked.

"Oh, dear, no," replied Mr. Baker, with a Mona Lisa smile, "that is unthinkable." The statement issued late last night by Secretary Lansing, he added, made it clear that only Mexicans were implicated in the conspiracy to force a pre-election attack on American troops.

And then there followed a running fire of questions about as follows:—

"Your statement said it was 'a significant fact," Mr. Secretary, that the Mexican bandits are being paid in sfliver. What is the significance of it?"

"It is significant of a fact that ordinarily is not the fact," he replied.

"You had information prior to the Columbus raid which was just communicated to General Funston and not made public. Is there any difference in this situation which suggests such wide publicity for this warning, Mr. Secretary?"

"The two situations are now comparable."

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"Stupid or Disingenuous," Mr. Willcox Says of Baker Charge.

William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National Committee, yesterday said regarding statements made by New
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The Chicago Tribune. THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1916.

GOOD FOR BAKER.

Secretary Baker will not be proclaimed a hero among the people for his championship of the army general staff. He ought to be. At considerable political risk to himself and with only popular apathy behind him he is attempting to overthrow the bureau control of the army and to substitute control by a single responsible officer and his staff of experts.

Nothing he could say in public and nothing he could do in office can be of more importance to effective national defense than this. Elihu Root attempted it. He almost succeeded, but the bureaucrats were able to win in the end. Baker, like Root, is striking at the heart of army inefficiency.

The United States army has been run for years by the chiefs of the bureaus of the war department. Their offices were too complicated to admit of civilian supervision. They had at their command all the up to date appliances for political log rolling. They could give pork for votes, and with votes they got power to give more pork. They made of the army a body in which the limbs and internal organs ran the

The army had a head, certainly, but the legs and arms could do precisely as they liked, even to banging the head against any convenient wall. No one can pretend that such an organism is efficient, or even safe. How inefficient it has been and how unsafe it might be is demonstrated by Capt. Reilly in his articles on national guard mobilization, now running in The Tribune. Bureaus organized chiefly to perpetuate their power and to gain more can scarcely be expected to feed, equip, transport, or train an army with conspicuous zest. It is out of their line.

Secretary Baker has attempted, and, we hope, succeeded, in putting the head of the war department in charge of the body. Without such a victory over the bureaus the a my must continue to grow more expensive and less effective. With it there is hope that the United States military establishment, however large or small, will be built up with a reasonable relation between the cost and the result.

Whatever Secretary Baker's beliefs about pacifism and humanitarianism, he is secretary of war, and apparently knows it. He seems to insist on keeping to his own job. It is not remarkable that he made a good mayor of Cleveland.

WAR HEPARTN IN IGNORANCE OF MEXICAN 'PLOT

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"That is not true," he retorted, "I leave for Ohio to-night. This statement which I issued was not intended for political purposes and it ought not to have any political effect. I do not see how any one could have thought that I referred to American citizens."

"I cannot conceive of any American citizens," said Mr. Lansing, "who could be so wanton, so heartless and so unpatriotic as to take a step that would involve American lives. Secretary Baker's statement was not for the purpose of creating political sentiment in any way. It was for the purpose of discouraging attacks to stir up trouble."

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Secretary Baker Made Public Ownership Pay

B OSTON is always glad to welcome a man like Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, not only in courtesy to his high and important public office, but also because he is a man of unusual constructive public service.

Mr. Baker was a distinguished lawyer in the great State of Ohio. He was elected Mayor of the City of Cleveland. He is a profound, intelligent, courageous progressive. He believes in the public ownership of the public service corporations. He distinguished his administration by establishing a municipal lighting plant, and watched over its infancy so faithfully that he declined a position in the Cabinet, when it was offered to him at the beginning of the Wilson administration, because he felt a continuing responsibility for his important experiment in public ownership.

Today this public lighting plant, established in Secretary Baker's administration as Mayor, is selling electric lighting to the citizens of Cleveland at three cents a kilowatt hour, and MAKING MONEY FOR THE CITY—while the people of Boston are obliged to pay our PRIVATE monopoly in electric lighting—the Edison Electric Illuminating Company—ten and twelve cents a kilowatt.

Surely. Secretary Baker is an interesting man to the citizens of Boston.

Thursday evening, February 8.

Henry W. Dunn, LL.D., former Dean of Law School, University of Iowa. Introduced by Hon. SAMUEL L. POWERS. Subject: "The Constitution and the Courts."

Wednesday evening, February 28.

Frederick P. Fish, Esq. Introduced by Odin Roberts, Esq. Subject: "Invention and the Patent System of the United States."

Thursday evening, March 15.

William G. Thompson, Esq. Introduced by Henry F. Hurlburt, Esq. Subject: "Administration of Law in Massachusetts."

Wednesday evening, March 28.

Hon. Nathan Matthews, LL.D., former Mayor of Boston. Introduced by B. N. JOHNSON, Esq. Subject: "Public Service Company Valuations and Rates."

REVIEW OF RECENT EVENTS

OPENING OF THE SEASON

October 5

The opening of the season was ushered in by a concert given by the Boston Philharmonic Orchestra. The concert was conducted by Charles H. Leave; and Albert Edmund Brown, baritone, and Louis Besserer, violin, ably assisted in the program. It proved to be one more of the high-class concerts by this body of men.

The address of Dr. David Jayne Hill on "The Turning of the Tide" will be published in the December issue.

HONORS FOR SECRETARY BAKER

October 9

The first formal luncheon of the season was given to Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of the Department of War, who was in town on errands of business and politics. Mr. George B. Glidden presided and introduced, as toastmaster, Hon. Calvin Coolidge, Lieutenant-Governor of the state. In introducing Secretary Baker, the toastmaster emphasized the pleasure that the Club took in welcoming distinguished guests, and hinted that it was a long and honorable list.

Secretary Baker in reply said:

"We have in the city of Cleveland a City Club which is modeled after and in imitation of this great institution of yours, and I am very happy as a citizen of Cleveland to come and see the splendid estate in

which you live and move and have your being, so that I can look forward to the future development of our institution along such imposing and successful lines.

"I am delighted to know that there is a place where a man who

comes on a political mission may have a good time besides.

"I have realized for a long time that there were some laws that ought to be passed in this nation of ours, and one of them, I think - or at least I thought so this morning as I sat in the Common — is one requiring every citizen of the United States to visit Boston. I had an illuminating and diverting experience in the Common this morning. I sat on a bench facing the obverse side of the Shaw monument, and thinking that if such a law as I have suggested were passed it would be a wholesome thing, inasmuch as it would bring the people to this home of Pilgrim traditions, when I noticed that there was a man alongside of me who was badly in need of a match to light a pipe; and, as I was smoking a pipe, he evidently thought that I could accommodate him, and asked me whether I could give him a match, and my compliance with his request stimulated and inspired a fellow-feeling of fraternity between us, and he asked me whether I thought the Red Sox would win the pennant. It was spoken in very broken English indeed, but I am quite sure that is what he asked me. And I told him a thing which I trust no one will take any serious note of —that I knew nothing about baseball. And he said, 'Oh, I see; you are a foreigner.' [Laughter.] So that it seemed to me extremely interesting that I should be sitting at the feet of the foundations of this government, in the presence of its most sacred traditions, and be addressed by a man who spoke the language of our country with some misgivings, and called a foreigner because I was not up on the national game.

"I confess, however, that I was pleased as I sat there to think the thoughts that are spontaneously engendered by the many monuments of a traditional character about Boston, commemorating the days when our fathers made pilgrim and pioneer efforts to establish certain very definite things on this continent. And I cherish the hope that they were not the only pioneers, but that some of us have some pioneer spirit, and that while the quest of their pilgrimage to this continent for religious and political liberty seems to have been achieved securely by their efforts, that the quest for a satisfactory adjustment of our social and industrial affairs is a thing not less worthy of our entire activity and

devotion.

"National Preparedness

"My talk to you will be about some of the larger problems of life, especially as those problems have a national bearing upon the subject of preparedness, to which I shall address myself very briefly in just a moment. The characteristic of the world in which we live nowadays is that machinery has entirely changed all of the old human relations. We, I think, probably do not often enough realize the extent to which machinery has made us dependent one upon another; but it may be assumed that wherever a machine has been invented or devised which is able to do the work previously done by two men separately and in

separate places, that machine creates relationships of dependence which must be worked out and ordered, or it will necessarily be fruitful of

conflict or misunderstanding.

"This age in which we live has gone headlong into the invention of machinery. The ingenuity of man has captured and conquered a lot of hitherto unknown forces and principles of science and mechanics, thus reducing nature to the status of a more serviceable agent of mankind. But in the meantime a very great deal of what was once the independent self-sufficiency of the individual has been absorbed in these relationships that have been created by machinery. A man who makes one one-hundredth part of a shoe is just one one-hundredth of a shoemaker, and the other ninety-nine one-hundredths are of such indispensable necessity to him that his whole function as an industrial worker is gone unless the other ninety-nine men perform their part in due season.

"The Lesson of the War

"I think there is probably no place where the progress of science and the development of the mechanical arts have so conspicuously and in such spectacular form affected human society as in war. The war in Europe, for instance, is teaching us a great many things, and probably no lesson that we are learning from it, if our eyes are attentive to it, is more disturbing than the effect that mechanics has on war. Before the war began we knew that the world was in a state of flux and that the waters were troubled, and that we were not sure where the healing influence was going to appear. For instance, if I may take individual nations as illustrative of the point, in England I think all serious-minded men prior to the breaking out of this war were a little troubled about the Ulster revolt. They were probably a little annoyed at the more or less violent form that votes for women — the agitation of the suffrage question - had taken. But the really deep-feeling, deep-thinking and far-seeing people of England were all engrossed in the thought that a social revolution was at the door of England, and that the best energies and the finest qualities of mind and heart of that nation were to be addressed forthwith to the reorganization of the human interests, political and social, by reason of the changed character of civilization in which we live nowadays.

"Quite certainly those Englishmen whom I happened to meet, and who seemed to me to be of the thoughtful class — the men of Oxford and Cambridge — who were trying to think ahead for their country a few years, felt that that was the grave problem. The same situation certainly prevailed in Germany. The growth and development of the Socialist movement in Germany — the insistent demand for a larger and juster representation of the socialists in the German Reichstag — may have been fundamentally based upon, but it was not fundamentally stimulated by or at all restricted to those who believed in the substitution of the Marxian system for the political forms of government of

Germany in its relation to outside places.

"But that socialistic reform in Germany was undoubtedly a pressing up from the under stratum of mankind in that country of an insistent demand that there should be a re-ordering of the social and political relations of men in the world, because of the new dependencies created largely by the advent of machinery and the change from the rural and agrarian civilization which long was the relation in Germany to that of an industrial relation of the most exacting kind. Russia of course is a very much more obscure problem to us; and yet those of us who have read the Russian novels know that the thing you find there is the demand of the people of those great spreading square miles, and hundreds of thousands of square miles of land once thoroughly agrarian, for a reorganization of the social and political organization of the people, by reason of the change of this agrarian civilization into a social and industrial civilization.

"A New Era at Hand

"In our own country, we are all aware of the fact that the urgent and insistent problems that come to us are those that we call, roughly, the problems of labor and capital, and that we make concrete in the various agitations that we have for shorter hours of labor, an eight-hour day, minimum wages, better child labor laws, and the restriction upon the hours of labor for women. The facts that these changes were made and that movements were on foot for the accomplishment of these objects were all indicative of the fact that we were actually on the verge of the same kind of questions. Our method of addressing ourselves to the problem was different, because here in this democracy we have only to put a problem and its solution into the conscience of the people, and then we enact it into the Constitution. But the same problem was pressing upon us.

"We had gotten into a peculiar state of mind in America. I think it is fair to say we had gotten into a peculiar state of mind in the world at large. We had outlived one kind of social organization, and had not lived into a new one. The problem of industrialism seemed to be solved. The heroics of the age had been performed. The world's crop of great men had been produced. Its giants had lived their day, and had retired. And the characteristic of the public mind of the world prior to the war in Europe was that dalliance with immaterial things, and a certain sense of the unimportance of large things, that is very difficult to

describe and vet not difficult to illustrate.

"For instance, if I may, take an illustration from art. It seemed that all the great pictures had been painted and all the great statues had been carved, and so any absurdity, no matter how ridiculous, that was pressed upon our attention was taken seriously, merely because it obtruded itself. Men drew on paper a lot of zigzag lines that had no rhyme or reason, and presented them to us, putting under the drawing that it was a representation of a man falling downstairs; and we said, when we looked at it, 'That is different from anything I have seen before, but maybe that is the way I would feel if I fell downstairs.' And so we accepted cubism, and all sorts of glaring absurdities, because we had outlived the seriousness of the age of industrial creation through which we had gone, and had not lived into the age of readjustment, social and political, that was necessary to fit us for this age of industrialism.

"No Use for Cubism

"Of course, we have all come to realize sharply, as a result of the European war, that these absurdities — these things for the idle dalliance of a moment — have to be brushed aside. We realize, for instance, as to the picture of falling downstairs, that what we are interested in now is not the falling downstairs, or the feelings that one experiences when he falls downstairs, but in some way of climbing upstairs — in something that will give us a firm hold on the banister and a solid footing on the step, so that we can climb up again, and so that in the midst of the collapse of the old-world civilization, and with the morality of the world all shattered and gone to pieces - realizing that we have not the time to consider falling downstairs, or to muse over the shattering sensations that are depicted as to that sensation — we must all bend ourselves and our energies to the evolution of a morality that will stand the strain of a system of adjustment of our society that will be proof against the recurrence of that kind of a devastating interruption. That kind of new seriousness in our point of view, and dedication of the best that is in us, I think is an outcome of the effect of the European struggle on the world outside of the warring countries.

"The Wars of To-morrow

"But we have learned a lot more about war and about preparedness from the European war. I think we have learned that in the future, by reason of these mechanical inventions and contrivances, war will be of a different character from anything we have ever known. Instead of a relatively few people being withdrawn from the activities of life, and displaced and marshaled into military organizations, while the majority of the community continue to pursue their usual occupations, we now learn that modern war engages all the energies of the people who are involved. There is not a country in Europe in which the total energy of men, women, and children is not now being devoted to what in each country is regarded as 'saving the state.' Twenty million men in Europe have been withdrawn from their ordinary occupations. Men are at the front now in far vaster numbers than any madman ever dreamed of. The hordes of Attila that came from Asia - or wherever they did come from — in the early middle ages, and overran Europe, are wholly insignificant when compared with the hordes that, under our modern civilization, are marshaled on the several battle fronts.

"We not only have the men drawn from their usual activities, but we have the unusual and unaccustomed spectacle of women taking their places. In England, in France, and in Germany, and perhaps in Russia, women are at the workshops controlling metal turning lathes, doing the blacksmithing and the drop forgings, and things of that sort, that are necessary for the manufacture of munitions from steel. I happen to know of some women who, when the war drafted the men, and when these women could not go, decided they were to give their service to their country, and who wondered what they could do, there seeming to be nothing for them. There seemed to be enough women making lint and bandages. These were women of fortune, and they decided that all they knew was horses, as they had ridden to the hounds a great

deal in fox hunting. And so they took a large estate that belonged to one of them, and set up a remount station, in order to gather up horses from all over the world that were in a more or less brokendown condition, and rehabilitate them for use at the front. And these gentlewomen, with tender hands, and with no other occupation in life up to that time but riding horseback and their ordinary social activities, are now feeding, bedding, and caring for horses, and riding them around with a halter

to prepare them for the front.

"Not only the men and women, but the little children of the various nations are contributing to the industrial mobilization that is necessary on a large scale in this mechanized war that we have in this modern time. So that we in America, I think, can draw this lesson from what Europe is now teaching us, that if war ever does come to us — and I mean no border affray or foray, but I mean some war that engages us entirely and taxes all our strength — there must be a complete alignment of all the forces in the nation — men, women, and children — in the service

of the state.

"War is changing its character. War, as we see it in Europe now, was not designed by anybody. With all of the foresight of the general staffs of Germany and France - and they had given the most scientific study to the subject of warfare of any of the nations - neither of them foresaw the necessities of the warfare. The design of Germany at the commencement of the war comprehended the rapid overrunning and acquisition of the territory of northern France, and the capture and holding of Paris to enforce peace. The French idea, on the other hand, as you no doubt know, was of the advantage to be obtained by superior maneuvering, with a force that was to be kept in the background and thrown suddenly against a particular portion of a large body of troops, hoping to accomplish by maneuver an equalization of the unequal military forces and the manhood strength of the two nations. Both nations thought that the war would be fought in the open and on the plain. When the battle of the Marne was finally fought, and General Fochs cut through the center of the German line, the instant reply was an accident, which was on the part of the Germans to dig in, and hold the line until it could be reformed. And they dug in, and their adversaries dug in; and from that time until now on the western front we have had the perfectly new thing of trench warfare, which means a continuous line, continuously held, from one neutral country to the

sea. That is all new.

"The use of air vessels, Zeppelins and aircraft of one kind and another, while not unforeseen and not undesigned, had developed in ways that were quite beyond the expectation of either general staff at the time the war began. 'War,' as Hiram Maxim once said, 'used to be fought in one dimension. It is now fought in four — on the earth, over the earth, under the earth, and under the sea.' So that the whole character

of war has changed, as well as the size of the thing called war.

"Co-ordinating Industries

"Now, from that we have learned that if America ever does go to war — if we ever come into a contest of that sort — there must be a

coördination of the strength of this nation of a kind that we have never dreamed of heretofore, and for which I think it may be said we have never made any preparation and have never developed any particular fitness. We have, for instance, never had a plan by which the industries of the United States could be coördinated to sustain and maintain an army in the field. We have gone on the theory of individual and independent initiative; and all the combinations and coördinations which have been made industrially among us have been made not even secondarily with a view to the national defense or national service, but primarily and exclusively for the purpose of economizing in production and increasing the efficiency of the business operation for the benefit of the private capital invested. Now we are coming to see that no business is without its national aspect, and that every occupation and every trade is to some extent the occupation and trade of a soldier, and that if the major call ever comes, there must be an instant submersion of the individual in the public interest - in the common interest - and that we must make plans beforehand in order that this mobilization of the industrial and commercial and individual forces of the nation can take place back of the firing line.

"The expenditures of munitions alone are illustrative of what is meant. In England it took more than a year, with all the willingness in the world, and with all the power in them, apparently, to give a really adequate use of their industrial machinery and plants to the production of the necessary materials for the defense of the country. France, I think, responded industrially somewhat more readily. Perhaps it was already somewhat farther advanced. Even in Germany, where the greatest preparation for such an event had apparently already been made, there was a great deal of delay before there was what that nation regarded as an adequate mobilization of the nation back of the forces

in the army.

"The Mexican Border Army

"Now, with that thought in mind, we here in the United States have developed the theory of national defense, which involves, first, an enlargement of the regular army. That enlargement is to take place in five annual enlistments, and ultimately is to give us an army of perhaps 250,000 men. And there is to be an increase in the regular navy of the United States, which of course is the first line of national defense, which in a few years will give us a really adequate navy. Formulas for those things seem to have been worked out by the technicians and those who are acquainted with the necessities and requirements. addition to that, we have federalized the National Guard somewhat, and the outcome of that is somewhat problematical, although I am able to say — and it is wholly non-partisan — that I have been delighted with the spirit of response of the men who have gone to the Mexican border in response to the call of the President. I do not want to be understood to say it in a complaining way, but merely as descriptive of a fact, that the troubles of the War Department have been about one to ninety-nine with the man on the border and the men who stayed at home. The men who have gone down on the border - and they have

gone for a very real purpose, of protecting the life and property of the people of the country, and not in any sense for preparation or for any collateral purpose - have realized both the value of the service that they are rendering and the value of the training to themselves, and their spirit has been fine, and their service has been inspiring, and, in every way, so far as I have been able to judge on it, the experience has been one that they are glad to have. I have found some fathers, and some mothers, and some sweethearts, who were a good deal disturbed at the absence of their friends, and sons, and sweethearts, and I have been very deeply sympathetic with them. But the outlook for the federalized militia, judging by this one experience, seizing it suddenly and sending it into that uncongenial climate, shows that suitable soldiers for the national defense can be made from the National Guard. And, with respect to the experience with the men on the border, this other thing is shown - and it is a credit to other people and certainly not to methat since 1898 the regular army of the United States has learned a great many things. The conditions as to food and sanitation and health among the soldiers on the border have been beyond reproach. And the credit for that is undoubtedly due to the General Staff of the regular army, which, as you know, was organized in response to the urgent request of Senator Root, and was the result of a very careful study by a very great man of the experience of armies the world over.

"The Home Army

"Now, so much for the merely military end of it. But, if I have said anything, I have said enough to show that if we come to a major war in this country, the mere having of soldiers and the having of sailors will be no adequate response on the part of the nation. We must have this coördinated industrial civilization. For instance, when the militia were called out this last time, I was very much surprised to find that among the members of the militia was a very large and substantial number of clerks in the War Department, so that at the very time when the administrative end of the army - the War Department - was needed to work at maximum efficiency, a substantial number of highly experienced clerks were drawn off into the actual physical military service, thus weakening the administration at one end and strengthening it at the other. I found that a large number of men who were engaged in the Bureau of Standards, where they test the value of materials, were in the service. I found that inspectors of meats and foodstuffs generally who were very much needed to keep on inspecting, in order that the quality of the rations served to the men might be proper, were in the militia and were withdrawn. So that I had to take the bull by the horns and excuse from the service a very large number of persons whose duty, very obviously, and whose major usefulness, very obviously, was in another place. Now, one of the things that we must have in our preparedness - one of the organization adjustments that we must make — is to provide that men who are indispensable to the success of the army by reason of the things that they do at home, must, in the event of a call, be required to stay at home and do those things; and that the mobile forces of the nation must be drawn out of classes whose peacetime occupations may be suspended during the strain.

"Enlisting Manufacturers

"But, in addition to that, there has gone on in this country now for something over a year a very definite movement towards industrial preparedness. I have no doubt many of you know what Mr. Howard S. Coffin and his associates have been doing. They have undertaken to deal with about thirty thousand manufacturers. They have made great, long inquisitorial lists of questions, and submitted them to the manufacturers, to find out whether their plants were adapted to the manufacture of anything that the government might need in time of stress or strain, and whether they would be willing to devote their plants to the manufacture of things for the government. In nearly every case where Mr. Coffin has sent one of those documents to the manufacturer and asked him whether he would be willing to enter into contractual relations with his government to make things needed in times of war, the answer has been 'No,' that he would not be willing to enter into a contract with the government; and the reason for it nearly always assigned is, 'I have had some experience with that, and having burnt my fingers once, I do not intend to put my hand in the fire any more.' I cite that to you for two reasons: in the first place, to show you that there was an obstacle to be overcome; and, in the second place, I do not mind saying as a sort of a running commentary on our methods of government that the trouble with a great many of our institutions in the United States is that we are so afraid that public men will be dishonest that we contravene them with laws enough to make them inefficient. We are afraid to trust public officials. Every time a public officer goes wrong, in city or nation, we rush to the legislative body to get some more red tape wound around to cover that particular place where he went wrong. And the consequence is that when an energetic and upright man comes into office he finds such a maze of statutorial restrictions, and such a maze of business detail attending every act that he undertakes to do, that he is rendered inefficient to be kept honest. And the effect of that on the outside is this, that when a manufacturer who ordinarily deals on the long-distance telephone or by the telegraph with his customer undertakes to deal with the Federal Government, he finds he has to tread his way through a maze of legal technicalities. and to spend enough to hire lawyers to give advice to keep him from breaking one of these statutues, and spend so much time while this red tape is wound and unwound, that he is afraid to deal with the

"One of the things that was necessary to do was to overcome that state of mind. Mr. Coffin, I think, has been largely able to do it by working out a plan whereby there would be a card catalogue kept in Washington for the guidance of the Council of National Defense — which, as you may recall, by the National Defense Act is made to constitute five of the members of the Cabinet, and, under them, seven citizens at large throughout the United States — of every manufacturing establishment in this country which has an annual output of as much as one hundred thousand dollars' worth of goods. The particular thing for which that factory is adapted in time of war will be noted in that catalogue. The arrangement will be made by a contract between the

government and the owners of that plant, that upon a certain signal from Washington the plant shall be diverted from its normal activities to the manufacture of a particular kind of thing which it is adaptable to and necessary for it to produce under a general mobilization. Every year the government will make a contract with the manufacturers to supply one or two — or a limited number — of whatever article it is thought best to require that factory to supply in an emergency. That will familiarize that plant with the manufacture of that particular thing; it will put into their pattern chest the necessary patterns, so that they can turn their hand quickly from the thing they normally do to the thing they would be expected to do; and it assures them that the price, guaranteeing them a fair profit, will be arranged in advance. Now, Germany had done that. I was told by a man who worked in one of the very large manufactories in Germany, that one hour after the war had been declared by Germany one half of the workmen in that factory had gone to the front, having gone to join their regiments. The other half had gone to the shops and gotten the necessary patterns, and had taken off their dies and things of that sort to discontinue the making of the things which they made in peace times, and the factory and shop was actually then, within one hour after the declaration of war, working one half of its force in the manufacture of war material — so perfect was the organization.

"Charting the Resources

"Now, in addition to that, another schedulization of the needs of America has been going on for about a year, and that is the preparation of a series of charts which show what America needs, or what it would need in time of stress, and where it can get those things. For instance, if the chart were on the back of this wall, and we wanted to find out where stoves could be gotten, we would find 'stoves,' and find that they are made of iron, and that their manufacture requires iron and fire brick, and then we would find whether there were any lead required in their manufacture, and if there was, we would find 'lead'. and we would find that 'stove' dissolved into its constituent elements. and each element noted as to how long it would take to make it and how long it would take to assemble the various elements. Take, for instance, powder. We find gunpowder to be one of the principal elements necessary in time of war; that it is made of nitric acid and raw cotton; and that either sulphuric or nitric acid is necessary in its preparation. find that nitric acid at present can be made only from Chile saltpeter, and that there are no deposits in this country, and that if our sea relations with Chile should be cut off, our powder supply would be cut off, unless we could make the powder by one of the three synthetic methods: the ammonia method, by production from the coke-ovens; by the socalled cyanamid process; or by the so-called arc process. And we would find each of these processes set out, and as to what the cost of manufacture would be, and as to what extent each one of them depended upon other ingredients and materials which would have to be gotten from the outside.

"That series of charts, covering twenty-five or thirty different

kinds of things, is being devised, and when the Council of National Defense is finally organized in Washington, there will be a card catalogue of the great industrial resources of the nation, kept up to date, so that if there should come a call upon the nation for the exertion of its maximum vitality and force, those in Washington who would be charged with the necessity of getting the things necessary done, would be able to find in a second just what was necessary in order to summon the forces of

the nation into activity.

"Now, my particular object in telling you that is not merely for the information it contains, although I think that is valuable to know as citizens; but because I want to tell you business men that its success depends on you. We all have just as good government as we deserve. We have just as efficient government as we deserve; and we usually have just as efficient a government as we are individually efficient, and The kind of thing I have been describing to you — this preparation in Washington for the mobilization of the industrial and commercial forces of the nation — will succeed if the industrial and commercial forces of the nation are willing to coöperate and be mobilized. But unless that hospitable reception is given to this effort by the business men, and if this information is kept from the government, the thing will be nothing more than an academic and literary endeavor. So that I trust that all of you who shall come into contact with Mr. Coffin, either directly or through the Council of National Defense, will realize directly that the spirit of our times is such that if we are going to be prepared for war, we must make that preparation in time of peace, and that the citizen's duty is to coöperate with the government, even though there be no danger, and even though we entertain the hope and belief that no possible disturbance of our relations may occur.

"And that leads me to the last thought that I desire to express to you, and that is that the mobilization of the forces of the nation is three-fold rather than twofold. It is not merely finding the men who are willing to do the fighting, and the material necessary to sustain them while the fight is going on; but it is also the spirit of the people which will sustain the nation in the struggle. Now it ought not to be, and no doubt is not, important or necessary to lay much stress on the subject of the spiritual mobilization here in America. Assuredly if in England, where at least some of the liberties that we enjoy are not enjoyed, and in Germany, where at least some of the liberties that we enjoy are not enjoyed, and in France and in Russia, if the whole soul of their people can arise with such instant response and with such wonderful devotion to the preservation of the national ideals that they enjoy, in the United States a similar or even a greater response ought to be easy to secure.

"And yet the thing that will make us love America is making America lovable, just as the thing that makes people respected is to have them respectable to start with. Now, here in this country we want to have a nation that is able to defend itself, and which upon the call of emergency will arise to a defense of the institutions which, beginning with the Pilgrim Fathers, has come down to us in one way and another as American ideals. If we want to so coördinate our lives, our morals, and our beliefs as to assure this measure of protection, then the industrial

influence that I started out to speak about — this readjustment of our social and political organization to the new form of association under which men work in industry and commerce in these modern times — is

an essential problem for us to address ourselves to.

"America is far better prepared to-day in every physical sense for a major war, should one come, than it has ever been in its history. And, in order to make that as unpartisan as possible, I do not want to take any particular credit to anybody for it. There was no call until this war in Europe arose for any thoroughgoing consideration of these problems. Presidents who preceded the present President of the United States were not under the necessity of making this kind of a preparation. The world had not yet got the idea. It had not learned it. The Battle of the Marne had not been fought. This great struggle was believed impossible. I suppose nearly everybody believed it impossible. I believed it, myself, quite certainly; but now that it has come and the lesson has been taught, it would be a matter of congratulation and happiness to us to know that America has learned some of the lessons which that great struggle is teaching, and that we are in a better state of national advancement and preparation than we have ever been in our history."

HOW THE U. S. CONDUCTS ITS FOREIGN AFFAIRS Address of Hon. William Phillips, Third Asst. Secretary of State October 19

It is a great privilege to be invited to address the Boston City Club, and I am glad of the opportunity which you have given me to say a few words about the means which this Government has at its disposal for keeping in touch with foreign governments and protecting the rights of American citizens abroad. If the subject seems to you technical and dry, I trust that you will remember that it was selected by your committee on invitations; and that you will allow me, therefore, to plead "not guilty." A few years ago there was little or no interest in such matters; but with the commercial growth of the country, and especially since the outbreak of the great war, popular attention has been directed to foreign affairs, and people are seeking to know how this Government conducts its foreign work. It is right that you should know what is done with the large sums annually appropriated by Congress for the maintenance of the Department of State and the diplomatic and consular services.

In the brief time at my disposal I cannot attempt to go into the subject in detail, and shall merely endeavor to give you a picture of the machinery with which Uncle Sam conducts this work, by describing—(I) the organization of the State Department in Washington; (2) the diplomatic and consular services, which together comprise our foreign service; (3) the character of diplomatic and consular work; and (4) some of the added responsibilities thrown upon the whole foreign service

since the war began.

A UNIFIED PATRIOTISM

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER

SECRETARY OF WAR

I AM offered an opportunity to say through you and to the foreign-born people of the United States something on the subject of Americanization. I accept the invitation gratefully because I do not know any subject more important to the future of America than this great movement to stir common aspirations and ideals in the minds of all our people, native and foreign born alike.

There are certain differences among men made by nature—differences of stature, of mental ability, and firmness of moral purpose. There are certain other differences which are accidental, such as race, language, place of birth, religion and political affiliation. The problem in America is not to abolish all of these artificial differences, but to leave to each man the freest and most unrestricted choice in the exercise of his mind and wishes, leaving him to choose his religion, his place of abode, his taste in literature, his amusements, all as he sees fit, but, nevertheless, to implant in each of us over and above all these differences of choice a common mind toward the destiny of America, common ideals of American life, common patriotism, and a resolution in each of us to prefer those things which affect us as human beings and members of a community over all things which merely affect us as individuals or are part of our private choice.

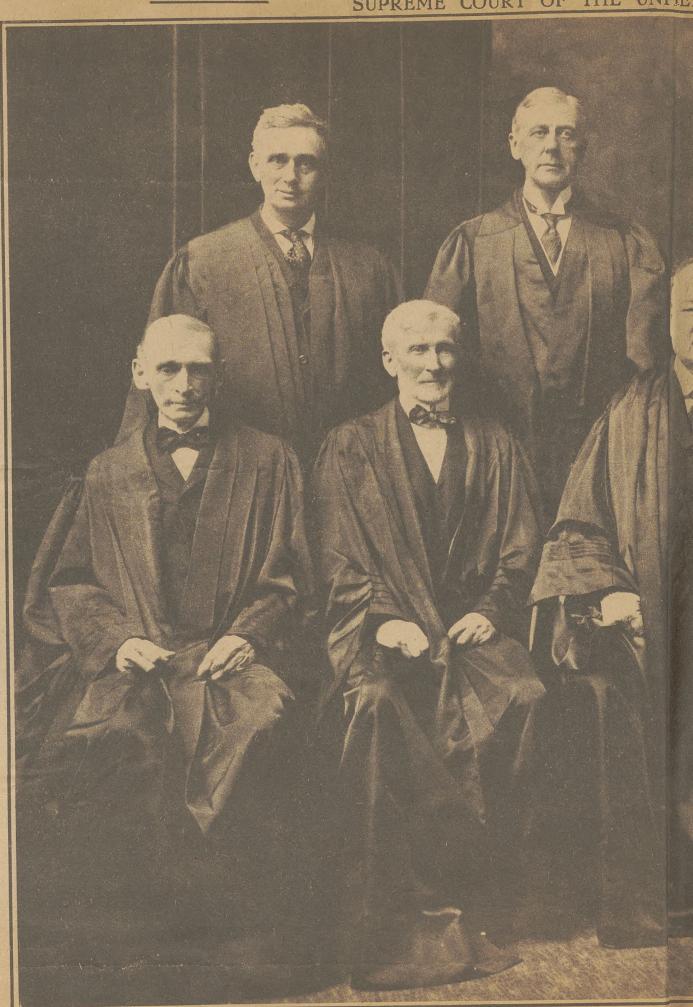
The process of Americanization, therefore, is not only for the foreign born but for the native born. We must all be taught to revere and strive for those things which will make America a land of justice and prosperity. So far as the foreign-born citizen is concerned he is eager to be permitted to see the way in which these ideals may be achieved. He is ready to give his strength toward helping to carry the common burden, and every move which aids a foreign-born American to subordinate the artificial distinctions between him and those among whom his lot is cast and to acquire both the full responsibility and the full privilege of Americanism is a patriotic service. THE AMERICAN LEADER
Oct, 12,1916

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HON. NEWTON D. BAKER Secretary of War

THE SUNDAY STAR, WASHINGTON SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITE

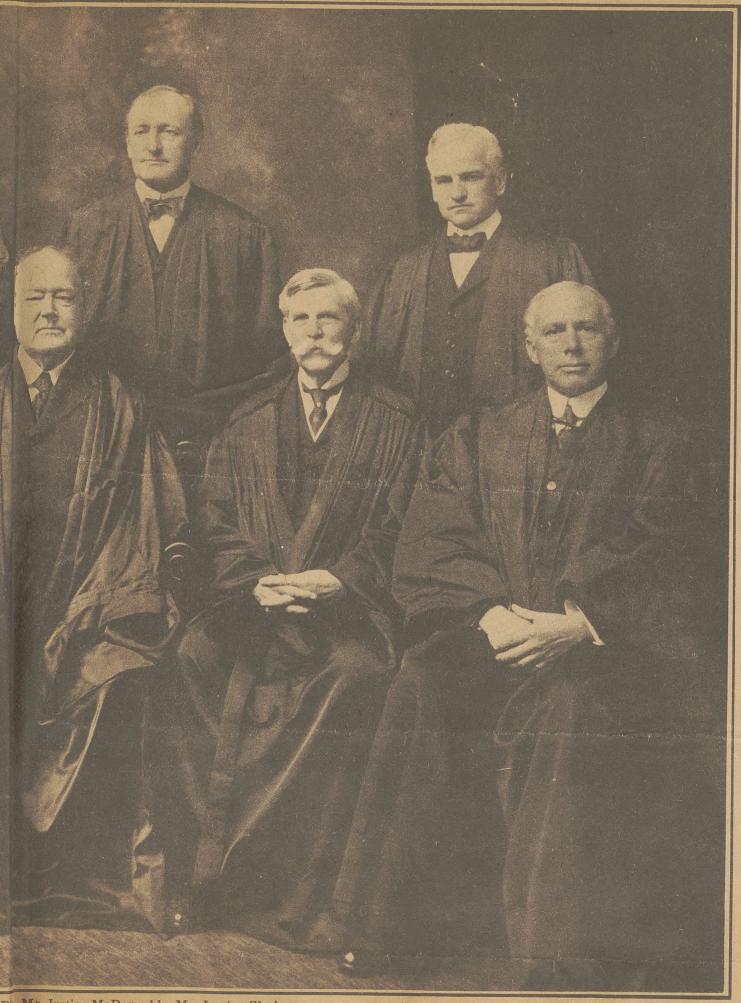


Standing, left to right: Mr. Justice Brandeis, Mr. Justice Ph. M. Sitting, left to right: Mr. Justice Day, Mr. Justice McKenna. C.

NOVEMBER 5, 1916.

GTON, D. C., PLANOGRAVURE SECTION.

NITED STATES WITH NEW MEMBERS



Pt. Mr. Justice McReynolds, Mr. Justice Clarke.

Chief Justice White, Mr. Justice Holmes, Mr. Justice Van Devanter.

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Graua Rahin Herold-mile to mets

HE IS RIGHT THIS TIME.

We have said so many drastically critical things about Secretary of War Baker that it is a real pleasure and a corresponding relief to be able to enthusiastically commend him for his latest official act.

In an opinion rendered Saturday, the Secretary of War put to rout the embattled swivel-chair bureaucrats of the War Department and declared that the General Staff of the Army shall be paramount in authority to all the bureaus and their chiefs. Secretary Baker's opinion nullifies the provisions inserted in the recent army legislation by Representative Hay for the reputed purpose of limiting the authority of the General Staff, decreasing its importance and effectiveness, and making it practically subordinate to the bureau chiefs, whose political activity has constituted them the real rulers of the War Department and all army politics.

The result of Secretary Baker's opinion is to make the General Staff -composed of the real, active soldiers in the field and in positions of actual command—the primary advisers of the Secretary of War in all matters having to do with the military establishments. We are confident that this is as the country would wish-* For example, Scott and Funston and Pershing know better how to meet the administrative problems of the armies under their immediate command than do the best of bureau chieftains intrenched in Washington. Secretary Baker's decision will assist in making our army a fact instead of a theory.

Meanwhile, Mr. Baker cannot fail to attract a further measure of popular commendation when he frankly proclaims, in this same connection, that Elihu Root is "not only one of the foremost lawyers of the country, but also one of the greatest Secretaries of War of modern times."

BAKER ROUTS
BUREAU RULE
OF THE ARMY
Secretary Declares General Staff Paramount
in Authority.

BY ARTHUR SEARS HENNING.

Washington, D. C., Nov. 18.—[Special.]—Secretary of War Baker single-handed put to rout the embattled swivel chair bureaucrats of the war department today in an opinion overruling the judge advocate general and declaring the general staff paramount in authority to all the bureaus and their chiefs.

He also shocked partisan Democrats by referring to Elihu Root as "one of the foremost lawyers of the country and one of the great secretaries of war of modern times."

NULLIFIES HAY PLAN.

Secretary Baker's opinion nullifies the provisions inserted in the recent army legislation by Representative Hay for the reputed purpose of limiting the authority of the general staff, decreasing its importance and effectiveness, and making it practically ubordinate to the bureau chiefs, whose political activity has constituted them the real rulers of the war department and army policies.

These provisions, the principal one of which prchibited the general staff from exercising "administrative" authority, were recognized as a severe blow to a proper development of the army. Judge Advocate General Crowder upheld the apparent intent of the act to make the bureaus paramount in authority to the general staff. Mr. Baker refused to abide by this opinion and declared it based on a wrong assumption,

LAUD'S ROCT'S POLICY.

In interpreting the word "administrative" the secretary says in his opinion that the general staff is robbed by the Hay act of no functions which it ever has exercised. He quotes admiringly from Mr. Root's arguments, which resulted in the act creating the general staff in 1903, and says:

"It seems to me, therefore, entirely clear that the structure erected by the act of 1903 remains as then created, except for the explicit modifications provided in the act of 1916 and not affecting the current of this argument: 'that the chief of the general staff is charged with the supervision of the various departments, bureaus, and offices of the war department for the purposes of coordinating their activities and for the purpose of so informing the judgment of the secretary of war that he may not, by inadvertence or unfamiliarity with military practice, take action which would be prejudicial to harmonious results in the military service.

CHIEF OF STAFF ADVISER.

"Finding the intention of the act to be as here set forth, it is my opinion that the chief of the general staff is the primary adviser of the secretary of war in all matters having to do with the military establishment; that in order properly to inform himself the chief of the general staff must know of the proceedings in the various bureaus, departments, and offices; that, to as large an extent as possible, the action of these bureaus, departments, and offices should be regulated by large policies laid down by the secretary of war, the carrying out of which would involve merely administrative activity; but that in order to make sure that these policies are not being departed from or ought not to be changed, in order properly to harmonize the rotations of several bureaus, it is not only appropriate but necessary for the chief of the general staff to pursue, with as great detail as judgment dictates, the execution of these policies through the several bureaus.'

FOR A COMMON CAUSE.

Secretary Baker, declaring "We are all of us common servants in a common cause," added:

"The policy of the war department, therefore, will remain as heretofore: The chief of staff, speaking in the name of the secretary of war, will coordinate and supervise the various bureaus, offices, and departments of the war department; he will advise the secretary of war; he will inform himself in as great detail as in his judgment seems necessary to qualify him adequately to advise the secretary of war. Should any regulations or orders be necessary to place the determination herein made in proper form, the chief of the general staff will prepare them for my signature."

SEE FORCED RECRUITING

Administration May Ask Com= pulsory Service, It Is Said.

FAILURE OF HAY ACT ALLEGED

Order of Secretary Baker to War College Calling for Report on Comparative Advantages of Compulsory and Voluntary Recruiting Indicates Serious Situation, It Is Said

Special to The Washington Post.

Special to The Washington Post.

New York, Nov. 19.—A Washington dispatch to the Tribune says:
Indications that the administration is swinging toward compulsory military service as the only escape from the failure of the militia federalization and of the regular army recruiting are seen in a recent action by Secretary of War. Baker. It was learned today that Mr. Baker has asked the army war college to prepare a report on the comparative advantages of compulsory and voluntary recruiting. tary recruiting.

Asks War College for Survey.

Mr. Baker asked the war college to prepare a comprehensive survey of recruiting conditions incident to the President's calling the militia into Federal services last June and of the results of the campaign for recruiting 20,000 additional men for the regular army under a special act of Congress. This action by the Secretary of War, coupled with a warning which has been issued to the adjutants general of the various States, is regarded by the army officers and military experts as indicating the seriousness of the situation involving the nation's military preparedness. Mr. Baker asked the war college to

Failure of Hay Act Seen.

It is regarded as proof that adminis-

It is regarded as proof that administration officials are becoming convinced that the Hay act is failing to meet the purpose for which it was enacted—an extension and strengthening of the military resources of the United States.

The warning sent from the War Department to the militia heads is signed by Col. George W. McIver, acting chief of the bureau of militia affairs. It perves notice that all militiamen who have not taken the oath which binds them to three years' active service and three years in the reserve must do so within a certain time or be cut off from Federal funds and Federal recognition.

MEXICO MUST ACCEDE

Wilson and Lane Otherwise Will Close Commission Sessions.

CABRERA A STUMBLING BLOCK

Demand That Mexican Command Joint Operations Stays Progress.

President and Cabinet Sustain Stand Taken by American Members. Lane Carries Practical Ultimatum to Atlantic City Today—Pershing's Troops Likely to Be Withdrawn. Deny Villa Has Towns.

Armed with President Wilson's complete approval of his course, Secretary Lane will return to Atlantic City today, determined to bring the sessions of the American-Mexican joint commission to an early conclusion. He is still hopeful that an agreement as to the border situation can be reached, but it was clearly indicated yesterday in official circles that the joint conference was entering on its final phase, agreement or no agreement.

If the commissioners find it impossible to formulate a plan, the view taken here will be that the prospect of settling border disputes through diplomacy will be remote. Officials make no prediction, however, as to what steps the Washington government might find it necessary to take in that event to insure the safety of border towns and ranches.

In Accord With Wilson.

Secretary Lane is understood to have found President Wilson, Secretary Lansing and Secretary Baker in full accord with him on every point when he laid before them in a three-hour conference at the White House a review of the efforts the American commissioners had made to reach a settle-

Every step proposed by Mr. Lane in behalf of his colleagues was approved by the President, and the Secretary returns to his task backed by the unwavering support of the administration in whatever course has been mapped out.

Mr. Lane said yesterday he was well pleased with the results of the White House conference, but would not oth-

Cabrera Stumbling Block.

It is an open secret that Luis Cabre ra, Carranza minister of finance and president of the Mexican commission, has proved the stumbling block in the way of reaching an agreement.

Commissioners Bonillas and Pani. it is said, have been ready to approve several different suggestions for cooperative action. Cabrera, however, held out for control of any joint operations by a Mexican military commander, a concession the American commissioners did not feel warranted in making.

It is believed here that the American commissioners have now abandoned the effort to frame an agreement satisfactory to the Mexicans in every detail, and will renew today their original suggestion, that each government patrol its own side of the line independently, but with the understanding that American troops will pursue into Mexico on a hot trail any bandits who attack border towns.

May Withdraw Troops.

Coupled with that suggestion presumably was the statement that Gen. Pershing's forces would be withdrawn gradually from Mexico and that no large force would be sent across the line again unless the de facto government permitted raiders to assemble in such force in Mexico that a strong expedition was necessary to prevent a serious attack.

Army officials believe that the American expeditionary force soon will be moving toward the border, regardless of the turn events may take at Atlantic City

Of No Strategic Value.

In its present position, many officers hold, the expedition would be of no strategic value should general hostilities break out, while the long line of communication with the advance bases is a constant source of danger, and is more or less vulnerable at several points.

Since the withdrawal was one of the main things pressed for by the Mexican commissioners, it was understood here that the troops would not be ordered home while negotiations were pending.

If the commission dissolves, however, it is believed there will remain no reason for keeping the expedition where it is.

Americans Make Escape.

Official advices from the border yesterday indicated that all of the Americans at Parral had made their escape and would soon arrive in Nogales, Ariz. There has been much anxiety here because of persistent reports that Villa bandits had put many foreigners to death when they raided the town recently.

The Americans, six or seven in number, are believed to have made their way across the mountains to Culiacan, Sinaloa state, and started toward Nogales over the line of the Southern Pacific of Mexico

Deny Villa Has Towns.

The advices indicate that the Villa forces are not in actual possession of

Parral, Jiminez or any of the other towns in that region, which border reports have said they controlled.

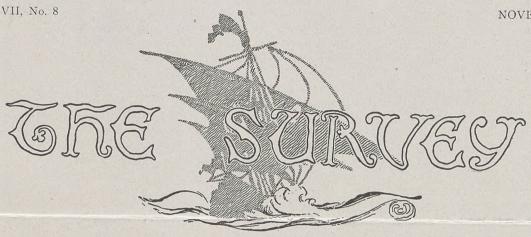
The fate of the Chinese and other foreigners besides the Americans in the vicinity where the bandits are active is not definitely known, but it is believed several Chinese may have been killed.

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The Survey.
Nov. 25, 1916
National Gleals
By motor & Baker

Failur of Milita in Movies Failur of Military Franza Military Franza

See Scott report to seey. War.



National Ideals

By Newton D. Baker

SECRETARY OF WAR

VERY now and then some orator who catches the public ear points to the fact that, as he sees it, America is becoming industrially splendid, but ethically or idealistically infirm. Now, I am one of those persons who do not believe that, and I want, if I can, to analyze this question of national ideals; to find out what they are, and why there are people who imagine them in danger because of the changed character of our civilization.

In the first place, it is difficult to catalog ideals. We are too busy about our bank accounts; we are busy over the affairs of our clients; we are busy about our children's schooling and about our wives' pickling and preserving; we are busy in our hours of occupation with our professions and in our hours of leisure with our diversions. It is a rare thing for a man to take a seat by himself in a corner and say, "How is it with my ideals?" "Where are they and what are they?"

Yet we all have ideals. They are fundamental to us. Every now and then some course of conduct, some incident arises which runs up against one of them. The touchstone of our innate and fundamental ideals rubs against this new proposition and we discover either that it is antagonistic or that it is virtually in harmony, and we have, if it is antagonistic, a revulsion of feeling, and if it is in harmony, we have a feeling that all is well with the world.

Likewise, as a nation, we have these deep-lying ideals buried out of casual sight; not lost, but put away for safe keeping; not made a matter of constant discussion and exhibition, but still a standard squaring our national life with our national conduct. These national ideals, not in themselves different from individual ones, are far more complex and, as years go by, of constant change in their application and in their range.

For example, we find Miss Agnes Repplier, brilliant and charming essayist as she is, continually writing about the ideals of our Pilgrim fathers. She talks about Plymouth Rock (when it was in its pristine glory and fame) as though there were some kind of virtue loose in the community that has ebbed away; just as Bob Aker's courage dropped out at his fingertips when he stood shaking and limp in the face of his adversary's pistol.

The dream of our Pilgrim fathers was to establish over

here a free government, of free men. Since that time, nobody has proposed anything to the contrary. But freedom today is a different thing from the freedom of the good old days. The adversaries of it have changed their countenances entirely. In olden times the ideal lover of freedom was pictured as a tall, broad-shouldered man, wearing a wide-brimmed hat, and carrying a forbidding looking gun on his shoulder, taking his family to church. His job was to make perfectly certain that his family would not be molested by red Indians. Likewise he had to protect them against frivolity in various forms. The Puritan set his face sternly against pleasure and realized quite truly that in the making of a new nation, conduct was anti-social which allowed a people to divert themselves by drinking and dancing and wasting the hours that ought to have been given to the serious task of the conquest of a new continent.

Nowadays we have still to fight savagery, but a savagery far more subtle, no longer stalking about with the tomahawk in its hand. And it is less easily discernible because the old degrees of intimacy among people no longer exist.

Miles Standish doubtless knew everybody who lived in the village where he lived. It was quite impossible for harm to happen to anybody without it being his personal loss. People attended weekly meetings and town meetings with one another. They called one another by their first name. They knew one another. We do not.

Bergson, the philosopher, once went into a French church and found a preacher holding forth with tremendous and moving eloquence. Everybody in the audience was in tears except one man who seemed unconcerned by anything. The minister wove his story and rose in his height of passionate appeal, from one level to another, the audience following him almost breathlessly. Finally when the service was over, Bergson, noticing this one man still perfectly untouched, followed him out of the church, and said to him, "I noticed that when this congregation was profoundly moved and everybody was in tears, or deeply stirred, you were entirely unmoved. How do you explain it?" The man replied, "Well, you see, sir, I don't live in this parish."

In the same way we (in modern society) are inclined to be parochial. We have our range of friends and business asso-

ciates. We have a lack of those old-fashioned contacts that brought men into close relation with the whole country.

It is unavoidable, therefore, if there be difficulty in tracing national ideals in the civilization that has succeeded that of our Pilgrim forefathers. Those fundamental virtues which we would amplify into national ideals used to be immediately reflected from individual to individual. The boundaries of the nation were within the periphery of a man's acquaintance. In this modern time when it is not possible to know your brother by sight or shake hands with the man whose destiny you may immediately affect, we have still to think of the consequences of national virtues, applied to the welfare of the entire human race.

And, although the effort is great and the result often hard to perceive, national ideals are just as robust; just as vigorous; just as honestly entertained and as stalwartly fought for as they were in the days of Miles Standish. They have, however, grown in their application until they are now splendid and worldwide. Those who look for a catalog of small virtues in some statute-book which prohibited certain acts on Sunday, down to the kissing of your own wife, as an offense of public propriety, those who look to that form of national ideals, will fail to recognize the extended and ennobled thing that now takes its place.

Among these national characteristics one of the most conspicuous is the preservation of the ideal of a free people in a free country. We have opened our arms wide and invited the downtrodden from all the world to participate in our new civilization. We have shown our adherence to this view. We have not fallen into any of the errors that so many of the old governments have fallen into. We have proscribed no language; we have leveled against no religious convictions; we have preserved freedom of speech, freedom of conscience, the utmost freedom of individual election in the matter of loyalty to ideals. In other words, we have made America a free place where men may come and live, work and make so long as they are not at variance with the common welfare, the highest ideal of all.

"Progressivism," Grandchild of Machinery

IN RECENT YEARS we have, in this country, seen the last of a series of changes in the adaptation of this highest ideal—the aim for common good. From a simple group of individuals as we were in Miles Standish's time, or George Washington's time, or John Quincy Adams's, we have suddenly awakened to find that we have become an exceedingly intricate and complicated social mass, our relations depending largely upon mechanical inventions. Whenever a machine is substituted to do the work previously done by two men, that machine creates relations between those men and makes them dependent upon one another. Meanwhile, we had supposed that we could have exactly the kind of government, exactly the kind of institutions under this changed form of civilization that we had under the simpler and less integrated form, and we were amazed that with the invention of machinery there grew up unconsciously, without contriving or design, a dozen situations calling for redress. Each by its inevitable working created injustice and inequalities. We found that while we had gained enormously in the art of production and had multiplied the forces that were available as aids in production, we had failed to attend to the processes of distribution. Thus there were raised amongst us great inequalities in distribution, far beyond those ordained by nature. Then it was that there sprang up in America the thing called "progressivism." And one great national party adopted a program which perhaps was more forward looking than any social program ever adopted in the history of politics.

Much of this progressive platform consisted in unsettling things which had been settled; in disturbing a lot of situations which were heavy on some shoulders and comfortable on others. The platform called for readjustment, and no readjustment takes place with equal pleasure to all involved. It caused many pains in the body politic. The ultimate triumph of these social readjustments is, however, necessary and inevitable, because they are sane, balanced and not revolutionary, but evolutionary. They are the inevitable amplification of the original ideals which took a raw continent like this, uninhabited except by savages, and turned it into a great continent of welcome and opportunity.

Peace With a Heroic Drive in It

So for century after century these ideals of freedom and justice have extended, growing more established, growing larger. And they are now no less easily defined, if people look for them, in their new home and new attire, and new habiliments.

But we Americans have another ideal. And it is upon that that I want to indict the human race. We in this country have the ideal of peace. We have come to the conclusion in this modern world of ours, and in America particularly, that peace is the normal relation of life.

The melancholy conclusion that peace and corruption are ordinarily brothers; that heroism is the natural consequence of war, is bred of a wrong ideal of peace. We cannot, of course, have peace without having something heroic in it. We must have a strenuous peace; a peace with an upward drive in it; a peace that engages the dominant appetite of mankind. Perhaps because we are descendants from savage ancestors and because of our struggle for survival there is away down in all of us a something forcing us to have an heroic opportunity. Therefore, unless we can get into peace something heroic, unless we can engage our mind and faculties upon a problem that promises to produce a result in the world, we can have no peace at all.

All Americans are desirous of connecting peace with those heroic opportunities. We have a great surging of emotions and sentiment toward bettering the lives of men, women and children. It has taken the social form of reducing the hours of labor of women and children in workshops, and insisting upon proper sanitation around the factory; it has increased the recreational opportunities of men and women, and of children, improved their educational opportunities, and raised to a higher level the whole plane of human life.

But in addition we in America want world peace. We have been struggling for a long time to secure it, and now, when the old world is disillusioned with war, comes our most opportune moment. Thoughts of the killed, wounded and injured, of the stricken faces of the mothers of the world as they walk the streets of their various countries in mourning for those who are already gone, and for those who will yet be dedicated to this awful slaughter, such thoughts will modify men's view and war will lose some of its heroism, some of its former splendor when it was physical combat between selected individuals.

Yet, first, we must have justice in the world. Our propaganda, world peace, must be founded, both here and abroad, on justice among men. And that means the abolition of the separatist tendencies that are in men, centuries old.

In 1815, when Napoleon had been finally overcome and the Congress of Vienna met to reestablish the map of the world,

the Russian Czar proposed that there should be a perpetual peace through the creation of what was called "The Holy Alliance." This was an arrangement by which the collective powers of all the nations represented would be used against any one nation, should it undertake to disturb the peace of the world. It was very much like the proposition of the present league for universal peace. Although Castlereagh, England's representative, was rather inclined to the plan, Metternich said the Czar was a silly fool and the only thing to do, because he was the Czar of Russia, was to humor him, write it down on paper, and go through the formality of signing it. After returning to their respective countries, they would see that nobody lived up to it.

At any rate, the Treaty of Vienna went to pieces. Many people think Prince Metternich intended it so. They contend that he surrounded the Russian Czar with spies in his employ, who whispered dreadful things to him, and made him believe that his life was in danger, until it affected his mind, turning him from a mild, benevolent and gracious man

into a terribly despotic, cruel king.

But whatever people may have said, whatever may have been the cause of the change in the Czar, the peace of Vienna failed because it was not a just peace. It stood upon the pleasure of a half-dozen gentlemen, interested in the pretensions of princes and the destiny of dynasties, who sat around the table with a map of Europe and some lead pencils, and drew lines all over it, saying, "You take that." "We will take that." "His Majesty can have this."

The net result was an artificial peace, a peace based on force or power which recognized neither nationality nor ancient and traditional loyalty. Houses were divided against themselves; Poland was divided into three parts and each one was left struggling to reestablish the Poland in which it

believed and which it loved. The Austro-Hungarian Empire was made a polyglot empire, to whose difficulties, since the great revolution of 1848, are traceable the Balkan wars, and the serious troubles between Turkey and Europe.

Now, some time the present terrible war will cease and a peace will come in Europe. We Americans are vitally concerned in this peace, because today there cannot be a war even between Korea and Cochin-China without its affecting us. We ought, I think, to begin now to cultivate an amplification of our national ideals. So that, as the one great neutral nation, unengaged in the present controversy, friend to all those of both sides, the concerted, consolidated influence of America can help insure that the new peace will not be a peace of an artificial kind; that less attention may be paid to princes and kings and emperors than to the fate of peoples. We should try to impress upon Europe the excellence of our own experiment, allowing to people liberty of conscience, liberty of minds, liberty of speech, liberty to choose their national associations. Thus the balance of power in Europe may be preserved not by artificial boundaries, and among potentates and princes, but by the contentment of the people who live in the several nations, with their own sovereignty, their own territory, and under conditions of justice.

All this has happened to our ideals, since the days of the Pilgrim fathers and the Plymouth Rock. They are still alive and vigorous and potential among us, and if we but adhere to them with enough firmness and belief they may be a medicine for the diseases affecting the rest of the civilized world. Perhaps with our example, our influence, and our help, Europe may adopt them and employ them for her own good. Thus America will make a precious gift to the world apart from the satisfaction and happiness she has derived for herself in the pursuit of these ideals.

The First Industrial Counselor—Robert G. Valentine, 1871-1916

By Henry P. Kendall

HE death of Robert G. Valentine is more of a loss to this country than any can know who were not closely associated with him and with his work, plans and accomplishment in the profession of industrial counselor, which profession he created.

Mr. Valentine graduated from Harvard University in the class of '96 and afterwards taught English at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. He gave up teaching to enter business life as secretary to Mr. Stillman, at that time president of the National City Bank of New York. had to give up this position on account of his health, to regain which he spent several months in the South. He declined a tempting offer of the vice-presidency of a trust company in New York because he felt that he could be of greater service in other lines of work. He became connected with the Department of Indian Affairs under Commissioner Francis E. Leupp and was shortly after appointed assistant commissioner of Indian affairs by President Roosevelt and commissioner of Indian affairs by President Taft. His work in this department was conspicuous, first, for the unusual grasp of the whole Indian situation; second, for the selection and training of the right type of men; and third, for the courage and independence shown in curbing the graft, the exploitation of the Indians and their lands, and the demoralizing activities of the liquor interests. Feeling that the department was organized in such a way that his policies would be continued, he resigned in 1912 to take an active part in the Progressive campaign for Roosevelt. In December of that year, he opened an office in Boston and established himself as the first in a new profession, that of industrial counselor.

His death occurred from heart failure while in New York, where he had been for several months jointly employed by the employers and the labor unions in the dress and waist industry. He had also been called in by Mayor Mitchel for advice in reference to the traction strike and as a result was engaged in making an industrial audit of the conditions affecting it. In both of these positions he was respected and trusted by employers and employes alike.

Mr. Valentine developed the technic of the industrial audit, which was one branch of his professional work. He believed it was just as necessary for an industry to be socially sound as it was for it to be financially sound and he didn't believe that

it could be regarded as financially sound if it were not socially sound. In making an industrial audit of a company, he thoroughly investigated and reported with practical recommendations on such matters as fire risk, safety, cleanliness and sanitation, ventilation, illumination, wages, fatigue, training and education of employes, means for venting grievances and little troubles which always cause greater troubles in a mill or factory, and the development of the personnel side of industry, which gives to the worker at least as great care as to the mechanical and production side of the business. There are few industries which he touched but he left better for workers and employers alike.

He believed in the people. He wished to spend the remainder of his life in serving their interests. He believed thoroughly in democracy and at the same time he had the scientific spirit. He used to say that he wished to leave after him a profession with the technic thoroughly established which would be perhaps the most potent factor in the study of America's greatest problem, that of industrial relations. He believed that the great struggle was that of democracy in its certain but slow and apparently blind progress. He believed in the spirit of science and of scientific management as the spirit leading to the one best way of doing a thing. He was devoting his life to reconciling the scientific spirit with the spirit of democracy. He believed that the reconciliation of these was the great problem of today and the task which he had undertaken.

Mr. Valentine decided questions on a basis of evidence. He was brought up in a very religious atmosphere. Later in life, many of the claims of dogmatic religion he could not justify by reason. He said that one of the keen losses and regrets in his life was the fact that he could not justify by reason the belief in a future life. Because of this, he especially wished to leave some form of service so organized that it would go on after his death. It was very largely this motive that impelled him to work so hard to organize and master the technic of a profession he hoped others would go into, which he believed was aimed more than any other line of activity to help make industrial relations sounder and

better. What finer spirit can be found anywhere in the ranks of the organized church than this?

Mr. Valentine was a well-read man and a deep thinker, with a distinctly philosophical mind, to which was added a keen sense of humor. He revealed great tact in handling difficult situations and at the same time he had the courage of his convictions. His sincerity and honesty, which were always apparent, won him the respect and confidence of employers, employes and their organizations. In spite of restrictions imposed upon him by a far from rugged constitution, together with the wear and nervous tension added by the several years' illness of his only child, his wonderful courage and buoyancy of temperament never permitted him to disclose the strain which he was under. He was very loyal to his wide circle of friends and gave to them without stint. His loss will be felt keenly by many in all walks of life with whom he came in contact. To know Mr. Valentine was to respect and admire him, and one could not commune with him long without getting a wider vision of our industrial and social life.

He leaves a widow and a little girl of six. His wife enjoyed the most intimate knowledge of his work and her remarkable sympathy and comprehension of it were a constant source of inspiration and help for him.

His work has already affected department stores, printing and bookbinding establishments, textile-finishing and cotton-manufacturing companies, public utilities, the needle trades and many others. The work he has started is too valuable not to be allowed to go forward with even greater power. It is the most effective kind of work, not only for better industrial relations and conditions, but also for greater efficiency in its broadest aspect. It aims to foster the right industrial and social relations in industry by a thorough-going study of the underlying influences, laws and effects.

A few months ago, he took into partnership with him his two chief associates, Ordway Tead and Richard Gregg. It is hoped that his firm will continue in their work and that other men of vision, whose dominant idea is service in this field, will enter it.

Social Service in Hall and Tent

By George Craig Stewart

R. CHAIRMAN!" As the chair recognized the reverend deputy from Minnesota (a bishop-elect he was besides) the whole House of Deputies turned to listen, for there was challenge and even combat in that voice.

The question before the house was a resolution of the Committee on Despatch of Business, designed to exclude the consideration of social service and religious education at a joint session of both the upper and lower houses of the recent General Convention of the Episcopal Church at St. Louis. There wasn't time, they said, to give to any other joint sessions than those arranged for the consideration of missions.

"Mr. Chairman," shouted the voice from the Northwest, "up our way we have little difficulty in securing legislation to abate hog-cholera, but we have the greatest difficulty in getting legislation to check tuberculosis among children. In general conventions I have noted that we have plenty of time for tinkering canons and revising the phraseology of the

prayer book and I submit that we could profitably take some of that time to consider the great modern problems of social and industrial life which are pressing upon us. I move to amend the resolution so as to provide a joint session on social service and religious education!"

And the amendment went through with a roar of "Ayes." Social service, religious education, missions—three phases of the one great central purpose of the church, the salvation of men through Jesus Christ! A trinity of interest, none afore or after the other, none greater or less than another, but coeternal together and co-equal! They dominated the convention, these three subjects, uplifted imagination, vitalized debate, determined legislation.

At this joint session of the convention notable addresses were made, a few of the high notes of which are quoted to show the trend of the discussion. Bishop Brewster of Connecticut: "The increasing emphasis upon social service is to be ascribed to the insistent pressure of the finger of God,

Failure of Militia in Mexico Crisis Shows Need of Universal Military Training

ENERAL SCOTT, chief of the staff of our army, has, in his report to the Secretary of War, at last definitely and emphatically recommended UNI-VERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

He bases his recommendation upon six propositions which have been evolved out of our experience in the recent mobilization of our troops on the Mexican border. The utter failure of our present volunteer system was brought into sharp relief by the fact that our mobilization occurred under extraordinary circumstances most calculated to produce the best results from the volunteer system. It was a mobilization under actual military necessity to protect the lives and property and the sovereignty of the United States. It occurred in the midst of this great European war when the agitation for military preparedness was at its flood and when the country was greatly stirred to the necessity of every man doing his

Not again is it likely that circumstances will be so propitious for the volunteer system. Yet Major-General Scott shows by figures from our recent experience under such favorable circumstances that the volunteer system is an utter failure, and that:

(1) More than ten per cent. of 16,000 Guardsmen enrolled at the time the militia was mobilized for border service failed to respond to the call.

(2) Of the remainder, twenty-nine per cent. could not pass the required test.

(3) Forty-three per cent. turned out to be raw recruits. (4) If the force had been raised to war strength, 75 per cent. thereof would have been unready for many months

(5) Within a month and a half after the call to the colors was issued, only 110,957 officers and men were on

the border out of 151,966 m ustered into the service. (6) The total mobilized force was 97,000 below war strength, and more than 4,000 below minimum peace strength.

This indicates that America is like those fat and flabby nations of history which have been from time immemorial the victims of leaner but better prepared countries. The big, soft, rich peoples unable to defend themselves and offering temptations to aggression, both because they are weak and rich, has been the story of history's greatest tragedies.

The arts and sciences of the world have wonderfully advanced, and the conditions of mankind affected by the development of the arts and science have also changed, but there is one thing that every intelligent man knows or ought to know, and it is that HUMAN NATURE does NOT change and has not changed down THROUGH THE AGES. We have the same nature that our fathers had before us, and under the same conditions and temptations we will do exactly what they did. A nation that is rich and helpless today is in the same danger as the nation that was rich and helpless yesterday. There will NEVER come a time when any nation will be so secure in its rights that it can afford to neglect the means of defending itself.

The necessity for this means of self-defence will, of course, vary with the preparation of other countries. If in the future other countries disarm and abandon the means of aggression — a time that everyone devoutly hopes will soon arrive—then, of course, we can reduce our preparations step by step with the reduction of the aggressive power of our neighbors.

But there is another phase of the question concerning universal military training which ought to appeal even to the pacifists, even to the men who, having stuck their heads in the sand, think that their weakness and stupidity is safe from observation. It is the benefit which will accrue to the whole nation in health and in industrial efficiency and in the spirit of patriotism from universal military training. There never was a spectacle on this earth, unless it be that of the Greeks at Marathon and at Salamis, or of the French during the fervor of the French Revolution, equal to the conduct of the French people during

Speaking in Tremont Temple during the recent presidential campaign, Secretary of War Baker, a scholar and a statesman, asked the audience very solemnly: "What is the most wonderful spectacle in this war?" He answered the question himself. "It is the regeneration of the French Republic." He had in mind the terrible and disgraceful defeat which Germany had administered to France in 1870, crushing her utterly in six weeks, and that, too, in a period in the life of the two peoples when their population was much more nearly equal than it is today. Then Prussia had universal military training. Then France did not have universal training.

Two years ago when this war broke out Germany threw the whole force of her terrible military power, plus some of the best military units of Austria, upon France, a nation of half her size. Yet in the only battle of strategic consequence fought under real conditions of war-in the battle of the Marne—the French people defeated the German people, for it was in the truest sense of the word the peoples in arms.

The point, however, is not that universal military training rendered France capable of defending herself; that is, of course, conceded. The point is that universal military training gave France efficiency not only on the

battlefield, but in every activity of the nation, for when a whole people are in arms the entire resources of the nation have to be mobilized.

But not even this is the only result of universal military training in France. It not only perfected French efficiency, but it gave the French nation a stability and calmness and coolness and steadiness that it was not dreamed that she possessed. The calmness of the French people with an overwhelming enemy at their door and one foot across the threshold was in astonishing contrast to the panicky exhibition of Great Britain, reeling between triumph and alarm. Yet there is not a scholar in the United States if asked before the war what was the characteristic of the French nation who would not have answered, "unsteadiness; brilliant but unstable," and if asked concerning the characteristic of the English nation would have said, "not brilliant, but calm and steady." That these characteristics have been now reversed is evident to everyone, and the only way to account for it is by attributing it to the difference between a nation that has the benefit of universal military training and a nation like Great Britain

The German military command did not underestimate the French fighting quality. General von Bernhardi, in one of his celebrated works on military science, published only a year or two before the war, declared that the French soldier, man for man, was equal to any soldier in the world, and that the French officers, in training and capacity, were the equal of any officers in the world. But what the Germans DID calculate upon was that by numbers they could administer an initial defeat upon the French, and THEN the volatile character of the French people would assert itself and cause confusion in their councils, vacillation in their military plans, and indecisiveness in their execution, the most fatal thing

But this is not what they found. The French refused to be trapped into a general engagement in Belgium. In spite of all the popular clamor, they even yielded precious miles of their own land until they reached a position where the miltary commander thought that the advantages of position somewhat offset the potential superiority of the Germans in numbers. Thus the Germans, while understanding the soldierly quality of the individual Frenchman, underestimated the change in character of the collective Frenchmen under the beneficial influence of universal military training.

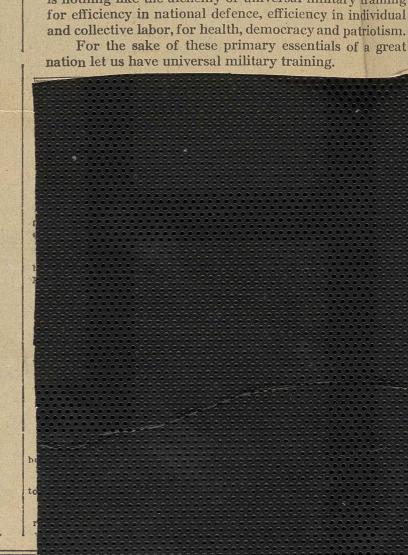
But neither military nor industrial efficiency are the only benefits of universal military training. Think of the immense advantage to a nation whose young men are required to live for a part of their critical years under conditions of absolute sanitation, whose bodies are inspected by competent physicians and kept tuned up to concert pitch, whose eyes, teeth, stomach, heart, lungs and other organs are examined and guarded, who are taught proper methods of living, who are taught the dangers of wrong methods of living.

Ask your dentist the number of serious ailments.

which shorten life and produce physical inefficiency that grow out of ill-kept teeth. Ask your physician the number of serious ailments that come from those who go with bad eyes and do not know it. Think of the millions who have found early graves because they went through the world with weak lungs and did not know it in time to take precautions, and weak kidneys and did not know it, and weak hearts and did not know it.

Think of the resulting democracy of the poor man's son sleeping and marching and eating beside the rich boy, all for the sake of their common country. The great melting pot of the public schools, invaluable as it has proved to this country, is nothing compared to the effect of universal military training as a stimulus to democracy and patriotism. Unfortunately, a boy goes to school with the idea that he is getting an education for HIS OWN AD-VANTAGE—to train him to be efficient in ACQUIRING MONEY and getting HIS individual place in the sun, in the struggle and rivalry NOT with the foreigner but with his own fellow-citizens. The boy's point of view in school is that he is helping HIMSELF, but in the military camp he knows that he is there to help and protect his COUN-TRY. And there is nothing like sacrifice to make us reverence that thing for which we make the sacrifice. There is nothing like the alchemy of universal military training for efficiency in national defence, efficiency in individual

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DEATHS

BRAZEAU In Somerville Bec. 10, Onwence, husband of Delzina Braseau (Ferron).
Funeral from his late home, 42 Oak st., Wednesday, st. 3-a, m. High mass of requiem at Notre Dame de Pitic Church, North Cambridge, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

ANTH Cambridge, at 9 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

CAVAGNARO—In Arlington Heights, Dec. 10, John, husband of Lena Cavagnaro (Bacigalupo).

Funeral from his late residence, 14 Mt. Vernon st., Wednesday, at 3:30, s. m. Solemn requires high mass, at Sacred Heart Church, North summer Bosim, at 10 o'clock. Relatives and friends invited.

CHASE—In this city. Dec. 10, Charles A. Chase, in his 64th year.

Funeral services at the Waterman Chapel. 2923 Washington st. Monsbury. Wednesday, at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends invited.

CLATTENBURG—In Charles Dec. 10, Doraday, widow of George Clattenburg, 97 xrs.

Funeral services at the bresidence of hes daughter, Mrs. O'zias B. Hanlin. 21 Carter st., Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

DENNIS—In West Samerville, Dec. 9, Will-

DENNIS In West Samerville, Dec. 9, William H. Dennis, 75, was Funeral from his late home, 12 Winter st., Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. FRASER—In Charlestown, Dec. 8, James, husband of Mary Fraser (Vanghan).

Funeral from his late residence, 40 Corey st., Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

HAM.—In Everett, Dec. 10, Woodbury A. Ham, SI yrs.

Funeral services will be held at the First Universalist Church, Wednesday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited. HANSEN-Anna M., wife of Sumus Hausen,

37 yrs.

Funeral services at her late residence, 5 Clark st. Lyun. Tuesday, at 2 p. m. Bolatives and friends invited.

HERRISON—In Somerville, December 2, Maney Herbison, grandmother of John Urginart of 17 Joy place.

Funeral from residence, Tuesday aftersom at 2 o'clock.

RELEMER At Washington, D. Co. Sunday, 8d, Major Timothy D. Kelcher, husband of Nellie Power Kelcher, Interment at Arlington National Come-

tery.

LUCIHE—In Hull, Dec. 10, Simon P. Lucibs, in his 73d year.

Funeral from his late home, Spring, st., Wednesday, at 2 p. m. Friends and relatives invited. Please omit flowers and relatives invited.

tives invited. Please omit flowers; 3

MACOY—In Watertown, Dec. 10. Charles Wesley, husband of Nelie F. Macoy,
Funeral from his late residence, 175 Me.
Auburn st., Watertown, Tuesday, Dec. 12.
Services and burial at Wareham, Mars.
PETERS—In West Roxbury, Dec. 10. Henry Peters, beloved husband of Angle Peters, in his 58th year.
Funeral strictly private. Troy, N. Y., papers please copy.
RIGE—Dec. 10. James Edward Rice, husband of Florence A, Rice (Eaton)
Funeral from his late residence, 28 Lowell ft. Cambridge, Wednesday, at 1:30 p. m.
Relatives and triends invited.
SNOWDEN—In Melrose, Dec. 9. Alice J.

SNOWDEN—In Menos.
wife of George H. Snowden, in her our
year.
Services at her late residence, Waverley
av. Melrose, Tuosday, Dec. 12, at 2 p. ms.
WADLEIGH—In Melrose, Dec. 9, Hiram S.
Wadleigh, 73 yrs.
Services at late residence, 41 Oak Square
av. Thesday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and
friends invited.

Thesday in this city, Dec. 9, Edmund B.

WESTON—In this city, Dec. 9, Edmund B. Weston, son of the late Hon. Gershan E. Weston of Duxbury, Mass., 67 yrs.

Funeral services Tuesday, at 2 p. m., at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, Columbia rd., Dorchester. Relatives and friends invited. WHITTEMORE—In Metrose, Dec. 10, Dr. George F., husband of Anna E. Whittemore (Cronin).

Elks' funeral services at his late residence, 349 West Emerson st. Melrose, Wednesday, at 2 p. m. Relatives and friends invited.

Tuony So. Boston 447 Flowers 16 KINGSTON ST.

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LOST—On Friday night at 10 o'clock, cer. Winthrop road and Mass, av., Lexington, black traveling bag contining clothes and jewelry. Finder will be liberally rewarded. Tel. Lexington 16.1.

LOST—A bunch of keys, consisting of two key rings and connecting shank; reward for return to 286 Boylston st., Boston.

LOST—Strayed or stolen, Irish terrier "Jerry," Dec. 8; suitable reward upon return to 28 Billingham av., West Somerville.

FOUND—White brindle dog with collar marked Cambridge, Address 38 Grenville rd., Watertown.

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FITTINGS—10 brass pipe fittings AUTOMOBILE—Buick touring car FITTINGS—10 brass pipe fittings.
AUTOMOBILE—Buick touring car.
DOG—Small brown and white female dog.
SCARF—Black and white mixed silk scarf.
COAT—Black coat, cont'g letter.
DOG—Fawn and white collie dog.
OIL—A can of oil.
ROBE—Lap robe.
KEXS—A bunch of 7 keys.
DOG—Black and white mongrel dog.
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DOG—Brindle French buil dog.
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BILLEGID—Black leather billfold, cont'r pers, checks, etc.
KEYS—Two brass and 0 fron keys,
DILCLOTH—A bundle cont'g cilcloth.
BOAT—14 ft. dory.
SYRINGE—A hyperdermic syrings.
DOG—A brindle dog.
BADGI—Junk collector's badge.
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WEST CANTON ST., 214—Front parlor,
quare room, l. h. k., h, and c. water in rooms,
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WEST CONCORD ST., 144—Furn. room with steam heat, also parlor.

W. NEWTON ST., 44—2 large square rooms, unning water, bath floor, hot w. h., tel.

WEST NEWTON ST., 58—Square rooms, with or without light housekeeping, h. c. w.;

WEST SPRINGFIELD ST., 178—Cor. Tremont: for light housekeeping, stoves and gas. WEST SPRINGFIELD ST., 198—Parlor \$3, c. h. w., square \$2,50, side \$1,50, h. w. h. WORCESTER SQ., 36—Larre square room, two closets, laundry, l. h. k., \$3; side room, \$1. WORCESTER ST., 45—To let, nice, clean rooms, all conveniences, housekeeping, \$2 up. WORCESTER ST., 50—Sq. rooms, kitchenstte, bath floor; inexpensive rooms, top floor, lean, quiet house.

STANIFORD ST., 21—S. h. square rooms, anning water, housekeeping priv., tourists commodated.

FOR SALE—New and second hand pocket and billiard tables on easy terms. BRUNS-WICK-BALKE-COLLENDER CO., 94-96 Washington st.

NURSE will take patients in private home. MRS. H. F. HAUMAN, 205 Wyoming av., Melrose, Mass.

LARGE furnished room with board, suitable for 2 men, private family, \$6 week. 98 Brook av.

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BOARD, neat, small room, \$5.50; heautiful large room for 2, \$6 each. 139 W. Concord st.

SQUARE and side rooms, front, back, with board, \$5.50 up; tel. 462 Mass. av.

GOOD board and rooms, in pleasant home; tel. Cambridge 3383-M.

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THE EVENING STAR, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1916.

POWER PROJECT HAS SETBACK BY REPORT

"Thorough Studies" Are Needed Before Work at Great Falls Is Begun.

VIEWS OF U. S. ENGINEERS

The proposed development of the Great Falls water power project by the government should not be undertaken until "thorough studies" have been made into all the phases of the project, according to a report made to the Secretary of War by a board of engineer officers appointed last May to look into the subject.

Secretary Baker of the War Department has agreed to this finding of the board, and unless Congress should determine otherwise and go ahead with appropriations for the water-power project there appears little probability of any further steps being taken at this time to bring about this devel-

chils time to bring about this development.

Friends of the waterpower project today admitted that they had little hope of accomplishing results under the present administration, in view of the report of the engineer board and the concurrence of the Secretary of War in this view. They pointed out that investigation after investigation has been made into the plan to develop waterpower in the Potomac river above Washington for the purpose of supplying the government and the District with power and light; that these reports have been favorable, and in 1913, under Col. Langfitt of the Engineer Corps, an exhaustive and favorable report was made, complete in every detail. Congress appropriated \$20,000 to make the investigation conducted by Col. Langfitt, and the entire sum was expended and every detail of the project was worked out.

Appropriations Now Unlikely.

For the Secretary of War to recom ment a further investigation at this time has well night killed the hope for the project, it was said. For it is not considered likely that Congress, with the report of the Secretary and

with the report of the Secretary and board before it, will make appropriations for the project.

The engineer board which has reported to the Secretary of War consists of Col. Henry C. Newcomer, Lieut. Col. Clement A. Flagler and Lieut. Col. William W. Harts. The conclusions set forth in the report are as follows:

conclusions set forth in the report are as follows:

"1. That the development of water power in the vicinity of Great Falls of the Potomac river is feasible.

"2. That the development, if undertaken, should follow approximately the lines of the Langfitt-Herschel project of 1913.

lines of the Languet-Hersener project of 1913.

"3. That the development, if under-taken, should provide for an average daily horsepower of about 66,000, with installation for a peak load of 150,000.

Cost of Development, \$14,000,000.

"4. That the cost of the development at the site alone (exclusive of transmission to market and delivery to

consumer) will be about \$14,000,000. "5. That the unit of cost of power delivered from such development at the bus bars of a central station in Washington would be about 3.6 mills if all the power is used, and that such cost is little if any cheaper than could ost is little if any cheaper than could be obtained by a steam plant. An article in the Engineering Record of May 27, 1916, referring to the development of 60,000 kilowatt steam-turbine generators, says 'a manufacturing cost of 2 mills per kilowatt hour is not so far away as it used to be.' Some figures obtained by the District officer from the General Electric Company indicate that with a large steam plant of about 60,000 kilowatt installation bus bar current could be furnished, including fixed charges, operation and maintenance, at 4.45 mills at a load factor of 50 per cent.

"6. That the advisability of developing this power depends very largely on the market, and that funds should be provided for a detailed canvass of the local market and a study of cost of distribution to all commercial consumers before any opinion of value can be expressed.

Service of Experts Needed.

"The board is convinced that before the United States embarks on a project of this magnitude thorough studies should be made of all its phases. This will require provision of adequate funds and the services of experts who can give their undivided attention to the

"The District officer in a report in review of this project to the chief of engineers, dated October 31, 1916, states that 'the best plan would be to secure that the best plan would be to secure the services of Capt. Rose or Capt. Atkinson of the Corps of Engineers, or, if this is not practicable, of a civilian expert, preferably a young man, who can devote his entire time to it. Ten thousand dollars is considered a fair estimate of the cost of such examination."

Discusses Market for Power.

The report discusses the market for power which may be developed by the water power plant proposed. It points out that the needs of the federal government and of the District government for light and power, exclusive of

ment for light and power, exclusive of the lighting of the streets, will by no means use up all the power generated by the proposed plant. It points out that if the government then sells this power to private consumers it may in the future need this power, and that if it does not sell the power, then it will operate the plant at a loss.

"At a price at which power could be furnished, complete development, it is probable that manufacturing interests could be induced to locate in the vicinity of Washington. Factories are most satisfactory consumers as their consumption is quite regular during working hours and if they work night and day, the load factor is very high, and will raise considerably the general load factor with consequent reduction in costs. The most satisfactory classes of factories are those for the manufactur eof aluminum, calcium carbide, aerborundum, caustic soda, chlorine, phosporus, bisulphide of carbon, graphite and nitrogen products.

Danger of Water Pollution.

Danger of Water Pollution.

"Many of these industries, in the process of manufacture, create liquid refuse of abjectionable nature and should not be permitted to locate along the Potomac above the mouth of the Anacostia and particularly above the Acqueduct dam, where such refuse might enter the city water supply. "It might even be advisable to seek

markets for the surplus current in

(Continued from First Page.)

Baltimore, Annapolis and other neighboring cities. Use of the power for electrification of the steam railways running out of Washington has also been suggested. The crowning objection to manufacturing industries in the vicinity of Washington is the necessary presence of a large manufacturing population, with its natural concomitants of strikes and other labor disorders. The statesmen of the country have striven for a century to keep the National Capital and the governmental functions it shelters free from these annoyances to which the other large cities of the United States are necessarily subject."

The report does not suggest, however, that the street railways and the street lights might be operated by power from this plant, it was pointed out today.

: THE KNOXVILLE SENTINEL

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1916.



To The Knoxville Sentinel:

I am thankful because, in the midst of almost universal war, providence has so ordered it that this great republic is at peace, that we have been permitted to that we have been permitted to maintain relations of friendship with all the warring nations, that our own ideals of freedom and justice have been furthered, and that we are in a position to help the stricken civilizations of Europe and to illustrate for them the blessings of peace and friendship and justice among men.

I am thankful, too, because the I am thankful, too, because the lives of men, women and children in the United States have become the chief object of our political and institutional concern, and that there is greater opportunity among us and very determined purpose to conserve in our industrial corrections. in our industrial arrangements the happiness and opportunity which America ought to save for those who are her children and who believe in her destiny

NEWTON D. BAKER Washington, D. C.

The Public Dec. 15. 1916.

Because Secretary of War Newton Baker finds recruiting checked by an abnormal demand for labor in industry, the Chicago Herald in its issue of December 9 advocates compulsory service. That is, the Herald would have men taken by force from useful industry to become non-producing consumers in the army. To fill the army it would embarrass business, cripple production and intensify the high cost of living problem. To say nothing of the wrong that conscription is under any circumstances, what justification can there be for such a proposal? The importance of keeping factories going with the most efficient labor is manifest. It is a present need. And yet the Herald would sacrifice that because of an indefinite, unreasonable fear of an uncertain danger some time in the future.

The Public Dec. 15/16 Nineteenth Year.

Secretary of War Baker reports that since passage of the Hay-Chamberlain law recruiting has increased, but not as much as the law requires. The principal cause of this is labor conditions. The Secretary says:

In the large manufacturing districts the demand for labor is far in excess of the supply. Wages are high and all who desire employment secure it. In the agricultural districts the demand for labor was active during the summer and early fall, and the supply was inadequate. Thus the recruiting service, which is simply one of many employers, has been unable to secure the recruits needed.

The authorized strength of the army on June 30, 1916, was 5,018 officers and 122,693 men. The actual strength was 4,843 officers and 97,013 men. In addition, the authorized strength of Philippine scouts was 182 officers and 5,733 men. The actual strength was 182 officers and 5,603 men. Concerning the Wyoming plan of military training in high schools, the Secretary says that "enlistment is voluntary" and "the exercises are only in part directly military." His opinion is that "even the most devoted adherents of peaceful policies for our government have not felt that there was any danger of the development of a militarist attitude in the student body." He recommends estab-

lishment of preparatory academies, the graduates of which are to be eligible for cadetships at West Point and Annapolis. Non-military subjects are also dealt with. The granting of citizenship to Porto Ricans was urged by the Secretary. Concerning the Panama Canal, he reported that it was closed by slides from September 18, 1915, to April 15, 1916. The tolls for the fiscal year ending June 30 last were \$2,399,830.42. The number of vessels that passed through was 411 and the total net tonnage was 1,308,230. The Panama Railroad shows a net increase for the year of \$2,453,592.34 after meeting cost of operation, fixed charges of \$79,023.30 and charges for depreciation on rolling stock, floating and plant equipment of \$461,-244.48. Last year the net income was \$914,-860.58. The increase of this year is due to the temporary closing of the canal. The proposed lakes to the gulf waterway in Illinois is dwelt upon in the report and the Secretary calls attention to danger lest this interfere with navigation on the lakes by diverting too large a volume of water.

Entered Aug. 10, 1879, at the Postoffice at Buffalo, N. Y., as second class matter under the act of March 2, 1879.

Buffalo, Thursday, Dec. 21, 1916.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

Why has California, herself a border state, only 400 men in Texas service at this time?

Why is Connecticut's quota of only 200 men in border service considered a fair contribution?

Why has Kansas only 300 men on duty?

Why is Oregon's handful of men considered a fair quota?

Why do Washington, New Jersey, Montana, Massachusetts and Louisiana total only 1200 men and Buffalo alone has 1800 men on the border, who went on duty in June and July and therefore antedate nearly all the troops in service?

Why, in nine states in the Union, is one man to 6500 population considered a fair ratio, while here in Buffalo, a city, one man to 236 population is demanded?

In other words, why this discrimination?

Why are you demanding of Buffalo a measure of service you never asked of any other city and vastly greater than mostly whole states performed?

If there are good reasons for this, tell us. We are not less patriotic than other cities.

If you have no good reasons then we respectfully remind you that the continued absence of our men is a serious economic loss and we should like relief as soon as possible.

(Signed) A WHOLE CITY.

DDECIDENT

THE WASHINGTON POST:

DECEMBER 26, 1916.

AMERICAN LEGION TO DISBAND

Turns All Military Records Over to National Defense Council.

New York, Dec. 25 .- Acting under the direction of Secretary of War Baker, the American Legion, a civilian organization formed in February, 1915, for the purpose of classifying men of military and technical experience as a defense measure, has turned over its records to the recently created council of national defense, of which the Secretary is chairman, and will on January 1 disincorporate.

The American Legion, in making this announcement today, says that its 24,000 enrolled members will be "released from all obligations of promise of service or payment of dues," but that it has requested the Secretary of War to communicate with each member "in order that his willingness to render service, as expressed by his legion membership, can be made use of by the government, through the officers' reserve corps or enlisted men's reserve corps, or in such other ways as the council for national defense may devise." The American Legion, in making this

NEW WAR SECRETARY IS TAKING HOLD WELL

GRASP AND INTELLIGENCE WERE QUICKLY REVEALED.

Newton D. Baker Learns Rapidly, and Has Been Quick to Comprehend the Organization and Details of the War Department - His Ability as a Lawyer Standing Him Well -No Delays in Sending Out the Villa Expedition Due to Him.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.]

WASHINGTON, March 29 .- Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is taking hold very well. That is the conservative but fair judgment which Washington has reached in its critical appraisal of the new Cabinet member.

To say that the Secretary is "taking hold" means much more in this case than ordinarily can be said of the advent of a new Cabinet officer. For Newton D. Baker entered the office of Secretary of War as green as the carpets that adorn his office. Yet in the fortnight or more that he has presided over the War Department, during a period when it has been more active and busier than it has been since the days of the Spanish-American War, Newton Baker has given an exhibition of rare L.asp and intelligence in public office.

Mr. Baker has made some mistakes. That is because he is human-but he will not make the same ones again. And he will make fewer errors in the future. This is because he is an apperceptive person-acquisitive would be a better word. He learns and learns rapidly-almost instantaneously. The corresponderts who quiz him for news every day have found him alert to the meaning of their questions. He is thoroughly awake to the subtleties of newspaper crossexamination and the vernacular verdict seems to be that "he gets away with it fairly well."

The other afternoon, for example, at the regular newspaper conference, the discussion turned to the matter of getting motors for aeroplanes and trucks. Also there was talk of the kinds of wireless instruments used by the army, that on the movable truck, power for which emanates from the dynamo of the automobile, the field sets on mule back, and a number of other things of a decidedly technical nature, about which a baby Secretary of War wouldn't be presumed to know anything at all. In fact, his ignorance would be indulgently forgiven were he to say frankly that he had not had opportunity to familiarize himself with technical detail.

THE SECRETARY KNEW.

But the Secretary inew. He had been told things, and to tell him something once means that he will retain it. The army officers have poured into his ears a lot of information of a technical character. Newton Baker's mind is retentive, and he was as glib with his explanation of the technical matters referred to above as a veteran army engineer might have been. Of course, the Secretary had across his desk during the conference Major-Gen. Hugh Scott, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and once in a while he sought the latter's assistance in answering the newspaper queries. But for the most part, Mr. Baker was not in need of prompting, and General Scott's silence indicated that the new Secretary's explanations were accurate.

To take charge of a huge Department like the War Office of the American Government even in normal times is no small undertaking. It requires quick grasp of administrative work, and keenness of perception to enable the Secretary to comprehend the business of organization and legal problems befor the Department. All this Secretary Baker

ganization and legal problems below the Department. All this Secretary Baker is slowly absorbing, but the rapid rate of his progress is somewhat amazing. He reminds one of Frank Polk, Counsellor of the State Department, who in less than two weeks showed an aptitude for affairs which made it hard for the uninitiated to believe that the newcomer knew nothing about foreign affairs and international law before coming to Washington.

Perhaps it is Mr. Baker's legal ability that is standing him so well. President Wilson's idea from the beginning has been to have in the War Department a capable lawyer. That was why he sought out Vice-Chancellor Lindley M. Garrison. Baker is quick-witted and clear-headed. He has no preconceived notions or fads about his job. He has jumped into the fray with youthful enthusiasm, and has made headway. He is not concerning himself with matters outside his Department, but is applying himself to military affairs in general, and just now that punitive expedition in particular.

A MAN OF TACT.

A MAN OF TACT.

Newton Baker is a tactful person. He might have interjected his ignorance of military affairs to hold up everything in sight until he knew exactly what the meaning was of every recommendation made to him. But the Secretary came to the Department at a time when things had to be done in a hurry. He assumed the officers of the General Staff were thoroughly disinterested in their efforts to get adequate equipment for the Villa expedition. Therefore, Mr. Baker interposed no obstacle. What the General Staff recommended, he approved. No one ever will be able to say, no matter what criticism is launched in the future what criticism is launched in the future against the punitive expedition, that Secretary Baker's inexperience delayed matters a single instant. He approved right and left—and incidentally this was President Wilson's wish. The President is perhaps as much a tyro on technical matters of army equipment as Mr. Baker. This is natural, because in Mr. Wilson's rather eventful Administration he has had a lot more to do than to think about the number of army trucks and horse-power needed to ascend a difficult mountain trail somewhere in Chihuahua.

So Secretary Baker quickly made friends in the General Staff. The army knows that it may expect from Baker what it got from Garrison—fair treatment, approval of that which is necessary and just, and disapproval of that which is superfluous or unjust.

It is too early to make sweeping predictions, but persons, like the writer, who knew little of Baker before he came to Washington will be very much disappointed if after a little while the new Secretary of War doesn't turn out to be as capable an administrative officer and as astute an adviser, political and otherwise, of the President, as there is in the Cabinet.

D. L. against the punitive expedition, that Sec-

Session of

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF POLITICAL AND SOCIAL SCIENCE
Saturday evening, December 16th, 1916

Honorable Newton D. Baker

Secretary of War Washington, D.C.

MECHANICAL U.S. NEEDED FOR WAR

Secretary Baker Tells Audience Here Industry Should Be Mobilized for Service.

Modern wars require so much mechanical preparation before they get under way that the whole industry of the nation should be so co-ordinated and mobilized that it can be quickly sifted to supply the needs of conflict, according to Secretary of War Baker, who last night addressed the Academy of Political and Social Science in Witherspoon Hall. Prof. Leo S. Rowe, of the University of Pennsylvania, presided.

The other principal points that the

The other principal points that the Secretary made were that in any real system of preparedness the Government should prohibit the munition manufacturers developing a money stake in war without necessarily itself monopolizing the manufacture of munitions, and that though he was a 'peace at almost any price man, there are times when a nation can pay too high a price for peace."

peace."
"The preparedness movement is a new thing to us," he said. "It has come to us through the European war. Our minds have been averse to struggle in that form, and we have centered our attention upon struggle in the economic form."

"The war has brought to us the realization that modern war is as different from the other wars that we know as complicated word play is different from the lath combat of children.

"War of old was a sort of chess game. Men faced each other in open fields and the commanders moved their puppets about to checkmate each other. If an army was mated it surrendered. But now war is an insane and deadly attrition in which equal masses of men fight to the mutual destruction of both.

"One of the principal elements in modern war is foresight. When I was at one of our arsenals recently and asked about the completion of a certain order I was told it would take twenty-six months before a part of the material was ready. I am told that they do not send men to the front abroad before they get from eleven to twelve months' training. Also enormously large masses of men are taken from industry and other parts of the population must be rapidly trained to take their places. The ability to maintain an army depends upon the success of the mobilization of the population and industry. If there is to be preparedness therefor, the necessity for looking ahead and co-ordinatiting and adapting our national life to the changed circumstances is evident.

"I won't allow myself to forego the hope that some day—in my time perhaps—we will put away the abomination of war. Many peace plans are now being presented, which will have little effect upon the future, but a certain amount is necessary to fertilize any idea.

"It is the settled judgment of the United States that we do not want war. We think it is escapable, but we must be prepared for it if it comes. In such an event nobody wants to see the nation in a state of disorganization for mobilization of our complete strength. Under the label, of preparedness we must take a look at the interior life of the nation and co-ordinate and further its economic, social and political development.

"Why are the people afraid of preparedness? They believe that giving attention to military pursuits tends to give us military minds and make us militaristic. I don't believe people become militaristic because of what they have, but because of what they want

but because of what they want, "Then there is the objection that preparedness builds a material interest in war, a munition makers' interest. That is a possibility. But in a program of real preparedness one of the objects is that there shall be no war profits to tempt owners to want war rather than peace. I don't mean that the Government should be a monopolist of munition making. But there are ways with justice to the owners by which profits can be eliminated.

"There is an element of strength in preparedness which is largely overlooked. It affects every business in the country with a patriotic aspect."

"Public Ledger" Philadelphia, Sunday Dec. 17, 1916

BAKER WOULD LIMIT PROFIT ON MUNITIONS

Would Check Possible Danger to Peace.

Defines True Preparedness

Secretary of War Baker last night admitted that preparedness for war might engender impatience for war among manufacturers of munitions, in an address before the Academy of Political and Social Sciences in Witherspoon Hall upon the subject of "Preparedness." He admitted this argument as a possibility—a grave possibility. As a means of checking the growth of such an influence he declared real preparedness should provide that there should be no huge war profits to tempt the people to war.

"There are ways," he said, "to take huge war profits out of the manufacture of war supplies with perfect justice to the interests who manufacture those supplies, but I don't believe in Government monopoly." Ap-

plause greeted his declaration.

Mr. Baker said he viewed preparedness as a means of searching out the weak spots in the nation; of ascertaining the nation's strength; of inculcating a spiritual patriotism to bring about a co-ordination of the best forces in America for the ultimate good of America, whether the nation enjoyed perpetual peace or was forced to war.

"Preparedness," he said, "is a new subject to us, a subject brought to our observation by the event in Europe. Our army has been in the nature of a police force; a rather small one, compared with our population. The mind of America has ever been averse to struggle for conquest. The struggle of mind and purpose in America has been devoted to economic su-

premacy.

"We realize now that modern war is different than it was in past ages. It is different than anything we had ever thought about. Even the accumulation or acquisition of the instruments of war along modern ideas is a great problem. We now realize that preparedness involves a complete economical, industrial and social change, and if there is to be any sort of preparedness it means that society must adapt itself to such conditions as were never known before. Some day we will put aside the abomination of war, but now, while I am a member of a great many peace societies, I am one of those who believe that there may be too high a price to pay for peace. I do not think the agitation for preparedness presages war; we don't want war and we don't believe in war, but if we ever get into it we don't want America to be found in a state of disorganization. So we have concluded to take a look at our interior life and establish some co-ordination which will not

only assure our safety, but will further our development and make us strong in peace. I don't believe militarism is engendered by what a people have. I believe it is engendered by what they want; and so I am sure that when the smoke has cleared away it will be found that America is simply taking stock to find out her resources. It will be found that preparedness is simply the welding of America into something more forceful and lovely than we ever dreamed of—lovely because it is our determination to see that the benefits of our civilization shall be widespread.

"We regard preparation for war as secondary. The major consideration is the coordination of the industrial and economic strength of the nation and the inception of a spirit among all men as patriotic defenders of the nation. America has grown more ideal in her relations with other nations rather than less ideal, and so a knowledge of our strength will aid us in peace as

well as in war."

As a step toward preparedness the Secretary said that future railroad and highway development should be carried on with an eye to the defense of the nation as well as to its economical progress.

BAKER WILL ASK AID FOR MILITIA

\$8,500,000 More for Dependent Families Sought
From Congress

PROMISES TO HELP IN ANY WAY POSSIBLE

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will ask Congress for an additional appropriation of \$8,500,000 to be used for the dependent families of national guardsmen now on the Mexican border. This additional appropriation is intended to cover the allowances of dependents until June 30, 1917.

Secretary Baker arrived from Washington at Broad Street Station at 6:30 p. m. alone and carrying his own suitcase. He was met on the station platform by Prof. Leo S. Rowe, secretary of the Mexican-American Joint Commission and president of the American Academy of Political and Social Science. The Secretary was driven to the University Club.

Earlier in the day the Secretary had conferred in Washington with George Wentworth Carr, of the recently disbanded Citizens' Aid Committee, and Harry L. Wittig, of the Philadelphia councilmanic committee, who had called on him to explain that there were about 125 families of guardsmen in Philadelphia who need assistance and that the funds of the Citizens' Aid had been exhausted.

"I am unable to say that the Philadelphia members of the National Guard now on the border will be sent home as a Christmas present to their families," said the Secretary, with a smile, "for the very good reason that the entire matter is in the hands of General Funston, commander of the Southern Department, in San Antonio. I told Mr. Carr and Mr. Wittig that General Funston would supply a list of the various contingents due to be returned and the dates of return, but I cannot say that the Philadelphia guardsmen, or any of the Pennsylvania guardsmen, will be among those to return soon.

"I also told Mr. Carr and Mr. Wittig," continued the Secretary, "when they asked me with regard to the funds available for taking care of the dependent families of guardsmen, that I would have to refer them to Major General Sharpe, of the Quartermaster's Department. They left to see him and I do not know what they learned, for they did not return. The Government will do anything it can for the guardsmen's families."

Philadelphians Return

Mr. Carr and Mr. Wittig returned from Washington at midnight.

Dispatches from Washington say that Major General Sharpe at his conference with Mr. Carr and Mr. Wittig told them,

in substance, that the Federal Government would exert itself to the utmost to assist every needy dependent family of guardsmen doing duty on the border, that the funds available for this purpose are not exhausted, although \$75,000 a day is being disbursed to the families of the soldiers. The additional fund for which Secretary Baker will ask will provide for the families of the soldiers until they return to civilian duties. A portion of the \$8,500,000 fund may be used to maintain the troops on the border.

"Philadelphia women need not be anxious," said Major General Sharpe, "and although the funds are running low there will be money available to provide for the soldiers' families. All the guardsmen need do is to make formal application."

It is understood that many families hesitate to go on Federal record as seeking charity.

Examination has shown that the families of about twenty Philadelphia guardsmen have received aid from both the Government and the Philadelphia committees. The conference with Major General Sharpe, it is understood, will prevent any similar duplication. El Paso dispatches have said that the families of certain deserters from the National Guard have been receiving dual aid in this manner.

In the line of further efforts to aid suffering Philadelphia families, Representative J. Hampton Moore and his associates at Washington plan to call on President Wilson and Secretary Baker early this week to ask for the return of the Second and Sixth Regiments and the four cavalry troops of Philadelphia. Mr. Moore, who presented the case of the Philadelphia families to Congress by

reading into the Congressional Record the story published by the PUBLIC LEDGER on that day, yesterday supplemented his remarks by saying:

"Funds Are Running Low"

With the approach of Christmas public sympathy for the distressed in all conditions of life is awakened. We have a large number of National Guardsmen along the Mexican frontier who are wondering why they cannot return to their homes and mingle with their fellow men. Until the Government itself speaks upon this subject we cannot ourselves answer the query from the frontier. If these men are held on the border because the Government deems it necessary for the welfare of the nation, that is a good and sufficient reason. If they are being held to arouse the disgust of the country and the soldiers themselves with the National Guard service for the purpose of destroying it, that is a matter which might fairly demand action at the hands of Congress. We are hearing constantly from business men who went loyally to the front believing there was an emergency, and from others who at the time of enlistment were not fully prepared for a long absence from their families. All of them rendered splendid service. They received, say, \$15 a month. It was self-evident that they could not support their families on

that amount. The Government appropriated \$2,000,000 for the support of dependent families. Now the funds are running low, and some of them have been exhausted. While there have been some desertions, the great mass of the Guardsmen who have dependent families are unable to give assistance to those they left behind, save as they may do it at the rate of whatever is left over from their fifty cents a day.

Work of Relief Organizations

Representative George W. Edmonds, of Philadelphia, yesterday introduced in the House a bill providing that, in the discharge of the guardsmen from Federal service, those who enlisted first be the first released. As the Pennsylvania Guards were among the earliest to reach the border, they would be among the first to get home. The Edmonds bill has been referred to the Military Affairs Committee.

The work of supplying relief to the needy families of the Second Regiment is delayed because records of the regiment showing its membership is at the Mexican border, according to Major John T. Hughes, on the retired list of the Second Regiment, and Mrs. Robert A. G. Cranston, both members of the Aid Association of the Second Regiment. So far only two needy families of the guardsmen from this regiment have been discovered. Major Hughes will ask Adjutant General Thomas J. Stewart, at Harrisburg, to supply information of other families.

Mrs. George W. Childs Drexel, president of the Pennsylvania Women's Division for National Preparedness of the Red Cross, last night said that 100 families of guardsmen were being aided by members of that body, in addition to a Christmas basket plan, and that various chapters of the organization, including the Philadelphia General Chapter, the Old York Road and the Urquhart Chapters were each aiding a large number of soldiers' families. There will be twelve articles in each Christmas basket given out at State headquarters, 221 South Eighteenth street, on December 23, to those families holding tickets from the association.

The Inquirer Philadelphia, Sunday, Dec. 17,1916.

BAKER REPUDIATES 'TOO PROUD TO WAR'

War Secretary Says "There Is a Price Too High to Pay for Peace"

Reverses President's Slogan in Arguing for Preparedness—Would Curb Munition Profits

"There is a price too high to pay for peace."

As though revoking or rescinding the Wilson slogan of "too proud to fight." Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, speaking last night before members and guests of the Academy of Political and Social Science, uttered that sentence as his answer to the opponents of national propagations.

"There is a feeling in this country," he said, "that the arguments for preparedness are arguments for the munition makers, who are set forth as those likely to make abnormal profits from

"It is said the business they are in is one which is likely to make them, even sub-consciously, further those things making for war, and that they are likely to 'spiritualize' war and those who make it.

"I am not in favor of a government monopoly of any of the industries of this country, but nevertheless I feel that the profits of the munition makers may be so curbed as to make them more in favor of peace than war."

Virtue of Preparedness

The War Secretary spoke of the problems now confronting America.

"I should feel hopeless, indeed," he said, "if I didn't think that even within my day we should put aside forever this abomination of war.

"But its very futility has fertilized the idea of preparedness, and its most vigorous opponents seem to forget that in such preparedness we are best fostering and uniting the industries of America."

"Even in times of peace it is essential that we co-ordinate our industries and so build our highways for the necessities of war that they may be the best contributors to success in times of peace.

Peace.

"The essential thing that has developed for us out of this war in Europe is that it has created a progressivism in politics which we cannot permit any faction or any group to control or hamper

"We are coming to the time when we, as a Nation, are taking stock of our indispensable things, and we are coming to know that the benefits of our present circumstances, be they physical, financial or spiritual, are as widespread as the Nation itself, but something, too, to be guarded as jealously as the Nation's honor, for they are the things

which make us what we are, a Nation

strong and unafraid.
"Our programme of preparedness requires that we shall be as strong as safety requires. We have learned from Europe that war is a new thing, so far as scale opes. We have learned that we must be prepared for any emergency to which the Nation may be called.

called.

"But we have learned, also, that we must preserve those preparations from the use or profit of any less lofty purpose than the protection of the Nation and its houor."

BAKER SAYS MUNITIONS MEN CAN'T MAKE WAR

Declares Government Could
Thwart Greed by Refusing
to Pay Excessive Cost

GIVES ADDRESS HERE

Secretary, Answering Pacifists, Declares He's 'Peace-at-Almost-Any-Price Man'

Secretary of War Baker, in an address before the American Academy of Political and Social Science, in Witherspoon Hall last night, answered the argument of the anti-preparedness advocates that munitions interests may be tempted to plunge the country into war for the sake of hage profits.

He asserted that the government could refuse to pay more than a fair price for its war materials. It has the power to prevent manufacturers from charging excessive rates.

Secretary Baker spoke on "The Real Significance of Preparedness." He said that altho he is a "peace at almost any price man," there is a price that may be too high to pay for peace. Furthermore, he said, preparedness in its true significance is not only readiness for war, but a discovery by the nation of its hidden strength and industrial power, and a co-ordination of these resources for the best interests of the people in times of peace.

of peace.
"I do not think that this agitation for preparedness means that we look upon war as inevitable. We don't want war, we don't believe in it. We believe just intentions will save us from that, but we don't want the freedom and ideals of America to disappear.

"So we have come to believe that we can, under the label of prepardness, establish some beliefs and theories and relations which would be very valuable to us in time of peace, furthering our political and social development, making us a more coherent people in time of peace, and yet, if a great crisis comes upon us, it may find us ready for that event.





Mrs. Newton D. Baker.
The Secretary of War and Mrs. Baker, who joined the cabinet circle in the spring, will have their first taste of New Year entertaining at Washington tomorrow, when the famous old house they are occupying in Georgetown will be thronged with the officers of the army stationed at Washington, many of whom will be accompanied by their wives.



Mrs. Robert Lansing.
The Secretary of State and Mrs. Lansing, as the leading figures in the cabinet, always have one of the most notable receptions given in official homes. They are omitting this year, as they did last, the breakfast to the diplomatic corps, which for many years was one of the most brilliant functions the first day of the year, the diplomats going from the White House to the home of the Secretary of State.



Mrs. Atlee Pomerene, Wife of Senator Pomerene, as president of the Congressional Club, heads the line of official women at the Congressional Club, where the reception on New Year afternoon, instituted several years ago, has become a feature of the day. Since the dropping of the reception at the White House the reception at the Congressional Club has grown in importance. There, during the afternoon, gather the representatives of every state in the Union.



THE CHARLESTON GAZETTE

SCRIPTION onth	RATES:	TRADES UNION COUNCIL	HOV

VID CO., Inc., Eastern Representative, 171 Madison Avenue, No. Western Representative, 601 Hartford Building, Chicago.

MEMBER OF ASSOCIATED PRESS.

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MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1917.

Newton D. Baker

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Ohio and West Virgin'a know that It is about as cowardly as it is Baker can and will make good wherever he is placed. Every one should understand the herculean task it is to be secretary of war when we are on the half-and-half plan, that is half war and half peace, and that "goes" when speaking of the national sentiment. The constitution was made for the state milifia; Congress never tries to override th's part of the constitution except in time of war. The "preparedness" talk has left the people about where Bryan and Roosevelt would be if forming a party platform together. The average citizen wants preparation for war but he desires it not to interfere with his own family or business. Congress is informed that the National Guard is a failure and the working people and the pac'fists are saying "force us to be soldiers if you dare."

Baker is neither apolog'zing nor begging, but is working night and day at the task of doing the best thing possible with the military laws and timber available. He is running the War Department, but the people are dead sure that no one can run him.

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Jan. 5. 1912. The Public

It is not necessary to inform Secretary Newton D. Baker that those who own the United States and those who rent parts of it or trespass upon it, have little community of interest or of country. As a pupil of Tom L. Johnson, Secretary Baker learned that some time ago. So when he told a Senatorial committee that common interest in a common country justifies conscription, he based his justification on an assumption which he knows to be at variance with actual conditions. He may not have intended to convey the idea, but his remark implies that until the common right of citizens to the country has been legally recognized, the duty of common defense remains a debatable proposition.

REGULAR ARMY BESTS MILITIA IN DRESS DUEI

War Secretary Baker Issues Order Giving Officers Right to Don Frills.

BY C. R. WOOD

(News Staff Correspondent.)
CAMP PERSHING, El Paso, Tex., Jan. 15 .- The wail of the regular army for fancy clothing with a "dash of color"-something to distinguish them from the plebeian militiamen on social occasions-has been granted, in his customarily adroit way by War Secretary Baker.

An order was received here today from Major General Funston, commander of the southern department, fixing the thing nicely, and with as little injury as possible to the feelings of the militiamen.

The order follows:

(a) The secretary of war has decided that the blue uniform will be retained as a part of the uniform of the

United States army.

(b) Until further orders, provisional officers will be required to provide themselves only with the service and dress uniforms, and the arms and personal and horse equipments pertaining the their rank and duty. to their rank and duty.

(e) Until further orders, troops of this command who are not stationed at the permanent posts of the south-ern department will not be required to provide themselves with the dress or full dress uniforms.

What It's All About.

Of course you remember what it is all about. The regulars objected to the "millsh" splashing in their social swim, and started a move to have distinctive uniforms for regulars and militiamen so the rare and beauteous army butterflies could tell whom to shun, the militia being for business purposes solely, and not for social life.

Paragraph "a" re-establishes the fancy blue uniform, practically un-known in this part of the country since there has been trouble or pros-

pacts of trouble on the border.

The adroit punch at the militia comes in paragraph "c." "Troops of this command," with the exception of General Pershing's punative expedition, consist of about ninety parts militia and ten parts regular army.

And the ninety parts are "not stationed at the permanent posts of the southern department," whereas the ten parts are—especially those officers who have the social bug and object to sharing their social life with the militia officers.

For Sake of Economy?

Naturally, if the "troops who are not stationed"-and so on-are not "required" to provide themselves with anything but olive drab, the quartermaster's department, which furnishes all uniforms to enlisted men, will not provide them with any,

even if they want them.

And wouldn't a militia officer look like a "simp" buying or wearing a uniform in which he could not appear with his troops? It would be a too apparent effort to look like a regular officer -- a too apparent sailing under false colors for the purpose of hogging regular army social

prerogatives.

Of course the argument in favor of the plan is one of economy. militia won't be here long enough to wear out dress or full dress uniforms. They are worn only on state occasions. And there haven't been any state occasions for the militia so The Hazitte Times, Pitteburgh, Pa

SECRETARY OF WAR COMES HERE QUIETLY TO INSPECT BRIDGES



Newton D. Baker.

BAKER MAKES **INSPECTION OF BRIDGES HERE**

Secretary of War Comes on Unannounced Visit to Pittsburgh.

Accompanied on Land and Water Tour of Both Rivers by Army Engineer.

Very quietly and unobtrusively Secretary of War Newton D. Baker sive out by decision in Washington after I have gone over the briefs in slipped into Pittsburgh yesterday morning about 6 o'clock and just as quietly and unobtrusively he slipped out of the city again at 6 o'clock last evening on the way to his home city of Cleveland. During the 12 hours he was here he made what he declared was a thorough inspection of the Allegheny River bridges, the raising of which is a question of great importance to this community which the Secretary must determine. For comparison's sake he also made an inspection of the bridges across the Monongahela River.

As he himself put it, he saw all there was to be seen both by land and water. He made the land trip in a motor car and government boats took him down the Monongahela River and up and down the Allegheny. His only companion on the trips was Col. Edgar Jadwin, United States Engineer, in charge of this district. As a result of his inspection, the Secretary said, he will go back to Washington better enabled to study the briefs which have been submitted to him in the bridge-raising controversy and to reach his conclusion thereon.

No Hint of Decision.

Just when that conclusion will be forthcoming, Mr. Baker said it would be impossible to predict. There is much to be studied in regard to the proposition, he added, and it would be only natural that a decision would require considerable time.

It had been expected that when the Secretary came here he would meet with the county commissioners and others who have been taking an active interest in the bridge-raising question. But he met nobody here other than Col. Jadwin, and he let it be inferred he did not want to meet anyone else. When he arrived he went to the Fort Pitt Hotel, where he did not register. He left the

Continued on Page Two, Column Four,

Continued from First Page.

hotel at the conclusion of his inspection trip shortly after 4 o'clock in the afternoon, going to the residence of Thomas J. Howells, 625 South Negley avenue, where he had dinner, after which he was driven to the Union Station by Mr. Howells to take the train for Cleveland.

Saw No Local Officials.

"I saw none of the Pittsburgh or Allegheny county officials," said Mr. Baker. "I saw no one but Col. Jad-Baker. "I saw no one but Col. Jadwin. He was the only one who knew I was coming. I sent him word to meet me and take me over the ground. I wanted to give all the time at my disposal to looking over the situation SPENDS DAY AT TASK in an automobile to inspect the land ity of grade changes being neces-sary, and then we took a boat and went under the bridges, two boats, as a matter of fact, inspecting the brides over both the Monongahela

and the Allegheny rivers.
"It would not do for me to say whether I have reached any conclusion, or whether I am inclined one LOCAL OFFICIALS SURPRISED way or the other as a result of my visit here. The matter is one that will require considerable study and it would hardly be reasonable to expect a decision immediately. I will the case. My study of the bridges will be of much help to me in appreciating the arguments. About all I can say is that I have had a very satisfactory visit; I have seen the bridges both by land and water, and will be much better able to reach a decision because of coming.

Commissioner Surprised.

Chairman A. C. Gumbert of the Board of County Commissioners expressed surprise last evening, when told that Secretary Baker had been in Pittsburgh and made his inspection of the bridges, that no word had been received by the local authorities. He thought the Secretary's decision to come must have been reached very

suddenly and offered the suggestion that Mr. Baker might make another and more formal visit when Pittsourghers would have a chance to welcome him.

"We fully expected that Secretary Baker would notify us when he planned to visit the city and make his planned to visit the city and make his premised inspection of the bridges," said Mr. Gumbert "He wrote us in the latter part of December that he would notify us. This was in response to an invitation from the county commissioners. We believed, with others, that we could point out to the Sequency much more effect. to the Secretary much more effec-tively here than in Washington some features of the situation which we felt should be called to his attention. My first intimation that he was coming was the word from you newspapermen that he had come and made his inspection and naturally, after his letter, the method of his coming was somewhat of a surprise.

Looks for Second Visit.

"I am surprised, too, that he should have selected Sunday to make his inspection. The traffic the bridges handle is one of the important points of the whole question and no adequate idea of what this means to this section, as well as what a condition would result from raising the bridges to prohibitive grades in some cases and radical changes in street grades, can be gained from going over the ground on a Sunday when there is little or no traffic. For this reason I am inclined to believe the Secretary's visit was made merely as part of a trip he had planned to Cleveland and that he will make another visit, of which he will notify us in time and during which he will be able to get something of an idea of the traffic conditions, as we, who have to con-tend with them, know them."

After Secretary Baker had break-fasted at the hotel he and Col. Jadwin started out about 9 o'clock for the land end of the inspection. They went over all the bridges, the machine halt-ing at the approaches of all and on some of them that the Secretary might make a first-hand study of the structures and the approaches. The land tour ended at Braddock, where the Secretary and Col. Jadwin boarded the government steamer Swan, on which they rode down the Mononga-hela River to Lock No. 1.

Trip Not Hurried.

The boat slowed down at each of the bridges, circling about in places to give the Secretary a better idea of the lay of the land. At Lock No. I the officials took the steamer Kittanning, in which they rounded the Point and went up the Allegheny River on one side and down on the other, the journey ending shortly after 3 o'clock at Federal street, where the Secretary took the machine back to the hotel.

Special attention, naturally, was given to the bridges on the trip up and down the Allegheny. The Secretary apparently had prepared himself for the trip before he left Washington and he was pretty familiar with most of the points peculiar to the different localities where halted and the structures he studied. The fact that the weather was severe did not appear to bother the Secretary, and he did not hurry the trip

BRIDGE RAISING FAGTS WILL 6U TO PUBLIC

Campaign to Show Real Situation and Stir People's Interest.

NAMED COMMITTEES

The Citizens' Anti-Bridge Raising Organization, as the public body which will direct the campaign against the proposed raising of the structures over the Allegheny River will be known, will open headquarters this morning in the old Third National Bank Building, Wood street and Oliver avenue, and will at once launch a campaign intended to acquaint the people of the county with quaint the people of the county with what the raising of the bridges really means and arouse their interest to the extent that the authorities will heed the opposition.

The general committee appointed at the first meeting of business men a few days ago to outline plans for an organization has named several subcommittees and arranged a prelimi-nary plan of campaign. As develop-ments warrant other committees will be named and other courses of action mapped out

Committee's Aim.

The aim of the general committee, as pointed out by a member, is to make all the people of the county realize what carrying out of the plan to raise the bridges would mean to the whole community. Heretofore the agitation of the bridge question has been regarded more or less as one of those periodical affairs that never meant anything because they are not taken seriously either by any great number of people or by a small number whose judgment might be binding Hode of Salvaging

and all dispatchers and signal men. on tracks, switches, trains or engines, required to perform any manual labor engaged in any capacity in caring for baggage or freight, all other employes tenders, baggagemen and freight men visions of the act switchmen, crossing ment would have brought under proployed in moving trains. The amendrailroad workers not actually emits scope to include a large number of the Adamson act which would extend draft of a proposed amendment to today sent to Congressman Tague the hood of Railroad Station Employes BOSTON, MASS., Jan. 14.—P. J. Coyle, grand president of the Brother-

Benefits of Adamson Law More Kailroad Men Seek

Landis injunction. there had been no violation of the government's seizure, asserted that board, who made no objection to the of the Chicago board, Officials of the would throw light on the operations templated, it being believed that they The Gazette Times, Petteburgh, Pa 9000 1519

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Special attention, naturally, was given to the bridges on the trip up and down the Allegheny. tary apparently had prepared himself for the trip before he left Washington and he was pretty familiar with most of the points peculiar to the different localities where he halted and the structures he studied. The fact that the weather was severe did not appear to bother the Secretary, and he did not hurry the trip

BRIDGE RAISING FAGTS WILL GU TO PUBLIC

Campaign to Show Real Situation and Stir People's Interest.

NAMED COMMITTEES

The Citizens' Anti-Bridge Raising Organization, as the public body which will direct the campaign against the proposed raising of the structures over the Allegheny River will be known, will open headquarters this morning in the old Third National Bank Building, Wood street and Oliver avenue, and will at once launch a campaign intended to acquaint the people of the county with what the raising of the bridges really means and arouse their interest to the extent that the authorities will heed the opposition.

The general committee appointed at the first meeting of business men a few days ago to outline plans for an organization has named several subcommittees and arranged a preliminary plan of campaign. As develop-ments warrant other committees will be named and other courses of action

Committee's Aim.

The aim of the general committee, as pointed out by a member, is to make all the people of the county realize what carrying out of the plan to raise the bridges would mean to the whole community. Heretofore the agitation of the bridge question has been regarded more or less as one of those periodical affairs that never meant anything because they are not taken seriously either by any great number of people or by a small number whose judgment might be binding

on the rest.

The fact that three secretaries of war have decided against the raiswar have decided against the raising of the bridges, this member said, has led many to believe that every other secretary would follow precedent, and hence there has not been the proper showing against the raising proposition or the same showing there would be were rubble feeling. there would be were public feeling

To Arouse Sentiment.

Once the real situation is made plain to all interests in the community, it is declared, there will be a general arousing of sentiment that will find expression in such form as to leave no doubt of how the majority of the people feel. Not only should the contrast in the business interests on the two sides of the question appeal to the authorities at Washington, it is maintained, but the larger interests of the whole country. larger interests of the whole county as represented in the taxpayers will be such as the authorities cannot igbe such as the authorities cannot ignore. The cost to the community in dollars and cents of raising the bridges, it is pointed out, will be staggering, and this is a cost of which every taxpayer must pay his share. Besides this, the interruption to business that will result from the disturbance of traffic conditions. the disturbance of traffic conditions, already bad enough, no less than the continuance of worse traffic condi-tions because of new and steep grades, will mean added cost to transaction of business and consequently added cost to everybody.

Committees Named.

The committee hopes to be able to lay the facts of the case before the people during the next few weeks. It is believed only a short campaign of instruction will be needed, but while the campaign lasts it is planned to make it a vigorous one. The committees named yesterday are as fol-

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BAKER HERE ON BRIDGE INSPECTION

War Secretary Slips Into City Quietly, Sees No One But Engineers.

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Unheralded and unannounced, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker came to Pittsburgh yesterday to personally inspect the Allegheny river bridges before reaching a decision as to the advisability or inadvisability of ordering them raised.

He arrived in the city about 7 o'clock in the morning and left the Fort Pitt Hotel, where he stopped without registering, shortly after 4 o'clock. Apparently no one in official life knew of his visit, and he held no conferences with any representatives of Pittsburgh interests. He came in from Washington and went to Cleveland last night.

VISIT "SATISFACTORY."

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Mr. Baker refused before his departure to say whether he had reached a decision as a result of his inspection, or when his ruling might be expected. In usually well informed circles, however, it is expected that his decision will be forthcoming before February 15. "I saw all there was to see both by land and water," Secretary Baker said. "As a result of the inspection I shall go back to Washington better able to study the briefs which have been submitted to me. I cannot say when I shall be ready to announce my conclusions. There are many points to be considered, and it is only natural that a decision should require considerable time.

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"I saw none of the Pittsburgh or Allegheny county officials. I saw no one but Colonel Jadwin. He was the only one who knew I was coming. I sent him word to meet me and take me over the ground. I wanted to give all the time at my disposal to looking over the situation, and I believe I have gained a pretty good idea of it. About all I can say is that I have had a very satisfactory visit, and will be much better able to reach a decision because of it."

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Secretary Baker's visit, marked by the greatest secrecy, astonished public of-ficials and others who had hoped to entertain him or at least get his ear while here.

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He was met at the Fort Pitt Hotel shortly before 9 o'clock by Colonel Edgar Jadwin, corps of engineers, United Stabes army, the officer in charge of the Pittsburgh district, and J. W. Arras, assistant engineer in charge of locks and dams. He was taken in an automobile to the Sixth street, Seventh street and Ninth street bridges, where a cursory examination of the approaches was made.

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"We have on file a letter from Secretary Baker saying he would notify us when he came here to inspect the bridges," said Commisioner Addison C. Gumbert, "but I have heard nothing so far of his visit here. We were not notified he was coming."

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BUSINESS MEN ORGANIZE.

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Determined to fight the proposed plans of the war department to raise the bridges, representative Pittsburgh business men met Tuesday and organized. A sub-committee appointed to outline plans for an organization held a meeting yesterday and made final preparation for the organization, which will be known as the Citizen's Anti-Bridge-Raising Organization.

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A channel span of 350 feet also was recommended for the Seventh street bridge, which is to be 43.1 feet above pool level to drop gradually so as not to be less than 27.5 feet on either end.

Three spans, with the middle one at least 400 feet wide, were urged for the Sixth street bridge, with the channel span at least 43 feet high and not less than 32 feet at each abutment.

In his report at the time, Colonel Shunk said the "obstructive character" of the bridges was due to the location of the piers and partly to the junction bridge at Thirty-third street, where there was insufficient clearance.

General Black, in his report to Secretary Baker, recounted the hearings held by Colonel Shunk and the conclusion was reached by the latter that each of the bridges was "unreasonably obstructive to navigation."

Exclusive of damages, it was pointed out, the actual cost computed by representatives of the county would be \$2,520,144, the amount paid for bridges by the county; \$135,288 for repairs on highway bridges since their purchase and \$2,470,199 for the cost of rebuilding six highway bridges.

Baker Sees Bridges; Offers No Opinion On Raising Proposal



War Secretary Makes Unheralded Visit to This City; Spends Day Here

HAS STEAMBOAT TRIP

Committees Are Named for Organization Opposed to Change

Secretary of War Newton D Baker, Secretary of War Newton D Baker, the man who will decide whether the Allegheny River bridges are to be raised, spent yesterday in Pittsburg endeavoring to put himself, successively, in the place of the man who views the question as he passes over the bridge and of the man who passes beneath. His inspection included an auto tour of the spection included an auto tour of the districts which would be affected by the raising, if it be done; an examination of the building the bridges themselves and the proposed changes in their elevation and approaches, and a steamboat trip with a model exhibition of the difficulties of navigation on the Allegheny at an ordi-

Secretary Baker left here again last-night at 6 o'clock over the Pennsylvania Railroad for Cleveland, his home. He would not comment on any conclusions he may have reached through his inspection, but it was made clear that the spectron, but it was made clear that the sights he saw during the day would have an important bearing upon the decision he is to render in the case. It was the first time he has had a look at the bridges other than glimpses obtained from a train window. from a train window.

Mr Baker came from Washington, D arriving here shortly before 7 o'clock yesterday morning. He came unheralded, and throughout his visit every effort was made to keep his identity hidden. He was met by Col Edgar Jadwin, United States engineer in charge of the Pittsburg district, and J W Arras, assistant engineer, who has charge of the Government operations on the Ohio River in this district. The trio went to the Fort Pitt Hotel, where they break-fasted. Mr Baker had a room, but his name was not placed on the register until five minutes before he "checked out" in the late afternoon

Auto Trip in Morning

The morning was spent in an auto tour with the two local engineers, who explained to him the present status of the bridge situation and answered those questions which were prompted by information and data submitted to him at the public hearing in Washington in December.

It had been presumed that the Secre-tary would wish to see and hear only of those things pertinent to the Alleof those things pertinent to the Allegheny River problem. He, however, wished to reach his personal judgmenton a broader knowledge of the local river situation. Consequently, the Government steamer Kittanning, which had been sent to the Herrs Island dam ready for an inspection trip on the Allegheny only, was hastily ordered around to Dam No 1 on the Monongahela River. There the Secretary and his two companions boarded it at 1 o'clock.

The Kittanning had been selected be-cause she is the most diminutive of the Government steamers stationed here and Government steamers stationed here and because she is able, with her light draught, to navigate the Allegheny River. For the purpose of showing an example of ordinary navigation problems, the Government steamer Swan was brought down from Pool No 4 on the Monongahela and the Swan and the Kittanning set out together. They steamed around the Point and up the Allegheny to the Sixth Street Bridge, where the Swan edged into the bank and tied up. She is a big boat with the high superstructure a big boat with the high superstructure and smokestacks which are characteristic and smokestacks which are characteristic of the usual heavy towboats. On yesterday's fairly ordinary stage of 4.8 feet in the Allegheny, her stacks were much higher than the floor of the bridge. The Kittanning dropped behind to make this plain to Mr Baker.

Bridges Are Viewed

The Kittanning then continued her way The Kittanning thea continued her way up the river, pausing several times beneath low bridges, while the two engineers explained their objectionable features and plans for correction. There was an unusually heavy flow of ice-from the Allegheny, through which the Kittanning had to plow, and because of this the trip was somewhat curtailed and did not show the highly-elevated bridges upnot show the highly-elevated bridges upriver. On the return trip the Kittanning went around into the Monongahela again and steamed up as far as Braddock to enable Mr Baker to glimpse the indus-trial activities along that stream and see some of the traffic which is being carried

some of the traffic which is being carried on the river.

Mr Baker left for Cleveland without having attracted the attention of half a dozen persons in the city. His inspection is probably the most extensive undertaken by any of the secretaries of war who have previously passed upon the bridge question here. Mr Baker would not indicate whether an early ruling in the case is to be expected.

Raising Is Opposed

At a meeting of a number of business men of Pittsburg a few days ago a committee was selected to prepare plans for an organization to oppose the proposed raising of the bridges in this district. This committee held a meeting yesterday and decided that the movement should be conducted under the name of the Citizens' Anti-Bridge-Raising Organization. Committees to take up the active work of the organization include:

Executive committee, Herbert L May, Continued on Second Page

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SECRETARY BAKER ENTER-TAINED BY DR. AND MRS.

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS IS SPEAKER OF THE DAY

Newton D. Baker Delivers Address at Impressive Celebration of essions of Washington and Lee Uni-Founder's Day-President Smith Reviews Recent Progress of the University

Robert E. Lee, who gave their money first time. and their services for the upbuilding of what is now Washington and Lee singing of "Onward for Alma Ma-University, was fittingly observed here for the first time last Friday on the anniversary of General Lee's birth with the holding in Lee Memorial Chapel of exercises commemorating the lives and labors of the two men and their sacrifices and achievement in the founding and perpetuation of the university.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, of the class of 1894, delivered the address of the day, and his speech, in which he drew an analogy between the characters and the work of the two men as the leaders of their generations and in which he told the assembled students that the work of their generation would be to create an opportunity for the mental and social uplift of persons in the lowest stratia of society, was marked by deep feeling and clear presentation which made it both impressive and intensely interesting.

The exercises, which were held at 11 o'clock in the morning, were attended by the students, many alumni, the board of trustees, President Henry Louis Simth, and the faculty, who sat on the rostrum with the speaker, and town people who filled the gallery of the chapel. The Combined Musical Clubs led in the playing and singing of Washington and Lee songs, in the rendition of which the student members of the audience joined. The "Washington and Lee Hymn" which appeared some weeks ago in the Ring-

Founders' Day in honor of the tum Phi and which has since been set memories of George Washington and to music, was sung publicly for the

The services were opened with the face of the globe."



NEWTON D BAKER, '91

ter, " which was followed by the asking of the invocation by Dr. R. H. Fleming of Baltimore, and the class of 71, a member of the board of trustees.

The Hon. William A. Anderson, class of '61, and rector of the university, delivered the address of welcome. Major Anderson reviewed the founding of the university and characterized the memories and traditions

Continued on page 4

DISTINGUISHED ALUMNUS IS SPEAKER OF THE DAY

Continued from page 1

associated with "the names of Washington and Lee as 'the priceless possversity." Robert D. Ramsey, class of '12, who was recently appointed alumni eccretary, in the absence of W. A. Bell of New Orleans, who was prevented from attending the exercises by illness in his family, brought to the assembly the greetings of "4,000 alumni scattered over the

Dr. Smith reviewed briefly the progress of the university during the past sixteen months, during which time he said the teaching corps had been increased by one third while during the same period the scudent body had not been allowed to increase but six per cent. The entrance requirements for admittance he pointed out had been increased from 14 to 15 units and the eligibility requirements for participation in intercollegiate athletics had been raised to a maximum by the adoption of the "one rule. He announced the increase of the institution's financial resources by a legacy of \$100,000 from the Doremus estate and the gift of 15 1-2 acres of land and three residence dwellings from Mrs. Clara D. Estill, of Lexington, which he said will be reserved as residential park for the faculty homes. He also reviewed the recent movement among the trustees and alumni to advance the interests of the university and the appointment of Robert D. Ramsey as field secretary in charge of the work, to which he said the alumni are responding "with enthusiasm and unanimity." In outlining this movement, Dr. Smith said in conclusion:

'When every student on the campus and every alumnus in the great world outside is actively enlisted, not in love and pride only, but in helpful and definite service, most of her problems, both internal and external, will have been solved and her rapid rise to genuine greatness as a nursery of this great aim nearer to realization with every passing year, I pledge, on this first Founders' Day, the utmost effort of her President and Faculty.'

Mr. Baker began his address by stating that there are in every man's life some spots with which he be-

best that is in him. "Lexington and Washington and Lee, " he said, were the spots which to me gave lofty ideals and inspiration.

He reviewed his first visit to Lexington as a boy when he saw the unveiling of the statue of General Stonewall Jackson and his later return as a student, when he said his life was influenced by attending the institution which had the double fortune of bearing the names of Washington and Lee.

"It is of special significance," he said in referring to the endowment by General Washington to the struggling Libertty Hall and the changing of the name of that institution to Washington College and later to the present name of the university, "that the name 'Liberty' was changed to the name of the founder of liberty in the United States, Washington, and again changed to include the name of the man who is looked upon by all the world as having been the embodiment of what is good and right and knightly, Robert E. Lee."

The speaker reviewed the lives and work of the two men, showing how the task of Washington was to create order in a time when chaos threatened and how the task of Lee had been to aid in the upbuilding of a country almost disrupted by strife, and from the sacrifice and devotion of the two to what they conceived as their duty Mr. Baker said he drew his lesson for the present generation of young men and students.

"The work of this generation will be the creation of opportunity for the persons in the lowest strata of society," he said. "You young men should address yourselves to this challenge of society. Students in this great and honored university, widespread education has not abated your opportunities and your collegiate education should make you especially fitted for this leadership.'

Mr. Baker was to have been introduced by Assistant Attorney General S. J. Graham, of the class of 1881, but official duties prevented Mr. Graham's attendance; and, in President Smith's phrasing, the head of the West Point of the nation was intro-American leadership assured. To bring duced by the head of the West Point of the South, General E. W. Nichols, Superintendent of V. M. I.

Mr. Baker was the last speaker and the exercises were closed with the singing of "The Swing" and the asking of the benediction by Dr. E. C. Gordon, class of '68, of St. Louis, also comes associated that bring out the a member of the board of trustees.

TAINED BY DR. AND MRS. KERN SECRETARY BAKER ENTER

to appear, not as the War, nor as the repredressing the comrades of his father.

At four-thirty Mr. Baker was driven to the parade grounds of the Virginia Military Institute, where he reviewed the cadets and received the eracy at the annual Lee-Jackson Day dinner. He made a short talk to the veterans in which he said that he much preferred to appear, not as the salute of nineteen guns given the Secretary of War. Later the mem-bers of the faculties of Washington and Phi Gamma Delta ing and following his ad-Daughters of the Confedthe son of a Confederate veteran adgrounds of the Vir-Baker was driv and received the guns given the Later the mer of War, nor as the repr President Wilson, but and their wives, the members of Jo Lexington la Friday mornin dress in the C the Sons and I of Lee and V. sentative

MUST BE WILLING TO FIGHT FOR PEACE

Secretary Baker Tells Cadet Officers of the Price of Tranquillity.

TALKS GIVEN BY OTHERS

Universal peace will depend upon the willingness of a large proportion of the citizens of the world to fight for it, according to an intimation made by Secreetary Baker of the War Department in an address at new Central High School an address at new Central High School yesterday afternoon in presenting com-missions to officers of the white High School Cadets. Later Secretary Baker went to Dunbar High School, where he participated in similar exercises for the officers of the colored High School Cadets. "I have sometimes wondered if we

could ever have peace in the world unless there were a large number of people will-ing to fight for it," said Secretary Baker during his address. He spoke of the high schools of Washington as "institutions of preparedness," using the term in its broad sense, however, rather than from merely the military point of view.

the military point of view.

Secretary Baker dwelt upon the fact that in a democracy it is "the common obligation of all men who have equality of right to have an equality of responsibilities." He alluded to the high schools as "society in the miniature," coming from which he could "see the men and women who are to assume all responsibility" in the years to come. "No society ever succeeded as a democracy that didn't have popular, widespread education," said the Secretary. popular, v Secretary.

Discusses Responsibilities.

Secretary Baker declared "I am convinced that any boy who has ever worn the uniform of his country, when he enters civil life will never forget that in addition to the responsibilities to his family he has responsibilities to the state.'

addition to the responsibilities to his family he has responsibilities to the state."

"You must be clean men, earn a competent living, do an honest day's work for an honest day's pay and be ready to sacrifice yourselves for your country if that sacrifice is asked," said the speaker. During the early part of his address he briefly alluded to military preparedness. "What is the importance and significance of the military side of society?" he asked. "Every thinking man hopes that never a one of you will be called on to go to war; war is the last resort of civilized people, but we find that civil authority rests upon force."

Differences between the obedience of the soldier and servility were noted by the Secretary, who explained that he sometimes heard that soldiers were "servile." "The habit of obedience is not servility," he said. "Servility comes from the subjection of one man's freedom to the whims of another. It is not servile for sons or daughters to obey their parents; it is not servile for me to obey the laws of my country; it is not servile for a soldier to obey the command of his superior officer."

Lauds Cadet Training.

High school cadet training as an aid in solving the problem of universal military education was suggested by Lieut. N. B. Briscoe, U. S. A., who has been designated to Washington to assist in work with the high school cadets here.

ed to Washington to assist in work with the high school cadets here.

"Everybody in the United States is looking at you to see what you are doing," said Lieut. Briscoe. "You have greater responsibilities than you realize, and you have the best opportunity of your life. This school system today is under observation in the matter of universal military training. Assistant Superintendent Kramer, Capt. E. Z. Steever, who was recently here training you, and myself have all been before the Senate subcommittee which is considering universal military training. Two senators are here today looking at you. All are waiting for the answer. It is 'up to you.'"

Ernest L. Thurston, superintendent of schools, spoke briefly, saying that twenty-five years of more or less personal knowledge of the high school cadets and their work had led him to respect highly the work done by the institution.

"I feel more and more that this work carries with it, especially for the officers, great responsibilities. I think the high school cadet work should be recognized as a high school subject. I think the boys should get a fine physical training from it, too," said Mr. Thurston.

Mr. Daniels' Work Praised.

Rev. Dr. John Van Schaick, jr., president of the board of education, opened the meeting. Later he turned it over to Henry P. Blair, former president of the board. Mr. Blair paid a brief tribute to the work of Ernest H. Daniels, vice president of the board, chairman of the committee on military affairs. Calling for Mr. Daniels, and learning he was not present, Mr. Blair

learning he was not present, Mr. Blair said: "Well, you have missed a good talk by an able man."

Music was furnished by the McKinley Manual Training School Orchestra, led by Dore Walten, and by Samuel Wood of Central's faculty, who played on the pipe organ. Stephen E. Kramer, assistant superintendent of schools, directly in charge of military affairs, had general charge of arrangements.

In addition to Secretary Baker, those already named and the members of the High School Cadet regiments, the ceremonies were attended by Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs; Senator Brady, chairman of the subcommittee

Brady, chairman of the subcommittee now considering universal military training; Lieut. Col. C. W. Kutz, Engineer Commissioner of the District; high school principals and faculty advisers on military affairs and a number of parents and friends of the officers receiving commissions.

Exercises at Dunbar School.

Exercises at the Dunbar School were similar to those at Central. Addresses were delivered by Secretary Baker and Lieut. Briscoe. Dr. Van Schaick also spoke briefly.

spoke briefly.

Roscoe C. Bruce, assistant superintendent in charge of colored schools, spoke briefly. He said that when the 1st Separate Battalion of the National Guard of the District of Columbia went to the Mexican border recently a large percentage of the men were former High School Cadets, who had later gone into the citizen soldiery. Ten of the eleven officers under the command of Maj. James E. Walker had been former cadets, he said.

Lieut. Col. Arthur Brooks, N. G. D. C., retired, who has been commandant of the colored cadets since their inception in 1890, was to have delivered an address, but was unable to attend because of official duties.

THE EVENING STAR,

FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917.

HOPED FOR CLEVELAND TO BE UNIVERSITY CITY

Secretary Baker, at Banquet, Outlines Plans He Once Proposed. Other Speakers.

Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in an address at the annual dinner of the Washington Alumni Association of the Western Reserve University last evening at the University Club told of plans he conceived while he was mayor of Cleveland to make Cleveland known as the university city of the United States. The Secretary proposed that this be accomplished by combining Western Reserve University and Case School of Applied Sciences and furthering the combination with the assistance of the city, so as to make the University of Cleveland.

Dr. Charles F. Thwing, president of the Western Reserve University, and Mrs. Thwing were guests of honor.

Justice Clarke a Speaker.

John H. Clarke, associate justice of the United States Supreme Court, a member of the class of '77, told the alumni of the growth of Western Reserve from a small college into a large university.

university.

Other speakers were Dr. Henry E. Bourne, professor of history, who is at present in Washington engaged in research work at the Library of Congress; William H. Baldwin, a trustee of the university, and Miss Anna Petersen, principal of the Girls' Industrial School of Virginia.

In speaking of the growth of the university and its plans, President Thwing told of the new school of applied social sciences. He said that Cleveland is the most outstanding city in America for its social service work. This school is designed for training in certain specific fields. The three fields which are now cultivated are municipal administration and public service, family welfare and social service, public health and nursing. The school is a graduate school.

Guests at Dinner.

Representatives Gordon and Emerson of Ohio, who come from Cleveland districts, were guests of the association. tricts, were guests of the association. Others present included Mr. and Mrs. Frede W. Ashley, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick C. Bryan, A. W. Davidson, Mr. and Mrs. John H. Bellinger, R. S. Gehr, Ralph A. Hayes, Mr. and Mrs. Morris J. Hole, Mrs. C. W. Kanolt, Ernest Mc-Kelvey, George H. Gall, T. L. Mead, Mr. and Mrs. Charles R. Morris, George B. Ross, L. W. Shad, D. H. Sweet, Dwight Wiegman, Albert Bushnell and Monroe Curtis. MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1917.

FORMAL RECALL SENT PERSHING

Baker Says That 12,000 Troops Already Are on Way Home.

Formal announcement that the Pershing expeditionary force in Mexico had been ordered home and was now on its way back to American soil was made last night by the War Department. The announcement stated that the northward movement was already under way, bearing out reports from Mexico that the United States troops have been retiring for about a week.

Simultaneously with the announcement came unofficial border reports of renewed troubles between Mexicans and American soldiers and civilians at the international boundary.

Disturbances Concern Officials.

While War Department officials said that they had received no official reports of disturbances and declined to discuss them, it was apparent that they were gravely concerned over the possibilities. With the return of Pershing the department has planned to reduce the number of militia on the border, and a resumption of guerilla warfare along the border would upset all calculations. Secretary Baker, announcing the recall of Pershing, said: "Gen. Pershing has been ordered to bring the troops out of Mexico. The movement is to be an immediate one, and is probably already under way."

12,000 Men in Movement.

It was stated at the War Department that the Pershing column amounts to 12,000 men, and that its present advance base at Ojo Federico is 75 miles from the border. It was estimated that it will take a week of marching to get the entire column safely back to American soil. The column is not using the railroad, and is moving its stores by motor truck trains.

Fear Carranza-Villa Battles.

The column will move as rapidly as possible, and it is expected that Carranza forces will make an effort to occupy the territory as the American troops leave.

Army officers here are apprehensive of trouble between Carranza and Villa troops in the territory now occupied by the American force as it gradually moves out.

THE AUGUSTA CHRONICLE, MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1917.

Matrial beine Magazin.
The Red Mite X Blee Camps
By Hurter & Barrier.
By Hurter & Barrier.

A they spray.

THE NITRATE BOARD.

(A Tribute by Dr. J. E. Bushnell.)
Mr. Secretary Baker,
We would praise your prudent care,
Since with Mexico and Europe
All must now your patience share.
While you should be always friendly,
Yet your nerve is good and true
And the nations may expect you
To show what our arms can do.

You will need no bluff or bluster,
With your strict regard for laws,
For the whole administration
Seeks for peace with righteous cause.
Hence we greet you, Mr. Baker,
Here in Georgia where we stand,
Where you find the great Savannah
With its power for sea or land.

You propose that your department
Have nitrate plants prepared
To subserve the nation's forces
And for peace—it is declared.
Hence we give you facts and figures,
You have seen what we can do;
We reciprocate your favors,
And Augusta welcomes you

Mr. Baker, please excuse us,
Since the southland claims you, too,;
You were born in West Virginia,
Though Ohio's home for you.
Graduate of great Johns Hopkins,
Graduate of "W-L,"
You have honors heaped upon you,
And you do your duty well.

Yet remember how Virginia
Was storm tosse in '64;
Think of that awful bloodshed,
Thank our God for peace once more.
True, our soil needs an enrichment,
For food products all may share,
And in all this southern section
We need nitrates everywhere.

Yes, we all are patriotic;
But we keep our powder dry;
Let us use the great Savannah,
As the need is ever nigh.
None can know what may befall us,
Seeking peace, prepared for war,
So we harness up our rivers,
Gather forces near and far.

Also, Mr. Secretary Houston,
Just the tribute of a word.
In your sphere of agriculture,
Of your fame the world has heard,
So now for your own department,
May our soils, both South and West,
Serve to bless and feed our people,
As producers do their best.

Then alike for the interior
We would welcome F. K. Lane;
He comes here from California,
Turned the election—this is plain.
So this tribute speaks the praises
Of the whole triumvirate—
We are glad you saw Augusta,
Saw our river, grand and great.

We shall share your love and labor,
When you undertake your task,
And shall harness the Savannah,
Which is all that we dare ask.
Grandly flows our great Savannah,
Sings of power to keep us free,
With your nitrate plant she'll bless us
Over land and over sea.
The Shirley, Augusta, Ga., March 8th.

try. It is too small, its present schedules cannot be filled by voluntary enlistment, and it is not a democratic army. The state militia is non-existent in many states, and in none provides a body of men adequately trained and equipped for modern warfare.

It is one of the admirable demonstrations given by the present war that a democratic army, trained in a comparatively brief period, will endure successfully all the hardships of a soldier's life, and fight as hard and long as any imperial or autocratic army now fights, or has ever fought.

Much new legislation must be passed by Congress and the state legislatures before universal military service can be effected. It is much to be wished that this new legislation should be forthwith studied in both the national and the state legislatures. Many plans to secure the object in view have already been put before the public; but there is at present no agreed-upon plan, and all the plans proposed depart too much from the safe model—that of democratic, frugal, and experienced Switzerland.

In fulfilling its international obligations, the country will lose that small portion of the working time of its young men which must be temporarily withdrawn from its industries; but it will gain an assured capacity to defend its territory and its ideals, and with that conscious capacity would go an increased self-respect. Its young men would sacrifice for brief periods some of their accustomed liberties; but on the other hand they would gain something worth having in the way of cooperative discipline, self-reliance, and self-control. If every able-bodied young man were thoroughly trained for service in the national army or navy at some serious sacrifice on his part, and then held himself constantly in readiness to fight for his country if it

were in peril, the Nation as a whole would soon be inspired by new sentiments of patriotism and duty, and of self-sacrificing devotion in defense of home, kindred, and friends, of public justice and liberty, and of progressive hope for the generations to come.

In view of the fact that Germany has lately professed a willingness to place herself at the head of a league to enforce peace, and to take part in securing to all nations, large and small, their independence and their natural development, it seems desirable that the American people should appreciate the impossibility of arriving at any durable peace for Europe, and hence for the rest of the world, until the central military empires change their form of government from the autocratic military form to the constitutional form, under which a representative assembly has power to change the ministers of the Crown, and to forbid secret preparations for war, and the declaration of war without its consent. There are to-day no visible signs of such fundamental changes in the governments of those empires; so that no present action can be based on expectation of such serious internal changes. Hence the present necessity of securing peace by international naval and military forces.

It is impossible to imagine how the exhausted resources of Europe can be restored and the destructions of the war repaired without provision for a reduction of the enormous armaments with which all Europe is burdened. Yet it is plain that no prompt reduction of armaments can possibly be procured until the nations see constituted and ready an international force capable of keeping the peace. Among the belligerent nations of Europe there is not one to-day that would think of relying for its own security on any parliament of the world, inter-

Mationae Sewie Magazine Fro. 1917. THE RED, WHITE, AND BLUE CAMPS

national tribunal, or mere force of public opinion. These things are today pleasing, imaginary goals for a distant future, just as they have been already for hundreds of years. Such public liberties as already exist in the world have been obtained by forcible

resistance to oppression; and they must be maintained for generations to come in the same way. It is for the freer nations of the world, including the United States, to maintain them by force until they can be safely maintained without force.

The RED WHITE, and BLUE CAMPS

By NEWTON D. BAKER

(Secretary of War)

DOZEN well-located and permanent camps, taking the place of five or six sporadic, imperfectly situated training places; an expected attendance of 40,000 men as compared with about 20,000 last year and 2,600 in 1915; a Federal appropriation of \$2,000,000 for the expense of the camps and the consequent relief of the individuals from nearly all the financial sacrifice hitherto involved in securing summer training; the formulation of a progressive and uniform course of study, practical and theoretical for the various camps—these are among the considerations that occur to me when I am asked to describe the progress of the citizens' training camps for elementary instruction in military practice.

The institutions that seem now about to develop into permanent, adequately financed organizations had their beginning in two training camps for college students in the summer of 1913. The experiment proved sufficiently popular and profitable to warrant its repetition in 1914; the following year, 1915, witnessed not only the continuation of the students'

camps but the inauguration of similarly conducted business men's camps at Plattsburg, N. Y., Fort Sheridan, Ill., Monterey, Cal., and Tacoma, Wash. The attendance at last year's camps increased 600 per cent. over 1915, and Army officers are confident that the number in the camps of next summer will nearly double that of 1916.

Until now, these encampments have been the result of a rather unorganized but widespread feeling among the citizens of the country that more effective measures should be taken, looking to the national defense, and that all citizens so desiring could secure expert instruction in the elementary principles of military practice.

The benefits of this training to those receiving it have been enumerated often, but repetition may serve to emphasize them:

(I) Primarily, the purpose of the camps is to offer to those citizens who intend to serve in defense of the country in time of war an opportunity to secure some measure of the training necessary to make their services of value on the firing line.

(2) Incidental but important is the

physical benefit-particularly for those whose occupation keeps them indoors and comparatively inactive for considerable periods-gained from marches, camping, instruction in sanitation, etc.

(3) Business men have testified, after the training period, to the commercial, disciplinary value of insistence on punctuality, organization, author-

ity, etc.

(4) From the beginning there has been a gratifying spirit of small-d'd democracy in the work of the camps. Social, financial, geographical, political distinctions are swept aside for what is the common concern of all of usthe preparation for the defense, as a last resort the forcible defense, of these United States.

Splendid as has been the past of the training camps, their future is more promising; their to-morrows are more important than their yesterdays.

Hereafter, in place of the students' instruction camps, we shall have camps for the "Reserve Officers' Training Corps"; in place of the business men's camps, we shall have "Citizens' Training Camps." The number, location, and time of holding camps will be left to the discretion of the various department commanders, to be determined by the responses received from the different localities in their departments and also, unfortunately, by the limited number of officers and troops of the Regular Army available for duty at the camps. The situation on the Mexican border may thus limit the number of camps that can be held next summer, for it will not be wise to hold a camp unless enough officers are available for the instructing staff.

It has been and will continue to be the policy of the War Department to entrust the organization and conduct of these camps to department commanders, but to insure equal and uniform instruction at all camps the general regulations and scheme of instruction will be published by the War Department. Considerable study has already been given to these regulations and department commanders have submitted their views as to the form the regulations and courses of instruction should take. The regulations will be issued in the form of a pamphlet and the courses of instruction, together with other useful information relative to the conduct of camps held heretofore, will be included

in appendices.

The conduct of the camps will not be changed radically but the instruction will be made progressive. The complete course of instruction for any citizen will consist of three camps known as the Red, White, and Blue camps. The first camp for each man will consist entirely of infantry instruction. Should he then desire and seem qualified to continue with the infantry instruction, his next training will be in the White Camp, infantry, and his third training period, in the Blue Camp, infantry. But should he show a preference for cavalry, field artillery, engineers, or signal corps, and appear qualified for one of these arms, he will take three camps in the arm selected, in addition to the Red Infantry Camp already completed.

The management of the camps will be somewhat more difficult, now that the Government is to furnish transportation, subsistence, and uniforms. As the law now stands, it seems to be necessary to furnish transportation and uniforms "in kind." From the point of view of officers who have most experience at the camps, it would be much more convenient and desirable, both from the citizen's and the Government's points of view, to permit each man to buy his own transportation and uniform and to reimburse him for their authorized cost at the end of

the camp. There is a feeling that unless this is done, it may result in bringing to the camps a great many men who would come merely for an outing at Government expense and with no serious purpose in view. It would be much better for the citizen to pay his own way, with the understanding that when he has satisfactorily completed his four weeks of training the Government will reimburse him the cost of his railroad ticket to and from the camp and part of the cost of his uniform. Some changes in the wording of the law seem advisable, and I have no doubt that Congress will agree to any reasonable alterations desired.

If the legislative branch of the Government keeps the armed force of the country upon a volunteer basis, the turning out yearly of 30,000 to 50,000 men instructed in the fundamentals of the military profession will mean no insignificant contribution to the potential soldiery of the Nation; more than that, it will constitute a sort of personification of the patriotism, the responsibility, the self-sacrifice, which all of us may well help to spread abroad in the land. These men, returning 'prepared' to the peaceful pursuits of their various vocations, represent one of the forces that we must depend upon to give virility to our republic.

The PLATTSBURG IDEA

Universal Military Service

By Major General Leonard Wood, U. S. A.

HE Plattsburg Idea is expressed by the words—"Preparation for National Service." Primarily, service in war, because training for such service is generally wanting in this country. Incidentally, the training is training for life, for with the spirit of service for the Nation in time of war goes the spirit of service for the Nation and the community in time of peace. The Plattsburg spirit voices the principle of individual obligation for national service and an appreciation of the fact that with equality of opportunity and privilege goes equality of obligation to the limit of our physical and mental capacity.

It is the spirit of patriotism: it voices Universal Military Service. At

first it was a voice crying in the wilderness. Now, it is becoming a voice which is heard in the highways and byways of the Nation. It is not only a call to service, an appeal to every man's sense of duty, but it is also a voice of warning: an attempt to awaken a slumbering people to a sense of present unpreparedness and inability to meet its soldier responsibility as citizens of a democracy, a democracy whose main army in time of real stress and trouble-in case of war with a strong nation-must be the people, trained to reasonable efficiency in the use of arms in order that they may be able to defend their country effectively in time of need.

It carries an appeal to the women of

Text of President Wilson's Address

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.—The President's address to the joint session of Congress today was as follows:

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

The Imperial German Government on the 31st day of January announced to this Government and to the Governments of the other neutral nations that on and after the 1st day of February, the present month, it would adopt a policy with regard to the use of submarines against all shipping seeking to pass through certain designated areas of the high seas, to which it is clearly my duty to call your attention.

Let me remind the Congress that on the 18th of April last, in view of the sinking on the 24th of March of the cross-Channel steamship Sussex by a German submarine without summons or warning, and the consequent loss of the lives of several citizens of the United States who were passengers appared her, this Government addressed a note to the Imperial German Government, in which it made the following declaration:

If it is still the purpose of the Imperial German Government to prosecute relentless and indiscriminate warfare against vessels of commerce by the use of submarines without regard to what the Government of the United States must consider the sacred and indisputable rules of international law and the universally recognized dictates of humanity, the Government of the United States is at last forced to the conclusion that there is but one course it can pursue. Unless the Imperial Government should now immediately declare and effect an abandonment of its present methods of submarine warfare against passenger and freight carrying vessels, the Government of the United States can have no choice but to sever diplomatic relations with the German Empire altogether.

In reply to this declaration the Imperial German Government gave this Government the following assurance:

The German Government is prepared to do its utmost to confine the operations of war for the rest of its duration to the fighting forces of the belligerents, thereby also insuring the freedom of the seas, a principle upon which the German Government believes now, as before, to be in agreement with the Government of the United States.

with the Government of the United States.

Th German Government, guided by this idea, notifies the Government of the United States that the German naval forces have received the following orders: In accordance with the general principles of visit and search and destruction of merchant vessels recognized by international law, such vessels, both within and without the area declared a naval war zone, shall not be sunk without warning and without saving human lives, unless these ships attempt to escape or offer resistance.

But [it added] neutrals cannot expect that Germany, forced to fight for her existence, shall, for the sake of neutral interest, restrict the use of an active weapon if her enemy is permitted to continue to apply at will methods of warfare violating the rules of international law. Such a demand would be incompatible with the character of neutrality, and the German Government is convinced that the Government of the United States does not think of making such a demand, knowing that the Government of the United States has repeatedly declared that it is determined to restore the principle of the freedom of the seas,, from whatever quarter it has been violated.

To this the Government of the United States replied on the 8th of May, accepting, of course, the assurance given, but adding:

The Government of the United States feels it necessary to state that it takes it for granted that the Imperial German Government does not intend to imply that the maintenance of its newly announced policy is in any way contingent upon the course or result of diplomatic negotiations between the Government of the United States and any other belligerent Government, notwithstanding the fact that certain passages in the Imperial Government's note of the 4th inst. might appear to be susceptible of that construction. In order, however, to avoid any misunderstanding, the Government of the United States notifies the Imperial Government that it cannot for a moment entertain, much less discuss, a suggestion that respect by German naval authorities for the rights of citizens of the United States upon the high seas should in any way or in the slightest degree be made contingent upon the conduct of any other Government, affecting the rights of neutrals and noncombatants. Responsibility in such matters is single, not joint, absolute, not relative.

To this note of the 8th of May the Imperial German Government made no reply.

On the 31st of January, the Wednesday of the present week, the German Ambassador handed to the Secretary of State, along with a formal note, a memorandum which contained the following statement:

The Imperial Government therefore does not doubt that the Government of the United States will understand the situation thus forced upon Germany by the Entente Allies' brutal methods of war and by their determination to destroy the Central Powers, and that the Government of the United States will further realize that the now openly disclosed intention of the Entente Allies gives back to Germany the freedom of action which she reserved in her note addressed to the Government of the United States on May 4, 1916.

Under these circumstances, Germany will meet the illegal measures of her enemies by forcibly preventing, after Feb. 1, 1917, in a zone around Great Britain, France, Italy, and in the Eastern Mediterranean, all navigation, that of neutrals included, from and to England and from and to France, &c. All ships met within the zone will be sunk.

I think that you will agree with me that, in view of this declaration, which suddenly and without prior intimation of any kind deliberately withdraws the solemn assurance given in the Imperial Governments' note of the 4th of May, 1916, this Government has no alternative consistent with the dignity and honor of the United States but to take the course which, in its note of the 18th of April, 1916, it announced that it would take in the event that the German Government did not declare and effect an abandonment of the methods of submarine warfare which it was then employing and to which it now purposes again to resort.

I have therefore directed the Secretary of State to announce to his Excellency the German Ambassador that all diplomatic relations between the United States and the German Empire are severed and that the American Ambassador at Berlin will immediately be withdrawn; and, in accordance with this decision, to hand to his Excellency his passports.

Notwithstanding this unexpected action of the German Government, this sudden and deplorable renunciation of its assurances, given this Government at one of the most critical moments of tension in the relations of the two Government, I refuse to believe that it is the intention of the German authorities to do in fact what they have warned us they will feel at liberty to do. I cannot bring myself to believe that they will indeed pay no regard to the ancient friendship between their people and our own or to the solemn obligations which have been exchanged between them, and destroy American ships and take the lives of American citizens in the willful prosecution of the ruthless naval program they have announced their intention to adopt. Only actual overt acts on their part can make me believe it even now.

If this inveterate confidence on my part in the sobriety and prudent foresight of their purpose should unhappily prove unfounded; if American ships and American lives should in fact be sacrificed by their naval commanders in heedless contravention of the just and reasonable understandings of international law and the obvious dictates of humanity, I shall take the liberty of coming again before the Congress to ask that authority be given me to use any means that may be necessary for the protection of our seamen and our people in the prosecution of their peaceful and legitimate errands on the high seas. I can do nothing less. I take it for granted that all neutral Governments will take the same course.

We do not desire any hostile conflict with the Imperial German Government. We are the sincere friends of the German people, and earnestly desire to remain at peace with the Government which speaks for them. We shall not believe that they are hostile to us unless and until we are obliged to believe it; and we purpose nothing more than the reasonable defense of the undoubted rights of our people. We wish to serve no selfish ends. We seek merely to stand true alike in thought and in action to the immemorial principles of our people which I have sought to express in my address to the Senate only two weeks ago—seek merely to vindicate our right to liberty and justice and an unmolested life. These are the bases of peace, not war. God grant that we may not be challenged to defend them by acts of willful injustice on the part of the Government of Germany!

FEBRUARY 8, 1917.

LAUDS PERSHING ARMY

Protection of Border Source of Pride, Writes Baker.

RESTRAINT OF MEN PRAISED

Letter Refers to "High Military Efficiency" and "Effective Pursuit of Its Object" - Congratulations on Work of American Troops Are Also Sent to Funston.

High commendation for the work of the army on the border and in Mexico is expressed by Secretary Baker in letters to Maj. Gen. Funston, commanding the border forces, and Maj. Gen. Pershing, who commanded the punitive expedition just returned to American territory.

Praise for Pershing.

To Gen. Pershing, the Secretary wrote in part:

wrote in part:

"I have just received word that your command has recrossed the Mexican border and is again on the territory of the United States. From the original organization of this force until the conclusion of its work, it has been an object of constant pride and pleasure to the department by reason of its high military efficiency, its vigorous and effective pursuit of its object and the restraint imposed by both officers and men upon themselves in their consideration for the people of Mexico with whom they came in contact and the public authorities of that country. "The expedition thoroughly dispersed and scattered bandits who menaced the safety of Americans on our side of the border; for long months its presence in Mexico served to secure our border from attack and depredation." The letter to Gen. Funston said in part:

"I write this letter to express to you."

write this letter to express to you, "I write this letter to express to you, as the department commander, my deep satisfaction with the organization and support of this force and the work it has accomplished. From its entrance into Mexico its work has been characterized by efficiency in the pursuit of its object and consideration for the people with whom it came into contact and the government upon whose soil it was in effect a guest."

Pershing at El Paso.

Gen. Pershing will take command at El Paso and distribution of the force he commanded in Mexico will be under the direction of Brig. Gen. Swift at Columbus. The force will be divided among fourteen stations from Yuma, Ariz., to a point near the eastern end of the border.

WASHINGTON POST: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 9, 1917.

PLAN TO BEAUTIFY CITY

Secretary Baker and Col. Harts Speak at Fine Arts Meeting.

POTOMAC PARK PLAY CENTER

Superintendent of Grounds Tells of Tracks, Tennis Courts, Stadium and Other Things to Be Constructed-Baker Describes Growth of Cities-Newman and Sladen Speak.

If the plans of Col. W. W. Harts, District Commisisoner Newman, Secretary of War Baker and Representative James L. Slayden materialize, as outlined by them last night at a public meeting under the auspices of the Washington Society of Fine Arts, in the auditorium of the new Central High School, Washington soon will be both the city beautiful and the city sanitary.

Col. Harts, in a synopsis of Washington's history, explained the city as originally mapped out by the French engineer, Maj. L'Enfant, an changes up to the present time.

Potomac Park Plans.

The second half of his lecture, outlining plans for the future, was illustrated by lantern slides. One of the striking points he brought out was the proposed athletic and recreation center in that part of Potomac park which begins at the Highway Bridge and extends to a point nearly opposite the War College. He plans there a stadium, in which the Army and Navy football games will be held, as well as other contests. Tennis courts, baseball fields, swimming pools, golf links, a polo field, riding track, running track, as well as a large playground for children, are to be constructed. From Washington channel a canal is to be built to the Potomac River on the south side of the park as a harbor for small trated by lantern slides. One of the side of the park as a harbor for small

Clear View on the Mall.

Clear View on the Mall.

Col. Harts also explained the proposed plan to have a clear view from the Washington Monument to the Capitol on the mall. At present, he said, the outlook was not one of beauty. A beautiful boulevard lined on each side with trees, beyond which will be the new public buildings, some for which appropriations have already been made, is Col. Harts' idea. He criticised the present site of the Treasury and State, War and Navy departments, which cut off a clear view of the White House from both the east and west. He also went into detailed description of the new Lincoln Memorial, in Potomac park, as well as the new buildings of the departments of Justice, State and Commerce, which will be placed in the mall adjoining one another. The present water front, he declared to be an eyesore. Views of it were shown, and then as a contrast, the waterfront of Paris, with its raised boulevard, and below, the runway for the railway tracks, cranes, derricks and docks. It is his aim to have Washington's waterfront as sanitary, beautiful and modern as any in the world.

Secretary of War Baker explained the Cleveland city plan of grouping public buildings as outlined by Tom L. Johnson, then mayor of Cleveland, and accomplished under the Baker admin-

accomplished under the Baker administration. Mr. Baker spoke of Mr. Johnson as "the greatest city executive America has ever produced." Our cities rival in population, beauty, size and grandeur any of those in European countries, he said.

Secretary Baker dwelt on how small townships have grown into immense cities since 1850.

"In those days," said the Secretary, "people did not anticipate or expect large cities, so consequently plans were not laid out to make them beautiful. But Washington was planned to be beautiful from the first, and it is now one of the most beautiful cities in the world.

Helping Children of Cities.

"More than 50 per cent of the population of the country," Mr. Baker continued, "live in cities of over 5,000. And we are now planning to help the little children, who have few better playgrounds than the gutters, to better conditions, such as parks. Conditions are becoming so much better that we do not have to have our cities restocked with country blood as formerly."

merly."
Representatives James L. Slayden mixed humor and seriousness in his remarks. He said that "as soon as a national hero dies, there is always some one who runs to Congress for an appropriation for a memorial. Why, this city is crowded now with statues, figures and monuments to the memory of our heroes. We should wait. If at the end of 50 years they are forgotten, then that is the time to bring back their memory to the people."

Newman Defends Statuary.

Commissioner Oliver P. Newman took exception to several of Mr. Slayden's remarks about the statuary in the Cap-

ital.

"We are trying," he continued, "to develop Washington spiritually. I believe cities have souls as well as human beings. I want to see Washington second to none in social and economic character."

Mr. Newman told of the new plan inaugurated by the police department to make that department the "eyes and mouth" of the District government. He said that the department had made progress along that line. He then told of the struggle the commissioners have had to obtain proper legislation for the District.

Hopes of the Commissioners.

Hopes of the Commissioners.

Hopes of the Commissioners.

"One of the things we have accomplished," added Mr. Newman, "you can see for yourself. This building you are now in, the new Central High School, is one, and we are planning to have others like it. We have the Park View School and look forward to the new Eastern High School. I hope to see every school in the city have an assembly room similar to this.

The commissioner laid special stress upon the alleys for residential purposes. He said we should not have a beautiful city on the outside and uglwithin. He classed the alleys as breeding places of crime and disease, but said there was law which would go into effect on January 1, 1918, which abolished residences in allays, but said it would probably take some time after that to entirely do away with them, as the law would probably be contested in court. Describing his duties on the public utilities commission, he concluded the law would probably be contested in court. Describing his duties on the public utilities commission, he concluded by saying he hoped to see all corporations of the district government owned. Glenn Brown, of the Washington Society of Fine Arts, introduced the speakers. Overtures were given by H. H. Freeman, organist of St. John's Church.

WASHINGTON HERALD

FEBRUARY 10, 1917.

FOR CANAL GUARD

War Head Urges Immediate Sub Base at Isthmus.

Urgent demand for greater protection of the Panama Canal, by the immediate establishment of a submarine base on the Atlantic side of the Canal, was made late yesterday by Secretary of War Baker in a communication transmitted to Con-

gress.

Secretary Baker's request is a part of the nation's emergency preparedness program. The Secretary emphasizes the importance of thus strengthening the defenses of the Canal without delay, and he regards it as imperative that Congress, before the adjournment of the present session, should make available necessary funds for the project. The Secretary's letter regarding the necessity for the appropriation was addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury and by him submitted to Congress. The letter read:

"With the concurrence of the Secretary of the Navy, I have the honor to forward herewith for transmission to Congress, a supplemental estimate of an appropriation of \$1,573,950, to be immediately available, for the establishment and equipment of a submarine base at the Panama Canal.

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nal.

"It was impracticable to submit this estimate earlier, owing to the fact that the question of the establishment of a submarine base at the termini of the Canal was under consideration by the joint Army and Navy Board at the date of the submission of the regular estimates for 1917, and therefore the subject could not be presented intelligently at that time.

"However, the joint board has since reported that the establishment of a submarine base at the Atlantic side of the Canal is an essential element of defense of the Canal, an opinion which is shared, so far as is known, by all naval and military authorities.
"In view of this, it is desired to take prompt steps to establish the same. This matter is considered to be of great importance, to the proper defense of the Panama Canal, and therefore it is urgent that an appropriation be made during the present session of Congress so as to be immediately available during the fiscal year 1918."

HOUSTON, TEXAS, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 16, 1917.

The Eve Star Feb 10, 17.

FOR BETTER PROTECTION OF THE PANAMA CANAL

Secretary Baker Requests Congress to Establish Submarine Base on the Atlantic Side.

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BOARD TO INSPECT SITES.

Gen. Black Named to Plan Itinerary for Nitrate Plant Tour.

The interdepartmental nitrate board, consisting of the Secretaries of War, Interior and Agriculture, will visit localities throughout the country which offer advantages for the establishment of the projected twenty-million-dollar government nitrate plant. Secretary Baker, chairman of the booard, said yesterday he had designated Brig. Gen. Wilterday he had designated Brig. Gell. Wil-liam M. Black, chief of engineers of the ermy, to prepare an itinerary for the board. The Secretary added that it was improbable that the inspection tour would begin before Congress adjourn-ed: The Muscle Shoals district, in Ala-bama and Tennessee, will be one of the first to be visited.

MRS. NEWTON D. BAKER IS HONOR GUEST AT DINNER

Star - - - 74613/14 College Women's Club of Washington Host to 200 Persons at Annual Function.

More than 200 persons sat down at tne eleventh annual dinner of the College Women's Club of Washington last night at the Raleigh Hotel.

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, was the honor guest. The dinner was served in the ballroom on the tenth floor, where the guests gathered about small tables. Preceding the dinner was a reception at 6:30 o'clock. This was accompanied by an interesting program of entertainment, including "screen features" and a song recital by Miss Edna Sheehy.

recital by Miss Edna Sheehy.

Mrs. Thomas E. Robertson was toastmistress. Those who responded to toasts were Mrs. Baker, Miss Sara P. Grogan of Washington, Mrs. Ida Husted Harper of New York, Mrs. Karl F. Kellerman of Washington, Miss Lucy Madeira of Washington, Miss Leila Mechlin of Washington, Mrs. William Fraser McDowell of Washington and Dr. Lillian A. Welsh of Baltimore.

Club's Executive Committee.

The executive committee of the club consists of Mrs. Thomas E. Robertson, president, Bates College; Mrs. Eugenie E. Stevens, first vice president, Mount Holyoke; Mrs. William F. second vice president, Columbia University; Mrs. Hugh M. Adams, corresponding secretary, Western Reserve University; Miss Carrie M. Davis, recording secretary, Cornell College, Iowa; Miss Musa Marbut, treasurer, Converse College; Miss Emma Harper Turner, former president, Franklin College; Mrs. Frederick W. Ashley, Lake Erie College; Mrs. John Barger, University of Chicago; Miss Jessie J. Brainerd, Smith; Mrs. William E. Chamberlin, George Washington University; Miss Florence Hedges, Michigan University; Miss Martha MacLear, Columbia University; Mrs. Martin A. Morrison, Mrs. Chase Palmer, Goucher; Miss Katherine M. Raber, George Washington University; Miss Helen Silliman, New York State Library School; Dr. Ada R. Thomas, Mrs. W. C. Van Vleck, George Washington University; Miss Otto Veerhoff, George Washington University, and Mrs. David White, Cornell University. second vice president, Columbia Uni-

Speaking of Single Taxers

Lloyd George, premier of England. Herbert Quick, member farm loan board.

Newton D. Baker, secretary of war and ex-mayor of Cleveland, Ohio.

Louis F. Post, assistant secretary of labor. W. C. Gorgas, United States surgeon general.

Justice Clark, United States supreme-ct.

Louis D. Brandeis, United States supreme judge.

These and other prominent single taxers are living evidence that the belief in single tax—a just tax—does not disqualify a man for any position. In fact, often they are better qualified than many men, for only a deep sense of justice and love of humanity causes a man to devote his life to this great reform.

Because Joe Pastoriza believes single tax would benefit mankind, some of his enemies, who want Judge Robinson planted into the mayor's chair, are yelling that Pastoriza would drive capital away from Houston.

Lloyd George has driven no capital away from England: Herbert Quick helped give Houston the farm loan bank; Newton Baker didn't drive any capital away from Cleveland.

Among the greatest single taxers the world has known was Tom Johnson, ex-mayor of Cleveland. He was likewise conceded the greatest mayor any American city ever had. He did more for Cleveland than any mayor ever did for a city. The city grew so rapidly under that single taxer's regime that the people paid him the compliment to elect to succeed him another single taxer, Newton D. Baker, whom Wilson later appointed to the position of secretary of war at the most critical time in the history of the United States.

WILSON AND BAKER READY TO SUPPORT LINIVERSAL SERVI

War College Now Revising Its Plan, and President Is Expected to Announce He Favors It Within a Short Time.

SEEKS A WAY TO AVOID THE MILITARISTIC SPIRIT.

Would Have Young Men Prepare for Defense of the Nation. Yet Continue Their Vocational Training.

(Special to The World.)
-WASHINGTON, Feb. 16.—President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker have decided that the United States needs a system of universal military training. The President and Mr. Baker reached the decision as the result of a protracted study of the entire subject of military systems and training.

The position which the President has decided to take upon the subject will be made known officially within the next ten days, either through the medium of a public announcement or the statement that the Administration purposes to support a bill embodying the general principle.

Revising War College Plan.

As the result of a series of conferences which the President and Mr. Baker have held within the last few weeks the War College has been asked to give an opinion upon the advisability of making a series of changes in the general plan which it prepared for presentation to Congress. This plan is now being gone over by the individual officers connected with the War College and within a few days it is expected to be returned to Secretary Baker with changes and revisions.

If the changes provided in the plan satisfy Mr. Baker he is expected to approve of it and suggest to President Wilson that it be supported as the best scheme which the Administration has been able to work out to solve the question of military preparedness.

The major difference between the Chamberlain bill, which has been reported favorably by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and the War College scheme is a difference of six months in the peir doprescribed for the intensive training.

The Chamberlain bill provides for six months' training while the War College plan sets one year as the minimum time requisite in which to train a man for service in the field.

Opposed to Militarism. While Secretary Baker will not discuss the steps that are now being taken to perfect a plan that will satisfy the Administration, The World has been reliably informed that President Wilson's chief concern in accepting the universal principle has been to avoid a system of training based upon militaristic theories.

The principal objection which the President and Mr. Baker have had to universal training has been the belief that the country's youth would be taught that might was right instead of that power is a means to righteousness. In other words, they have felt that the present system of discipline and caste in the army, if taught generally throughout the country, might tend to change the national characteristics and build up a Prussianized

America.
In order to avoid the creation of such a system the Administration is seeking, to evolve a method of universal training which will teach the individual the rudiments of military knowledge while the individuals continue their vocational training.

FEBRUARY 20, 1917.

Shock to Government Officials.

Maj. Gen. Funston's sudden death came as a great shock to high officials of the army and to President Wilson. He was one of the distinguished commanders of the service, and one of whom greater things were expected in the future. The youngest major general of the line, vigorous and apparently healthful, he had been counted on by his superiors for many years of active service.

The news reached the War Department late last night in a brief dispatch from the headquarters of the Southern department, saying Gen. Funston had died of heart failure. It was telephoned to Secretary Baker's home, where a dinner was being given to the President, with most of the ranking army officers in Washington among the guests.

Tributes by Baker and Scott.

Secretary Baker make this state-

"Cen Funston's death is a loss to the

ment:

"Gen. Funston's death is a loss to the army and a loss to the country. During the trouble on the Mexican border his work has been difficult, exacting and delicate. His conduct has been that of a soldier, and he has exemplified the high tradition of the American army by his quick, intelligent and effective action. Throughout it all the sympathy between Gen. Funston and the department has been complete and no shadow of disagreement has arisen.
"I am deeply grieved personally at his death, and feel that his loss to the country is very great."

Gen. Scott was deeply affected by the news. "Gen. Funston's unassuming ways endeared him to all with whom he was associated," he said, "and his military efficiency earned the confidence of the War Department. The Secretary of War recently sent him a commendatory letter about his conduct of affairs on the border, while his services at San Francisco at the time of the earthquake and at Vera Cruz will not soon be forgotten. Personally I feel the loss of a real friend."

Pershing to Succeed Him.

Pershing to Succeed Him.

Pershing to Succeed Him.

Maj. Gen. Pershing, who has been in command of the El Paso district since the withdrawal of the American expedition from Mexico, automatically will succeed to the duties of commander of the Southern department until an appointment has been made. Recently made a major general, he is the only officer of that rank now assigned to the department.

As immediate successor to the command, Gen. Pershing will have charge of many details of the movement of the remaining units of the national guard ordered home from the border last Saturday. It is expected here that this movement, plans for which were worked out by Gen. Funston as virtually his last military duty, will go forward without interruption.

Six Major Generals Left.

Six Major Generals Left.

Besides Maj. Gen. Scott, the chief of staff, there now are five major generals in the army, any one of whom might be assigned to the command of the Southern department. Gen. Wood, at New York; Gen. Barry, at Chicago, and Gen. Bell, at San Francisco, already command departments. The other two are Gen. Pershing and Gen. Biss, now on duty at the War Department as assistant chief of staff. Army men thought it probable last night that Gen. Pershing would be given the command, although no official statement was to be had on the subject.

2 MOVES FOR DEFENSE

Business Experts to Advise in Buying Military Supplies.

PATRIOTIC BODIES IN LEAGUE

Organize National Committee to Harmonize Work for Preparedness. Twenty-three Societies Represented at Meeting-Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young Named Honorary Chairman.

Two moves designed to give to the Federal government, in case of war, the advice and assistance of the busithe advice and assistance of the business men and the great defense of patriotic bodies of the country were launched in this city yesterday. At the instance of the council of national defense, Secretary of War Baker requested President R. G. Rhett, of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, to name an advisory committee of representative business men to assist the government in the purchase of supplies needed if the country is plunged into war. At a meeting of the leading defense and patriotic societies of the country a national committee was organized to bring the societies into closer cooperation with the council of defense. cil of defense.

To Prevent War Profit Scandals.

To Prevent War Profit Scandals.

Secretary Baker's request was the government's first step to prevent war profit scandals and to check raids on the Federal Treasury. The committee, which President Rhett announced last night, will be promptly named and will bring cooperation between the army and business men and preclude, in the opinion of Secretary Baker, the possibility of a profit interest in war.

President Rhett proposes to appoint five business men for each of the fourteen depot quartermaster stations to offer advice and assistance to the quartermasters. The committeemen will be trained specialists in various lines and will be charged with the duty of assembling standardized supplies at economical prices. The business men's committee will be called upon to reject all contracts calling for excessive profit. The council of defense deemed such cooperation of business men a necessary agency to efficient mobilization of industry.

Defense Societies Organize.

The patriotic and defense societies met at the Willard and organized their national committee with Lieut. Gen. S. B. M. Young, U. S. A., retired, as honorary chairman, and George Wharton Pepper, of Philadelphia, active chairman

An executive committee was named, An executive committee was named, composed of Edward Harding, Bascom Little, P. H. Stewart, and Herbert Barry, of New York; Brig. Gen. S. W. Fountain, of Philadelphia, and Mrs. William Cumming Story and H. H. Ward, of this city. The selection of a treasurer and four vice chairmen was left to the executive committee, as was the naming of three committeemen-at-large.

To Cooperate for Defense.

The purpose of the national commit-

The purpose of the national committee as set forth in the constitution adopted is not to unite the constituent organizations, but merely to bring the several organizations into closer cooperation with the Council of National Defense and unify their influence for the promotion of defense measures.

Howard E. Coffin, a member of the advisory committee of the Council of National Defense, addressed the convention on the need for mobilization of the nation's industrial forces, and Capt, J. Van Horn Mosely, of the army general staff, spoke of the urgent need there would be for soldiers in case of war.

Twenty-three societies and patriotic organizations were represented at the meeting.

Universal Service.

Secretary Baker announces that the universal military service bill prepared by the general staff of the army will be transmitted to Congress at once. It is hoped that legislation may be obtained at this session.

The bill fixes the term of active service of young men at one year, the shortest period, in the opinion of the general staff, in which a recruit may be made an efficient soldier.

Congress still has time to enact a general service bill before adjournment, although the time is very short. In view of the national situation, the time could not be better employed than by laying the foundation for universal military service. The length of active service is a matter that ought to be capable of adjustment after brief debate. As to the advisability of universal service, there is no longer much question. It is the very spirit of democracy; it insures an adequate force, equitably raised; it necessarily improves the physique and manly qualities of young men, better fitting them for civil life; it raises the standard of the army and puts a private soldier in a roll of honor that makes the uniform respected; it creates material for officers; it stimulates all parts of the military machine and guarantees the development of material resources required to clothe, feed, arm and transport an army; and finally, it disposes for all time of doubts as to the absolute safety of the nation against successful attack or invasion.

An army must be raised. Every warning short of an attack upon the United States has been given. The people are no longer indifferent to the danger. They are no more in favor of war than before; in fact, the dangers and horrors of the European war have convinced them that war must be avoided by all honorable means. And the most effective honorable means of avoiding war is to make it exceedingly dangerous, if not suicidal, for any foreign nation to force a war upon us.

Since an army must be raised, let it be raised on a plan that will be permanently equitable and adequate. Volunteers are heroes, but the number of heroes is always uncertain. National service should be a natural portion of every young man's life, not in response to heroic impulses or thirst for military glory, but in performance of duty. Once established and worked out in detail, the system of universal service will have irresistibly attractive features, and will become the pride of the nation. Young men who are physically unable to serve will feel the hardship of nonparticipation in the great national evolutions and maneuvers.

ASKS \$10,000 PAY FOR WATER GUARDS

Baker Points to Menace Here of Disaffected Persons.

Congress was asked by Secretary of War Baker yesterday to provide an appropriation of \$10,000 for the payment of salaries to additional watchmen who have been added to the patrol force along Conduit road and on the Washington aqueduct reservation since the recent developments in the international situation.

"In view of existing circumstances," said Mr. Baker, in a letter to the House, "it is deemed imperative that adequate provision be made for protecting the city's water supply from depredations of disaffected persons."

The request was taken under consideration by the House appropriations committee.

STAFF PLAN BACKED BY ADMINISTRATION

Baker Announces Bill Goes to Congress This Week.

Recent indications that the administration has determined to indorse the broad principle of general military training were strengthened yesterday, when Secretary Baker announced, after a conference with President Wilson, that a universal training bill, drawn up by the army general staff and War College experts, would be sent to Con-

College experts, would be sent to Congress this week.

Secretary Baker would not indicate what recommendations, if any, will be sent to Congress with the general staff bill. The Senate military committee already has reported a bill differing in several respects from the one before Secretary Baker, but it is expected that when the annual army appropriation bill comes before the Senate efforts will be made to attach a universal training provision. provision.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1917

Secretary Baker Transmits to Senate Committee Measure Drawn by General Staff.

WOULD TRAIN 4.000,000 MEN

Secretary Baker has transmitted the general staff universal service bill to the Senate military committee without expressing the views of the administration on the subject.

The Secretary said it was not thought that Congress could give so intricate a problem consideration in the closing days of this session, but suggested that wide publicity be given the staff plan 'to the end that both Congress and the War Department can, in any subsequent consideration given to the subject, have the benefit of an enlightened, thoughtful public opinion upon the needs and wishes of the country."

Not Prepared to Express Opinion.

"As yet," the letter of transmittal continues, "I am not prepared to say officially for the War Department that the need of the country can reasonably be said to be for so great an establish-ment, nor can we yet, without further study and deliberation, be confident that the means suggested are the most appropriate to the need which it shall be determined wise to foresee."

propriate to the need which it shall be determined wise to foresee."

In round numbers the staff plan would supply a trained force of 4,000,000 men with one year of intensive military instruction. It is estimated by the War College that approximately 500,000 boys in their nineteenth year would be available for training annually. They would, under the plan, be liable to call to the colors until thirty two years of age, passing after the first eleven months of their training to the first reserve for the next four years and one month, and then into the second reserve, and finally into the unorganized reserve until they reached the age of forty-five.

The purpose of the bill is to constitute the first reserve as a fully organized and equipped fighting force with a strength of 1,500,000, ready to respond instantly to a call to arms. The second reserve, of equal size, but only partly equipped, would require some time to take the field. Eventually there would be 1,000,000 additional trained men ready to fill in gaps at the front.

Regular Establishment.

Regular Establishment.

In addition to these forces there would be a regular army, composed of men choosing military life as a profession, of 24,400 officers and 285,886 enlisted men. Of these 97,000 would form the overseas forces and 29,000 the fronthe forces, the remainder composing the permanent training personnel, which could take care of the instruc-

tion of from 492,386 to 654,292 reserve recruits annually.

Secretary Baker's letter continues:

"This plan is regarded by the military experts of the general staff as ideal. They recognize, however, that it involves not only a radical departure from the military traditions of the country, but that it presents a vast scheme of organization far larger, both in cost and results, than anything yet seriously considered by the people of the United States. The general staff believes the plan, however, to have this merit:

believes the plan, however, to have this merit:

"That it can be used, in part, for the training of a less number of men and at a less cost in proportion, so that, should the opinion of the country, when thoroughly informed, come to favor the principles upon which this measure is based, its application could be as rapid or as gradual as the Congress may determine wise under the circumstances.

Gradual Training Proposed.

"The bill here transmitted looks to the annual training of about 500,000 men, who, when trained, pass into the reserve, until ultimately there will be reserve, until ultimately there will be available an aggregate force in the active and reserve force of the country of about 3,000,000 men. The war college will place itself at your disposal, either to study any other suggested plan or to advise upon modifications of the draft herewith transmitted, should your committee desire such modifications in any of the details."

In estimating the cost of maintenance of the proposed army, the War College figured that an annual military budget of \$472,258,746 would be required to keep up the proposed force at a strength of 3,296,023 men, including the regulars.

In comparison to this, the staff says the eventual military budget under the present national defense act will be \$339,548,000 to maintain a partly trained force of \$25,572 national guardsmen in addition to the regular army, or a total of 1,137,200 men, at per capita cost of \$298.58.

Ultimate Cost Shown available an aggregate force in the

Ultimate Cost Shown.

Other tables show the ultimate cost of the proposed universal system as compared to the present national defense act plan. The first cost of the regular and National Guard establishment: contemplated by the defense act, with full reserve supplies and necessary construction of a permanent nature, such as armories and the like, is given as \$1,514,575,566. With cantonment, or temporary, construction instead of permanent, the figure would be reduced to \$1,437,535,566. This would provide for a total force of 1,137,200 men.

In comparison to this, similar figures for the staff universal plan are, for permanent construction, \$2,138,031,372; cantonment construction, \$2,138,031,372; cantonment construction, \$1,708,816,907. This would provide, however, for 3,296,023 men, who had had a year's training and pay also for the instruction and maintenance of 475,000 boys in training. regular and National Guard establish-

SAVES PRESIDENT WORK

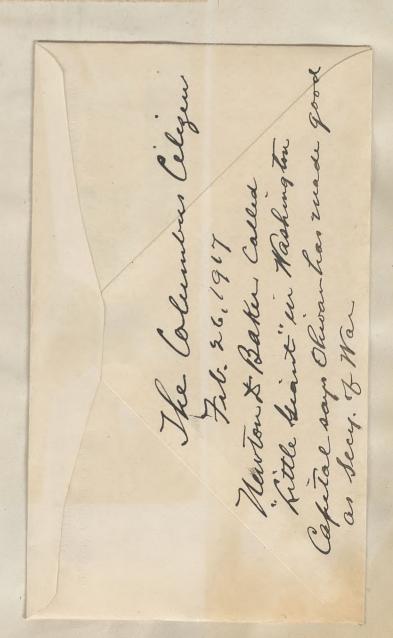
Secretary of War to Sign Most Officers' Commissions.

Under a ruling of the judge advocate general, the President hereafter will sign only the commissions of general officers in the army. For officers of lower grades the signature of the Secretary of War as "by the President," it has been held, will comply with the

law.

The ruling relieves the President of a heavy task, in view of contemplated increases in the army. It has been estimated that if 50,000 officers were commissioned for an army of 500,000 men it would take the President more than a week of full working days to sign the sheepskin commissions. Already many officers have been unable to receive the benefit of promotion without great delay, as the President did not have time to sign their commissions.

Junday Star 7 st 25, 1919.



NEWTON D. BAKER CALLED "LITTLE GIANT" IN WASHINGTON; CAPITAL SAYS OHIOAN HAS MADE GOOD AS SECRETARY OF W

Handles It Like An Old-Timer.

BY HARRY B. HUNT.

WASHINGTON, Feb. / 26 .- Newton D. Baker of Cleveland, on ton D. Baker of Cleveland, on whom, as secretary of war, will fall the responsibility for the proper direction of Uncle Sam's army in event of war, will go on the job, if it comes to him, with the full confidence of President Wilson and President Wilson and of President Wilson and every fellow-cabinet member in his ability to handle any and all prob- newspapermen, not wishing to set lems that any war situation may

in the cabinet he has met the varied about flowers. problems of army administration like an old-timer.

In those months he has had more perplexing problems to meet than any previous peace time secretary of war at length on the subject of posies and nicknamed him "Pansy."

Today, however, they have another name for him in Washington. They know him better now.

The new nickname is "The Little Ciont".

Methods Have Made

have taxed a secretary settled in his job and with a firm and experienced grip on his organization. It would have flustered most newcomers—sent them "up in the air."

But not Pelcon We lighted his developed by this mobilization.

But not Baker.

On Job Only 10 Months He pipe, called in the chief of staff and his advisory officers, and asked to be informed on what was what. Before he decided on what to do, he wanted to know just what had been done and what he had to do with.

Officers who attended those first conferences say Baker seized the situation as easily as Ty Cobb grabs a pop fly. His questions went straight to the heart of things, and he squeezed each subject dry be-

That evening, when he saw the himself up as an army authority on bring.
In the 10 months Baker has been stepped army questions and talked

> Whereupon, to meet the requirements for "copy," the news writers quoted the new secretary of war at

Him Liked by Cficers

Yet he has met them promptly, directly, and in such a manner as to win not only the approval of his superior—the president—but, what is more difficult, the commendation the Mexican medition into Mexico to drive respect for Uncle Sam into superior—the president—but, what to drive respect for Uncle Sam Into is more difficult, the commendation and enthusiastic loyalty of the ranking army officers thru whom he must act. must act.

Baker took office as secretary of war the day after Villa and his bandits had raided Columbus, N. M., nurdering United States citizens and burning the town.

It was a situation that might well have taxed a secretary settled in his pare taxed as secretary of border patrol that did more to make its members efficient soldiers than years of armory drill would have done, and had accomplished it all with a minimum of friction and difficulty.

ost newcomers— Also, he was quick to recognize the air."

He lighted his developed by this mobilization, and



NEWTON D. BAKER.

He saw the inadequacy of our former sources of arms and munitions supplies, and took steps, thru the council of national defense, to be in Washington at one time. organize the whole industrial strength of the nation to make it available for this work in emer-

and the army war college to study the problem of providing a body of trained citizen reservists, sufficient o defend us in time of real danger.

This plan, which has now been repared and submitted to him, rovides a system of universalraining

Fights in Congress For Larger Staff

Near-war conditions with which he has had to deal have forced

to move to strengthen it for the home on Baker the idiocy of creating a general staff to devise strategy and tactics for the army and then requiring that no more than

to have all its members in Washing-He saw the otter inadequacy of ton, where they may be assembled our standing army and the ineffi-quickly in an emergency and where clency of our National Guard to they may all work together on degive us proper protection in time of fense plans the government is now war, and ordered the general staff developing.

half the members of this staff may

Congress has limited our general staff to 52 members. Baker asks that it be raised to 96.

Congress has said no more than half this staff may be in Washingyou can have it where you can use it? War problems will not wait while the views of a staff, half of which is scattered over the whole Unite States, are being assembled.

Other Problems Met by Secretary

These are but a few of the problems Baker has tackled in his new job, in the handling of which he has developed from "Pansy" to "The Little Giant." But they give a glimpse of the reasons back of the changed nickname.

Washington first saw Baker as a man of eloquent words, beautiful phrases, semi-pacifist ideals and a "penchant for pansies."

It has found him a cabinet officer who puts in more hours on the job than any of his fellow secretaries, who thinks quickly and clearly, and who has been able to "pull-together" spirit in army circles such as has not existed for years.

"Secretary Baker," an officer in the department recently remarked, "is as strong as his pipe. And that's some stout!"

ME." SAYS

Feb. 26

America mmander of the about ion with

e on Govnted to orning to e thinks military

Wood, "is ng. They training tic work: well-baiof standervice wimming

throwing weights-all are conducive to military preparedness in that they give better bodies on which to build military training.

"That is why, in the army, athletics and games play such a large part. But military training should really be preceded by physical development, commencing, as it does in Switzerland, at the age of seven in the public schools.

"Such training for the young boys, should, of course, be very moderate at first, but gradually increasing in scope so that when the boy reaches the military age in his twentieth year, he is a well-developed physical specimen, and everything has been done which can be done to correct physical shortcomings and defects.

"Military training means physical train ing, and it is here that well-selected sport plays such an important part in military preparedness. It helps but the youngsters in shape for the training which they are



MAJ GEN LEONARD

It also builds up pluck. endurance, and that thoro co-ordination of mind and muscle which the trained athlete must of necessity possess, and which gives a man that control over his body which is so essential for proper physical training."

"Suppose, general." I asked, "that every boy in the public schools should receive universal training in athletics as a preliminary and part of universal military training. What do you anticipate would be the effect on the nation?"

"IT WOULD BE A FIRST-RATE THING, IT WOULD UNQUESTIONABLY MEAN A BETTER RACE—PHYSICALLY AND MORALLY—AND A BETTER RACE ECONOMICALLY AND CONSEQUENTLY A MORE EFFICIENT NATION.

"Valuable as our sports are now to those who engage in them, they are lacking to the extent that they tend to turn out a comparatively few trained athletes.

"If on the other hand, every boy in

school, as part of his training course, became a member of every team in school; engaged in baseball, football, swimming, jumping, running, and all other games, as a matter of course, there would be none of that feeling of inferiority which keeps many boys back from joining in sports.

There would be dozens of boys no more expert than the next one; some boy leaders at one game, would have to be followers at another; everybody would take part, and the benefit would be universal. In the end, such a system would turn out a body of young men, strong, clean, alert, trained, and READY, if needed, for their country's

"With such a body of young men, with bodies and minds already prepared, the purely military training could be quickly

"There is nothing better than athletics as a means to national training; and the more universal such sports and training can become, the better for the nation.

IN, WILLPOWER AND CARE HIM PREMIER OUTHPAW

During the winter of 1914 base-ball writers began singing the swan song of Eddie Plank, for years premier southpaw of the American league and one of the greatest left-handers of all time.

Connie Mack had included Plank in his wholesale clean-up, and it was generally supposed that if Connie thought Plank was thru there was no argument against it.

But Plank fooled 'em, and is still feeling terms.

fooling 'em.

Plank will be in the harness this year, and it is not at all unlikely that he will be out on the old mound serving up southpaw slants in 1918 and 1919.

That is predicting far ahead.

That is predicting far ahead. There are many things which might happen in two or three years but without accident Eddie Plank, now 42 years old, should be a factor in winning baseball games in the ma-

cause him to conserve his arm to a remarkable extent.

If records were kept on the number of balls pitched, it would probably be found that Plank pitched balls to a game than, any other hurler.

The third is his Puritanical observance of rules which keep him in condition. Plank has no bad habits, he lives as regularly as a government clock; he allows nothing to interfere with his condition. Plank has peculiarities. He be-

thave a general staff at all unless

Moving, Too Busy For Baseball News

THERE was a little lull in local baseball news Monday. President Joe Tinker of the Senators is in Chicago Packing his household effects, preparatory to bringing them here. Secretary Thomas has had his family here for a week and is now engaged in the apparently futile attempt to find a suitable house here.

May Send Winners To World's Series

Capital City leaguers may have something worth while to fight for this year. An informal proposition has been made to the club owners CINCIF HOLIDAY to send the flag winning team to the world's series as the guests of There are three secrets of Plank's success as a pitcher and of his ability to stay in the game longer than any other fork hander.

The first is his brain, which has cause him to conserve his two

Like to See Stars

That roller skating is popula when stars are brought here wa shown Sunday night at Smith's rin when the biggest crowd which eve The second is his iron will, which has made him a great money pitcher, a man who could go out and win against almost unsurmountable odds.

saw races there gathered to see the all-star two-mile event, which was won by Art Lawney of Newark N. J., in 5:38 2-5. Willie Black burn of New York was second an lark Wischwicht of Weeklight. Jack Woodworth of Washingto was third. Cioni, Collson and Wi son were put out of the running spills. In the afternoon Fred Ma tin of Milwaukee defeated Charle Wilson of this city in a mile race 2:58, while in the evening Mart lost to Rollie Birkhimer in 2:52 1-

Everyone Need Withstand the

A Few Bottles of S. S. S. Wil

First of Series to Determine Champion

colored champion of the country is the task the Toledo-Columbus colored A. C. has set for itself and Monday evening at the Coliseum the first of the series of bouts along this line will be held. Two 12-round settos between lads who are acknowledged to have in practically every case where the more or less claim to the title forms the major part of the card. Interest centers in the match be-

tween Leo Patterson of St. Louis and Young Joe Gans of New Or-leans. Not because of the fact leans. Not because of the fact that this is thought to be any bet-

To determine the lightweight ter a match than that between plored champion of the country the task the Toledo-Columbus and Young Lawrence of Charleston, w. Va., but because the two lads are known far and wide and from the peculiar coincidences in the proposed.

records.
In looking over the past perform ances of the two, a fan is structure with the similarity of their wor have met, the same men have d posed of them in the same fashio Just one instance is the fact thoth hold 10-round wins over Rattle Snake Kid. The same is truin the case of the Mexican Ki Again is it seen when the name of Jonnie Brown is mentioned. Then there is the record of their own



WOODROW WILSON
Successor to
President Wilson



NEWTON W. BAKER

Secretary of War of the United States
Secretario de Guerra de los Estados Unidos

THE DALLAS MORNING NEWS, SUNDAY, MARCH 4, 1917-PART FOU

BEFORE AND AFTER FIVE MONTHS OF ARMY TRAINING ON TEXAS BORDER



—Photo copyright by Underwood & Underwood

THE LOUISVILLE HERALD, WEDNESDAY MORNING, MARCH 14,

Distinguished Guests View Ohio Falls As Site For Government Nitrate Plant



Members of the Federal Board which has in charge selection of a site for a \$20,49,00 pitrate plant to be erected by the United States Government were in Louisville yesterday inspecting and proposed of the Presidential Cabinet. At the top is a picture of the party standing on the Fourteenth Street bridge overlooking the falls of the Ohio from which point they viewed the place where the plant would be erected if brought here. At the left is Secretary Houston, then Secretary Baker, P. H. Callahan and the rest of the members of the Government party. Below from left to right are Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War and David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture.

MARCH 21, 1917.

RAILROADS AND MEN THANKED BY BAKER

Secretary Speaks for the President and Defense Council.

Following the suggestion of President Wilson and his cabinet and as chairman of the council of national defense, Secretary of War Baker last night extended to the railroads and railroad brotherhoods the thanks of the council for settling the threatened railroad strike. Secretary Baker's appreciation of the patriotic action of the railroad men was contained in the fol-lowing statement, made public last night.

lowing statement, made public last night:

"The council of national defense desires to express its warm appreciation to the brotherhoods, the railroads, the heads of the brotherhoods' organizations and the committee of managers, representing the railroads, for their prompt and patriotic action in bringing the proposed railroad strike to an end before the decision of the case involving the validity of the Adamson act by the Supreme Court.

"The brotherhood chiefs postponed with great embarrassment and difficulty the strike already ordered by the men themselves, and the railroad managers acceded to the demands of the men so as to insure against strike."

Secretary Franklin K. Lane and William B. Wilson, government mediators in the controversy, submitted a preliminary report to President Wilson yesterday of the negotiations which led up to the settlement of the question.

yesterday of the negotiations which led up to the settlement of the question. Before the joint congressional railroad committee, Robert S. Lovett, chairman of the Union Pacific board, yesterday advocated compulsory arbitration of all disputes between railroads and employes directly connected with the operation of trains. These are the only disputes in which the public is interested, he said, adding that public interest was the sole reason which influenced the railroads to submit to the demands of the employes in the recent controversy.

THE UTICA OBSERVER:

SETS GOOD EXAMPLE

Cabinet Officer Signs Enrollment ment Blank.

Washington, March 27.—Newton D. Baker, "present occupation, Secretary of War" formally enrolled himself to-day as an alumnus of Johns Hopkins University, who is ready to place his personal services at the disposal of the Governmen' in any capacity in which they might be needed. The enrollment blank sent out by all colleges in an effort to list trained men available for duty as a measure of national preparedness, reached Mr. Baker's desk in a routine way and was promptly filled out, signed and returned.

WELCOME GUARD HOME

Mass Meeting at Convention Hall Cheers Returned Soldiers.

"MADE GOOD," SAYS BAKER

Secretary Confident Every American Will Stand Behind President-Certificates of Honor Presented-Senator Chamberlain Makes Plea for Universal Training.

Flanked on every side by cheering friends and standing under the flags they had so courageously served, the District of Columbia National Guard was formally welcomed home by the city at Convention Hall last night.

For its loyalty in going to the border, for its self-sacrifice in leaving home and livelihood and for the record of efficiency and determination it made the guard was lauded by the Secretary of War and other men of note and cheered by hundreds of admirers who braved the raw weather to pay a fitting tribute to the soldiers.

The guard stood, 1,300 strong, in the center of the great hall. Overhead floated dozens of immense flags and in the tiers of seats sat hundreds of citizens whose enthusiasm showed plainly that the spirit of appreciation was sin-

"Made Good," Says Baker.

Secretary of War Baker was warmly greeted when he took the platform. He declared from his intimate knowledge of service conditions on the border, that the national guard had "made good." Criticism which had been directed at the mobilization because of its apparent slowness, he said, was misplaced since the country had never before tried the experiment of moving approximately 150,000 men more than 1,800 miles and establishing a supply system to maintain them.

He alluded to the German crisis in one sentence only when he expressed the confidence that every man and woman in the country was behind the President and prepared to do their utmost for the protection of American

Guard Awed Mexicans.

On behalf of the bureau of militia Gen. Mann, thanked the guard for its capable work. He told of being on the border when the guard arrived and declared that its presence awed the Mexicans and prevented what might have been a serious disturbance

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the military affairs committee of the Senate, made a striking plea for universal training and pointed to the fact that many of the District troops are still out of employment, while the "slackers" who remained behind have replaced them in their positions. He declared that universal training is the only democratic form of maintaining an army.

E. C. Brandenburg, president of the Board of Trade, thanked the guard on behalf of the District for the record it has made. He pointed to the fact that Washington has ever been eager to respond to a national call and declared that in the border difficulty this record was maintained. Col. R. D. Simms, vice president of the Capital Traction Company, introduced the speakers.

A eulogistic telegram was read from Gen. George H. Harries, the retired commander of the District forces.

A certificate of honor was presented to the commanders of every company signed by E. C. Brandenburg, A. Leftwich Sinclair, president of the Chamber of Commerce; R. P. Andrews, president of the Retail Merchants' Association, and Brig. Gen. William E. Harvey, com-manding the District of Columbia mi-

Crowds Cheer Parade.

Crowds Cheer Parade.

The formal reception was preceded by a street parade, which took its line of march along Pennsylvania avenue northwest, from Second to Thirteenth streets, north on that street to K street, thence east to Convention Hall. The soldiers were greeted by demonstrative crowds and were headed by Col. Glendie B. Young, who had charge of the troops on the border. The following officers acted as aids: Capt. Edwin W. Fullam, adjutant, Third infantry; Second Lieut. Milton T. Noyes, Battery A. field artillery; First Lieut. Ellwood S. Moorehead, Battery B, field artillery; First Lieut. Russell M. Mactlennan, Company B, signal corps, and First Lieut. Henry F. Sawtelle, medical corps.

THE WASHINGTON TIMES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28, 1917.

THE WASHINGTON HERALD, LONDAY, MARCH 26, 1917.

MAY ADD 2 POSTS

Reorganization of Wilson Cabinet Considered Probability.

The creation of two new Cabinet posts and a "shakeup" in the present personne! of the Wilson ministry is said, by persons close to the administration, to be considered as part of America's preparation for a clash with Germany.

It is likely to be announced soon after the new Congress makes its expected declaration that the United States is in a state of war with Germany, it is said.

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President Wilson has paid special attention to the work of Secretary of the Navy Daniels and Secretary of War Baker for several weeks past, and in the Washington phrase "Daniels and Baker are on trial." Recently the President paid an unexpected visit to the Navy Department and is said to have expressed dissatisfaction with the manner in which the Secretary was conducting certain important matters, the result being that Mr. Daniels was left decidedly ill at ease.

The President has great faith in the judgment, ability and acuteness of Franklin K. Lane, and in the event of war would like to take him out of the Interior Department and place him in a post where he could be more directly useful to the nation. In this connection Mr. Lane has been mentioned as an excellent choice for Secretary of the Navy. With Daniels out and Lane transferred to the Navy Department a situation would be created the contemplation of which, it is believed, is not displeasing

to the Navy Department a situation would be created the contemplation of which, it is believed, is not displeasing to Mr. Wilson. There are, however, two visible obstacles. One of these is the President's reluctance to hurt the feelings of Mr. Daniels, for whom he has a personal fondness. The other is the fact that Mr. Lane and Mr. Daniels have not for some time been on friendly terms. It is conceivable that Mr. Daniels might be willing to resign if the President suggested that to be for the best interests of the country in wartime, but hardly conceivable that he would relish the appointment of Mr. Lane as his successor.

As for Mr. Baker, few "insiders" will

Boston Journal March 27 1917

Gov. McCall was very favorably impressed with Secretary of War Baker.
"I had never met him before," said the governor, "but he struck me as a very capable man, with excellent executive qualifications and an extraordinary grasp of details."

Pinconsistency of Mr. Baker. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, exhibits the mental bent characteristic of his kind in his order detailing the time for reconstructing the Allegheny river bridges in accordance with his decision that they must be raised and their piers relocated. "Soak the corporations and get away with anything else you wish," is a sentiment naturally held by one of Mr. BAKER'S Socialistic training. So he adds a penalty to the Pennsylvania Company's sentence, presumably expecting thus to mollify the outraged feelings of Pittsburghers. The Secretary has decreed that the work of elevating the railroad bridge at Tenth street shall be begun immediately and be completed in one year. The Sixteenth and Forty-third street bridges' reconstruction also must be begun immediately, but 21/2 years' time is allowed for completing the jobs. Work on the other bridges must be begun within from 11/2 to three

As Mr. BAKER was guided in reaching his conclusion that the bridges must be elevated by consideration of the national interest, according to his own statement, many persons will question why he has determined that the hurry-up job shall be done by the Pennsylvania Company. The railroad bridge forms probably the least of the obstructions that are to be removed by the work ordered. It is the only one of the bridges that can be said to be of genuine value in the national interest. And right now, when we are on the verge of war and the government is straining every energy to put the country in a state of preparedness it is essential for public use. To rebuild that bridge now is equivalent to placing an obstacle in the way of the movement of freight from West to East and vice versa, and doing it when every transportation facility is imperatively needed. Such is the consistency of the Baker kind. It is added reason for believing that the "national interest" which he pleaded in extenuation of his injustice to Pittsburgh was only an excuse, and a very poor one. The order is directly ontrary to the national interest and wel-

In view of the foregoing it would seem robable the Secretary of War might be overruled could an appeal be taken from his lecision. The city and county authorities should hasten their efforts to carry the case ip. Not only Pittsburgh, but the country needs to be saved from the damaging effects of the foolish order of the Secretary of War.

BAKER SETS RECORD AS HUMAN DYNAMO

Signs Commissions, Hears Letters, and Dictates Answers All At Same Time.

When Robert Lansing stepped from the counselor's chair into the highest seat in President Wilson's Cabinet, newspaper chroniclers made much of his ambidexterity in drawing airy Gibson girl sketches with his left hand while writing diplomatic notes with his right.

Quite some feat, this, all the newspaper men agreed as they watched the secretarial pencil left-handedly fashioning perfect profiles, the Secretary answering questions the while, and industriously working away with his right hand.

But, shucks, this isn't a starter to what Secretary of War Baker can do, and has done evey night for a week.

At The Witching Hour.

You may not believe this, but it's true as gospel. A group of dogwatching newspaper men saw Secretary Baker accomplish the feat well along toward midnight last night

On a pile on his desk before him Secretary Baker had several hundred unsigned commissions of newly appointed reserve army officers. was attaching his signature to these commissions as fast as he could write. Facing him across the desk was a messenger, who picked up the commisisons as fast as they were signed and dropped them, unblotted, on the

At Secretary Baker's left was his secretary, reading the day's accumulation of mail. At Mr. Baker's right was a stenographer, to whom the Secretary was dictating replies to the letters in rapid-fire sentences.

For all-round, two-fisted, rough and ready, catch-as-catch-can wrest-ling with work Mr. Baker's feat was about the most astonishing exhibition ever seen about the State, War, and Navy building.

On the Job a Week.

And the Secretary then had been on the job for a week, working nights when he had no visitors to interrupt

him.

He worked to the bottom of the pile last night and heaved a sigh of relief after having signed something like, 3,000 communications, but just then Adjutant General McCain came in with another arm load and the Secretary faces another night's job.

If the flood of commissions from the adjutant general's office continues the Secretary may yet find himself swamped. But if this happens it would not surprise his office force if he started signing them with both hands, meanwhile continuing to dispose of his day's accumulation of mail as he wrote. as he wrote.

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hibits the mental bent characteristic of his kind in his order detailing the time for reconstructing the Allegheny river bridges in accordance with his decision that they must be raised and their piers relocated. "Soak the corporations and get away with anything else you wish," is a sentiment naturally held by one of Mr. BAKER'S Socialistic training. So he adds a penalty to the Pennsylvania Company's sentence, presumably expecting thus to mollify the outraged feelings of Pittsburghers. The Secretary has decreed that the work of elevating the railroad bridge at Tenth street shall be begun immediately and be completed in one year. The Sixteenth and Forty-third street bridges' reconstruction also must be begun immediately, but 21/2 years' time is allowed for completing the jobs. Work on the other bridges must be begun within from 11/2 to three

As Mr. BAKER was guided in reaching his conclusion that the bridges must be elevated by consideration of the national interest, according to his own statement, many persons will question why he has determined that the hurry-up job shall be done by the Pennsylvania Company. The railroad bridge forms probably the least of the obstructions that are to be removed by the work ordered. It is the only one of the bridges that can be said to be of genuine value in the national interest. And right now, when we are on the verge of war and the government is straining every energy to put the country in a state of preparedness it is essential for public use. To rebuild that bridge now is equivalent to placing an obstacle in the way of the movement of freight from West to East and vice versa, and doing it when every transportation facility is imperatively needed. Such is the consistency of the Baker kind. It is added reason for believing that the "national interest" which he pleaded in extenuation of his injustice to Pittsburgh was only an excuse, and a very poor one. The order is directly contrary to the national interest and wel-

In view of the foregoing it would seem probable the Secretary of War might be overruled could an appeal be taken from his decision. The city and county authorities should hasten their efforts to carry the case up. Not only Pittsburgh, but the country needs to be saved from the damaging effects of the foolish order of the Secretary of

BAKER SETS RECORD AS HUMAN DYNAMO

Signs Commissions, Hears Letters, and Dictates Answers All At Same Time.

When Robert Lansing stepped from the counselor's chair into the highest seat in President Wilson's Cabinet, newspaper chroniclers made much of his ambidexterity in drawing airy Gibson girl sketches with his left hand while writing diplomatic notes with his right.

Quite some feat, this, all the newspaper men agreed as they watched the secretarial pencil left-handedly fashioning perfect profiles, the Secretary answering questions the while, and industriously working away with his right hand.

But, shucks, this isn't a starter to what Secretary of War Baker can do, and has done evey night for a week.

At The Witching Hour.

You may not believe this, but it's true as gospel. A group of dogwatching newspaper men saw Secretary Baker accomplish the feat well along toward midnight last night

On a pile on his desk before him Secretary Baker had several hundred unsigned commissions of newly appointed reserve army officers. was attaching his signature to these commissions as fast as he could write. Facing him across the desk was a messenger, who picked up the commisisons as fast as they were signed and dropped them, unblotted, on the

At Secretary Baker's left was his secretary, reading the day's accumulation of mail. At Mr. Baker's right was a stenographer, to whom the Secretary was dictating replies to the letters in rapid-fire sentences.

For all-round, two-fisted, rough and ready, catch-as-catch-can wrest-ling with work Mr. Baker's feat was about the most astonishing exhibition ever seen about the State, War, and Nawy, building. Navy building.

On the Job a Week.

And the Secretary then had been on the job for a week, working nights when he had no visitors to interrupt

He worked to the bottom of the pile last night and heaved a sigh of relief after having signed something like 3,000 communications, but just then Adjutant General McCain came in with another arm load and the Secretory force another night's job

with another arm load and the Secretary faces another night's job.

If the flood of commissions from the adjutant general's office continues the Secretary may yet find himself swamped. But if this happens it would not surprise his office force if he started signing them with both hands, meanwhile continuing to dispose of his day's accumulation of mail as he wrote. as he wrote.

WILSON MAY URGE DECLARATION OF WAR; TALK OF LOAN AND ARMY FOR FRANCE; WESTERN MILITIA ARE CALLED OUT

Germans Here Safe If They Obey Law; No General Internment, Baker Announces

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, March 26 .- There will be no general internment of German citizens or German reservists resident in this country in the event of war between the United States and Germany, according to the present plans of the Government, it was stated officially today. Both the War Department and Department of Justice will be on guard and ready to deal summarily with any outbreaks inspired by Germany, but a general roundup of Germans is regarded as both impracticable and impolitic. The Government will interfere with the liberty of no one unless there is good reason to suspect him of disloyalty.

Secretary of War Baker authorized the formal statement today that " everybody of every nationality who conducts himself in accordance with American law will be free from official molestation, both now and in the future." He declared that rumors that the department had plans for the internment of resident aliens had no foundation in fact.

The department officials believe that the precautions now being taken will be sufficient to guard against serious uprisings without resorting to the system of shutting up the great number of German citizens in this country in detention camps, a scheme which would not only be highly expensive, but which would also work great hardship on many innocent people. The Administration has many times made it clear that it had no intention of resorting to reprisals in its treatment of Germans in this country, and it was said today that the Government will make it plain that it is not losing its head in a wave of spy fever. Neither German nor Russian methods will be resorted to.

It is known that the Department of Justice has under surveillance at the capital, as well as in other centres, prominent Germans who have been under suspicion, and there doubtless will be some arrests upon the outbreak of war, but officials here are inclined to discount wild stories of plots which would actually be a menace to the integrity of the nation. The last two or three days here have seen the development of several sensational rumors involving three prominent and well-to-do business men, one of German birth and the others of German descent, who are American citizens.

According to report around Washington, it was found that the principal man concerned had built concrete foundations for German siege guns on his country estate outside the city, placed to enable them to demolish the Capitol and disguised as fish ponds or similar landscape gardening, and that a secret wireless outfit was found on his estate, with which he had secured valuable information and conveyed it to the enemy. An officer of the Secret Service said he had paid no attention to this and similar reports involving substantial citizens of German birth or descent.

be surprised if it is announced that Attorney General Gregory will resign, and that Mr. Baker will be shifted to his place. However closely the President has been scrutinizing Mr. Baker's performance of his War Department duties, it is known that he has high regard for many of the War Secretary's qualities and believes that he would make a competent head for the Department of Justice.

petent head for the Department of Justice.

Rumors that Mr. Gregory was anxious to return to private practice have been heard for months, and his retirement is looked for at any time. If Mr. Baker is transferred the President will, of course, have to find a new Secretary of War, who possibly might be Mr. Lane.

For Secretary of Munitions the President is understood to have picked already a New York man now in private life, whose name can not be revealed at this time. This man, however, is thoroughly familiar with the munitions situation. The Council of National Defense is one of the organizations that have advised the President to ask Congress to create the new Cabinet portfolios.

All reports of projected Cabinet changes are contradicted at the White House.

are contradicted at the White House. These may be accepted as diplomatic de-

Another story current in Washington is to the effect that Mr. Gregory will be retired, his post given to Mr. Baker, and the War Office portfolio offered to Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, former governor of the Canal Zone,

THE FLORIDA METROPOLIS-

-SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 31, 1917.

GERARD REBUKES CRITIC

Defends Daniels and Baker From Attacks by H. A. W. Wood.

KEEP COOL HEAD, HIS ADVICE

Former Envoy to Berlin Says U. S. Is In for Serious War, if Any-Announcement Made of Offer by Rodman Wanamaker of Aerial Coast Påtrol Station at Port Washington.

New York, March 30.—The fully equipped aerial coast patrol station at Port Washington, N. Y., together with an air cruiser fitted with two 200-horsepower motors and an airplane gun, were offered to the government tonight through the Aero Club of America by Rodman Wanamaker. Announcement of the gift was made at a dinner of the Aero Club at which former Ambassador James W. Gerard was one of the speakers and which was attended by many men of prominence.

The announcement of Mr. Wanamaker's proffer was but one of the incidents of an evening in which excitement and interest of a varied hue at times reached fever pitch. Mr. Gerard gained tumultuous applause when he severely rebuked Henry A. Wise Wood, toastmaster of the occasion, for bitter condemnation of Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, and Mr. Daniels, Secretary of the Navy.

Called Them "Political Accidents."

Called Them "Political Accidents."

Called Them "Political Accidents."

Mr. Wood characterized the officials as "political accidents," and demanded their retirement in favor of Maj. Gen. Leonard Wood, as Secretary of War and Rear Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, U. S. N., retired, as Secretary of the Navy. His condemnation of the cabinet members was part of a general arraignment of the administration for alleged failure to properly prepare for war, and was punctuated with statements that if the diners desired to send their sons and loved ones into danger, they must want to send them under an administration that was competent, and was not like the ostrich, with only the tail feathers showing.

At the conclusion of this severe attack, Mr. Wood introduced Mr. Gerard who rose slowly, and after the diners had risen and cheered him tumultuously, he declared that he would speak only ton minutes.

he declared that he would speak only ten minutes as he noticed so many speakers "passed station after station where they ought to stop without get-ting off."

Cool Head the First Necessity.

"I have not been long enough in this country to enable me to go into the de-tails of a defense for Secretary Baker or Secretary Daniels," he said. "But gentlemen, remember one thing, the first necessity for going into war is a cool head. I believe that statistics show cool head. I believe that statistics show that the administration of Secretary Daniels has been a successful one. As to Secretary Baker, let me say that the record of the previous offices he has occupied has shown him to be a man of intellect and capacity.

"Don't let us be hysterical, and go into war crying that we are betrayed before anything at all has happened. I believe, gentlemen, that the American love of fair play will not condemn a man until his acts have been weighed.

Guarded Against Militarism.

"The offices of the Secretary of the Navy and of the Army, have, by the traditions of this country, always been filled with civilians, and that is because we do not want to become subject to militarism. These secretaries have the aid in the administration of their work of the very efficient general staff and the heads of the army and navy."

Gerard Blames Legend.

Mr. Gerard declared that modern war is largely a matter of mechanics and munitions. The legend of the embattled farmer is responssible, he said, for

tled farmer is responssible, he said, for much unprepaedness.

"We hear even today," he said, "prattlings about embattled farmers taking their old muskets from over the chimney piece and defeating the invader. But nowadays the old flintlock means Zeppelins, airplanes, captive observation balloons and countless other instruments of war, the proper use of which can only be learned after years of hard application. All these modern means of war require great preparations. If we are in for war we are in for a serious war.

rious war.

"We go in this war only after every move was made that could be made for peace. No one knows better than I do the masterful efforts the President made.

Universal Service Only Solution.

"This is no time for petty, personal ambitions or peddling politics. Up to and including colonels, the national guard is efficient, but the management should be in the hands of the Federal authorities. Universail service is the only solution.

only solution.
"I am confident that the spirit of America is aroused. We have confidence in our President, and, just as he has been superlatively patient in the cause of peace, he will be supelatively efficient in his leadership in war."

Matin's Editor Speaks for France.

Stephane Lausanne, editor-in-chief of the Paris Matin, and member of the French national committee, declared France is fighting to restore in Europe "a spirit of liberty, of humanity, and, above all, of respect for international law."

law."

Alan R. Hawley, president of the club, announced that the Collier trophy offered annually for the greatest achievement in aviation in America, had been awarded to Elmer A Sperry and Lawrence B. Sperry for the development of a drift indicator. He made public also the award of the Aero Club's, medal of merit which has been given to Miss Ruth Law for establishing the American distance record across country; to Philip Carroll for his paing the American distance record across country; to Philip Carroll for his patriotic work in training military aviators; to Floyd Smith for establishing American hydro altitude reords; to Corporal A. D. Smith, U. S. A., for the American hydro duration record; to Capt. C. C. Culver, U. S. A., for wireless experimentation and to James V. Martin for the invention of the aerodynamic stabilizer.

Letters of regret were received from

Letters of regret were received from Theodore Roosevelt, Senator B. R. Tillman, Gov. Whitman and others. Geraldine Farrar sang "The Star-Spangled Banner" during the standing toast, "To the commander-in-chief of our army and navy." our army and navy.

HILANDS PRAISES SECRETARY OF WAR. DECLARES HE WILL REMAIN IN OFF

W. J. Hilands, of New York and Florida, is staying at the Mason. Mr. Hilands has recently been to Washington and New York, and talked very interestingly to a Metropolis reporter that is very apparent at the national capital these days, while we are onthe verge of serious conflict with Germany.

Tit is not exaggeration for me to state that he is an intensely patriotic American, and very much alive to the great responsibility that is on his shoulders, and that he is leaving no stone unturned to meet the emergency that now confronts the military situation. I knew Secretary Baker in Cleveland, and you will find that in that city he enjoys the confidence of everybody, for he made the most efficient executive official for the city while mayor.

"I learned in Washington recently through competent authorities, that wonderful efficiency is being shown in military matters, and the American people, in my opinion. can rest assured that the nation's affairs in the War Department of the government will be well looked after. Everything

Good Government,

SECRETARY BAKER SERVES NOTICE

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker has served notice on those whom the shoe may fit that he will resist all efforts to make the war emergency an excuse for spoilsmongering. There will be no such scandal as in 1898, if he can prevent it. On April 14, after the War Department had been under siege by office-seekers for a week, Mr. Baker issued this statement:

"The department is not making any appointments except of eligibles certified by the United States Civil Service Commission, from its lists established by competitive examinations. The Civil Service Commission advises the War Department that it will be able to supply all the department's needs for appointments from the eligible lists. Persons seeking appointments are referred to that commission to obtain the necessary application blanks, and information concerning the examinations and the dates on which they will be held."

Mr. Baker has shown more than once in his political career that he is "on" to the tricks of the spoilsmen. He will not be deceived by the specious plea that the present extraordinary emergency demands a setting aside of our hard-won safeguards against inefficiency in administration. Now is the time when more than ever strict adherence to the merit principle must be enforced. The sooner the whole government lines up with Mr. Baker the more confident we shall feel of an effective prosecution of the

"What more natural than the organization which selects the employee should follow through and verify its judgment? Incidentally, the same staff of clerks investigates the references submitted by candidates for examinations, checks payrolls before payment, records absences, severances, efficiency ratings, promotions, demotions, suspensions, sick-leave allowances-every fact of value pertaining to the service of a county employee is available for the civil service and efficiency authorities. These consolidated departments cannot administer at cross-purposes. Economically and practically the arrangement is fundamentally sound.

Prestue...

ADVICE TO PRO-GERMANS

Newton Baker, secretary of war, has announced that the government has no intention of interning resident subjects of any country with which the United States may be at war, and that aliens will not be molested in any way so long as they obey our laws, menting on this statement, the New York Zeitung, the foremost German language newspaper in this country, says

"The guarantee given by Sec'y Baker naturally depends upon the German subjects themselves, who are living here as guests. From their conduct, it must be said without reserve, that many of them have occasionally forgotten that they were on foreign soil that was not exactly pro-German. These fools, these adventurers, who, on their part, too, in the name of a patriotism worn to a frazzle, planned, did things, and made speeches that merely provoked disaster, but that never contributed one iota toward aiding the cause which they professed to serve, are only helping to get their countrymen in trouble. No one transgresses more heavily against the Germans living here than the German who imagines he can wage war here against the allies by means of attentates of the mouth or the hand. Today Ballin's words apply to all of them more than ever: 'See it through; hold out-hold your tongue!'"

It is excellent advice. It would carry more force if the Staats-Zeitung and other papers of its stripe had given the same sort of counsel earlier in the game. Bu it's never too late to mend. And when our various Staats-Zeitungs themselves moderate their anti-American utterances and show signs of reformation, there is reason to hope that the aliens whom they have been inflaming will do likewise. If they will, our government and people are willing to forget the past and le them continue enjoying the freedom and hospitality of the country.

William B. Wilson. Standing, left to right, Grosvenor B.

Clarkson, secretary of the coun-Julius Rosenwald, chair-

man of the committee on sup

cil;

F. H. Martin, medicine and sanitation; Dr. Hollis Godfrey,

science and research; Howard

munitions, and W. S

Coffin,

charge of raw materials; Dan-

plies; Bernard M.

Willard, transportation; Dr

iel F.

Lane and Secretary of Labor

tary of the Interior Franklin K

Houston, Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, Secre-

group are: Left to right, Secretary of Agriculture David F.

the military, naval and indus-The council is composed of six cabinet officers, while the adboard is composed of seven citizens eminent in their respective fields. Seated in this trial resources of the country Council of national visory

Wash, Sunday Star

., and che state.

national Film.)

HILANDS PRAISES

SECRETARY BAKER

(Jacksonville Metropolis)

W. J. Hilands of New York and Florida, is staying at the Mason. Mr. Hilands has recently been to Washington and New York, and talked very interestingly to a Metropolis reporter concerning the warlike atmosphere that is very apparent at the national capital these days, while we are on the verge of serious conflict with Ger-

"It is fortunate, indeed," said Mr. of such a live, resourceful, competent

state that he is an intensely patriotic military authorities. American, and very much alive to the "As I understand it, the reputation everybody, for he made the most ef- teams. ficient executive official for the city while mayor.

through competent authorities, that the finest in the United States for

Ocala Daily Sta

people, in my opinion, can rest assur- ment so considers it. gent basis, and I want to say that the the whole South." job of secreta y of war at this particular time is no sinecure.

"I have known Secretary Baker for twenty years, and feel sure that when history is writ, he will go down as one of the most capable official cabinet members that this country ever had.

"I am so glad that this city and Hilands, "that the destinies of the state have such a magnificent camp war department are now in the hands ground as Black Point. There is no doubt about it being an ideal place official as Newton D. Baker, secretary for a rendezvous for troops, and Florida, with its long coast line, I be-"It is not exaggeration for me to lieve, will be well looked after by the

great responsibility that is on his of Black Point has extended beyond shoulders, and that he is leaving no the confines of the state by reason of stone unturned to meet the emergency the fact that the national rifle that now confronts the military situa- matches have been held here for the tion. I knew Secretary Baker in past two years. I have been inform-Cleveland, and you will find that in ed that this year arrangements have that city he enjoys the confidence of been made to have a larger number of

"When in New York last week, I learned from high military sources "I learned in Washington recently that this camp is considered one of

wonderful efficiency is being shown in rifle shooting, and that the govern-

"I think it would be a good idea ed that the nation's affairs in the war for your chamber of commerce to get aft department of the government will be well looked after. Everything is being done on a systematic and intelli- over, for I am sure that it would not voi military matters, and the American only be a benefit to Jacksonville, but the

NEWTON D. BAKER'S 'ACCIDENTAL' CAREER

Chance Threw Him in With Woodrow Wilson and Got Him a Law Partnership

A W. VA. COUNTRY BOY

Most of the accidents which have beset Baker's career, says the New York Nation, have had fortunate results. It Nation, have nad fortunate results. It was accident that sent him, a West Virginia country boy, to Johns Hopkins University just at the time when Woodrow Wilson was delivering there a course of lectures on political history and economics, the young student's favorite topics; and accident again threw him for a considerable period into the same boarding house, and assigned him a seat at the same table with the lecturer. It was the accident of his small stature and lack of robustness which separated him from the common juvenile sports and led him to seek an outlet for his energies thru scholarship and the cultivation of his elocutionary powers. It was he accident of being needed in Washington as secretary to Postmaster General Wilson which gave him his first intimate glimpse, and from the inside, of the great governmental machine. It was accident that led him to overhear and plunge into a wrangle between two strangers, and thus captivate the fancy of one of them, Martin Foran, a leading lawyer of Cleveland, who astonished him by taking him at once into partnership. And it was his removal to Cleveland that brought him into the wake of that intellectual prizefighter, Johnson, whose influence shaped his entire life thereafter.

Baker is so unlike anything we have been accustomed to regard as cablinet material that it is hard to estimate justly his human quality or public value. None of the ordinary standards of measurement seems to fit him. A radical renovator of corporations, who nevertheless alms to remember that unoffending stockholders have rights and equities like other persons, is a curiosity; a publicist who gondemns militarism yet is ready to was accident that sent him, a West Vir-

aims to remember that undiending stockholders have rights and equities like other persons, is a curiosity; a publicist who condemns militarism, yet is ready to accept the expert judgment of professional fighters as to the extent of the armadal fighters as to the extent of the armadal fighters. ment with which the nation should provide itself, is equally uncommon; a citizen who accepts a great office at a critical juncture with the distinct stipulation that he shall be allowed to lay it down that he shall be allowed to lay it down again after a year's service, is a political eccentric. For the present we must be content to regard Baker as a puzzle, particularly as it is always open to doubt whether a man who thinks so rapidly and speaks so torrentially as he is safe as one with more deliberate mentality and tongue; but doubtless, in this era of incessant change, we shall not have to wait very long for the crucial test needed to assure us whereabout he belongs on the scale of statesmanship. scale of statesmanship.

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ADDRESS

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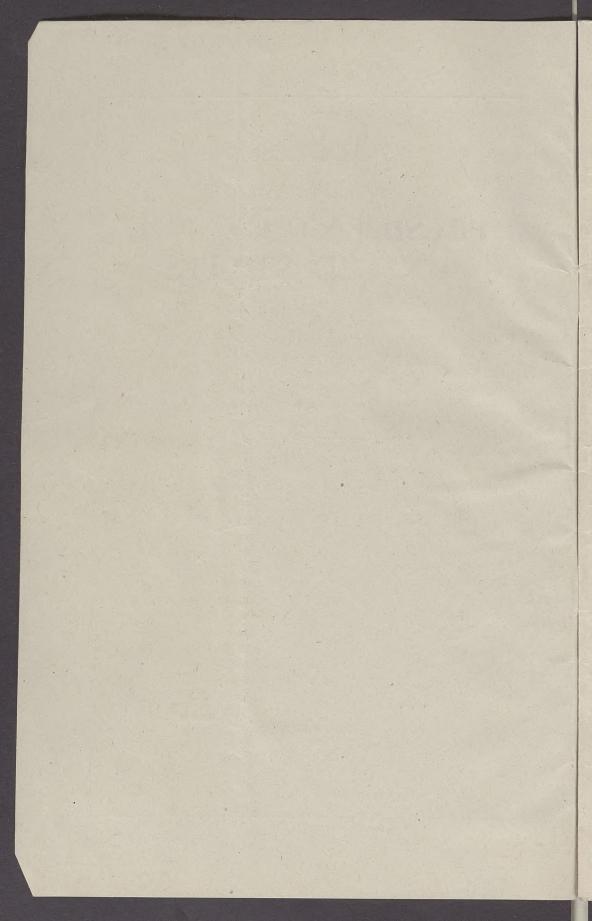
PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

DELIVERED AT A JOINT SESSION OF THE TWO HOUSES OF CONGRESS

APRIL 2, 1917



WASHINGTON
GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE



ADDRESS.

GENTLEMEN OF THE CONGRESS:

I have called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permis-

sible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the third of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft in conformity with its promise then given to us that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meagre and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any government that had hitherto subscribed to the

humane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation had right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meagre enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded. This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these which it is impossible to employ as it is employing them without throwing to the winds all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world. I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruction of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same way. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet it. The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of

human right, of which we are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the twenty-sixth of February last I thought that it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against unlawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavour to destroy them before they have shown their own intention. They must be

dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all. The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual: it is likely only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is practically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making: we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the government and people of the United States; that it formally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government

of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable cooperation in counsel and action with the governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs. It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible. It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines. It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States already provided for by law in case of war at least five hundred thousand men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training. It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope,

so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation because it seems to me that it would be most unwise to base the credits which will now be necessary entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people so far as we may against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty,—for it will be a very practical duty,—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon which the responsibility of conducting the

war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall.

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought of the nation has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the twentysecond of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the third of February and on the twentysixth of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principles of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power and to set up amongst the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth ensure the observance of those principles. Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same

standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no guarrel with the German people. We have no feeling towards them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their government acted in entering this war. It was not with their previous knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellow men as pawns and tools. Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbour states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon fullinformation concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its convenants. It must be a league of honour, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honour steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew it best to have been always in fact democratic at heart, in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude towards life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added in all their naive majesty and might to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice, and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honour.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could never be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities and even our offices of government with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed. it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture but a fact proved in our courts of justice that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country have been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States. Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lav, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people towards us (who were, no doubt as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, there can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept gauge of battle with this natural foe to liberty and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we see the facts with no veil of false pretence about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included: for the rights of nations great and small and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience. The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied

when those rights have been made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

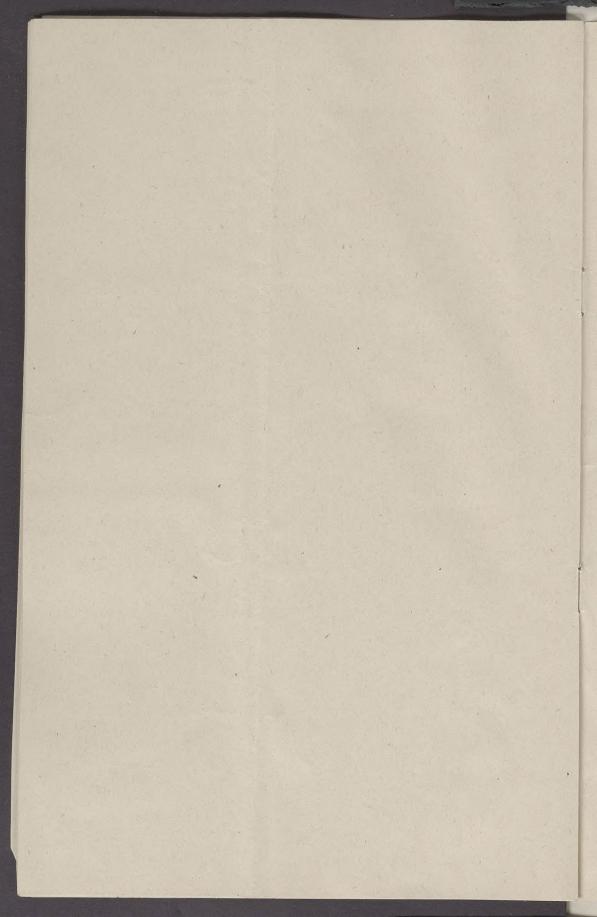
Just because we fight without rancour and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

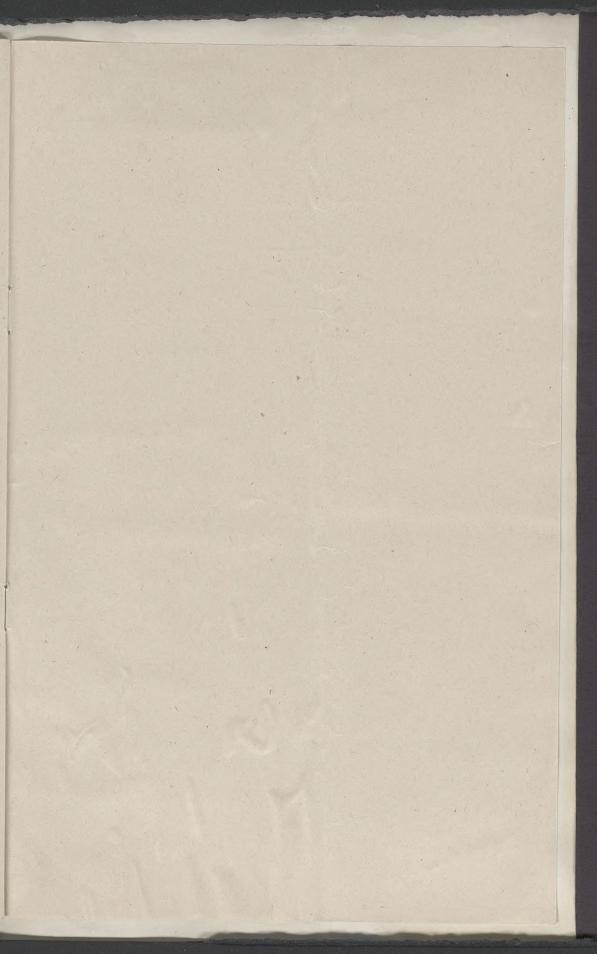
I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honour. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified endorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not in enmity towards a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck. We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us,-however hard it may be for them, for the time being, to believe that this is spoken from our hearts. We have borne with their present government through all these bitter months because of that friendship,—exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible. We shall, happily, still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions towards the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live amongst us and share our life, and we shall be proud to prove it towards all who are in fact loyal to their neighbours and to the Government in the hour of test. They are, most of them, as true and loval Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, Gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts,—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their own governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free. To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave her birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured. God helping her, she can do no other.







OUR SECRETARY OF WAR

In our news columns will be found an article in which it is stated that Colonel Goethals is slated to succeed Neton Baker as secretary of war, the inference being that Secretary Baker is not a big enough man for the job; but Mr. W. J. Hilands, head of the phoslime business in this state, with headquarters in this city, says that it is indeed fortunate that the destinies of the war department is in the hands if so able a man as Newton Baker.

In passing through Jacksonville the other day, Mr. Hilands was interviewby by a reporter of the Jacksonville Metropolis, and among other things said:

"It is not exaggeration for me to state that he is an intensely patriotic American, and very much alive to the great responsibilities that is on his shoulders, and that he is leaving no stone unturned to meet the emergency that now confronts the military situation. I knew Secretary Baker in Cleveland, and you will find that in that city he enjoys the confidence of everybody, for he made the most efficient executive official for the city while mayor.

"I learned in Washington recently through competent authorities, that wonderful efficiency is being shown in military matters, and the American people, in my opinion, can rest assured that the nation's affairs in the war department of the government will be well looked after. Everything is being done on systematic and intelligent basis, and I want to say that the job of secretary of war at this particular time is no sinecure.

"I have known Secretary Baker for twenty years, and feel sure that when history is writ, he will go down as one of themost capagle official cabinet officers that this country ever had.

"I am glad that Florida has such a magnificent camp ground as Black Point. There is no doubt about it being an ideal place for a rendezvous for troops, and Florida, with its long coast line, I believe will be well looked after by the military authorities."

COLLIER'S WEEKLY

APRIL 7, 1917

The Administration View

AND what is the Administration's view of universal service?

Those who, at Plattsburg, heard Secretary Baker address the training camps last summer admired the deftness with which the Secretary of War discussed military training without any suggestion as to whether he was for it or against it. They voted Mr. Baker an able diplomat, without being quite so sure whether he was an ideal Secretary of War when men of action are in demand.

Some well-informed persons in Washington believe that Secretary Baker has

been so far converted from pacifism as to accept universal military service as a philosophical abstraction. The same persons are likely to reason that the President is far from having been converted. They say that he is, however, willing to be "shown." If the people want universal service, he will, ultimately, give it to them. The people's leader is willing to march if they are.

Briefly, the Administration's attitude toward military training is that it is not something to live and die for, while it does present an important enough question to put up to the people. The Administration's view is cool and collected. Of course some folks may object that the Administration's policy toward universal training and service is not a policy that makes things happen. If it would be unwise for us to adopt universal training, the Administration's way is perhaps correct, though outright opposition would be rather more honest. But if, on the other hand, universal training is essential to our national safety, an Administration willing to get in behind and push would be appreciated.

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THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
THURSDAYApril 12, 1917

The President and the Governors.

The Governor of Ohio has made this recommendation to the President:

"In this time of stress I know of nothing which would be more inspiring than the circumstances of the governor of every state counseling with and standing behind the President. It is my earnest recommendation, therefore, that you call a meeting of governors, to be addressed by yourself, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Treasury."

The governors of our states have, or soon will have, their hands full at home. Some state legislatures are in session. There is work aplenty of a local character, and it could not well be postponed. At present, therefore, Gov. Cox's suggestion is hardly possible.

At a later day, however, the President might well consider this matter. After the country has gotten into its war stride—an army recruited or in the way of recruiting, and the navy manned to the full and otherwise provided for—it would be an inspiring thing to have the governors of the states assemble in Washington and confer with the President and one another.

These officials do not need spurring, or speeding up. Whatever their politics as respects domestic questions, they are agreed as to the foreign question which Congress by its declaration has for the time put above all else. They want the prestige of the national government upheld, and the fullest provisions made to that end.

But the meeting proposed would benefit all who attended. They would learn at first hand of conditions throughout the country; and each would return home advised and strengthened as to his further performance in support of the national policy and endeavor.

As for the President, he would necessarily be heartened by the messages and assurances that would be brought to him. And he would gather information in that way, important to him, which otherwise he might not receive in so satisfactory a form.

An empire in war action taxes the attention of those supervising the action. They should know resources to a T, and developments to the day. And the governors of forty-eight states and the President of the whole forty-eight, coming together to exchange information and views—assisting, and being assisted—would know their work better and perform it with greater success for the opportunity thus afforded of discussing the situation.

May.
U. S. ARMY NATIONAL RECRUITER

17

Jenhiccam This is really an astorishing publicación and I would like the I ditor to Know that. Pappicina his april and li enterprise Barley The above is a fac-simile of a letter from the Secretary of War to the Adjutant General of the Army

The Sudependent apr. 14/17.



Central News

"NO INVENTION HAS MORE PROFOUNDLY MODIFIED THE ART OF WAR THAN THE MACHINE GUN"

MAKING READY THE ARMY

BY NEWTON D. BAKER

SECRETARY OF WAR

THE War Department, like every other branch of the Government, is busy with preparation. Our every effort is being devoted to putting our national strength into a state of efficiency. All that may be said now of the War Department is that it is pressing ahead all purchases that will be needed to equip an army.

I am having all bills which were introduced in the last Congress with the approval of the War Department, and which failed of enactment, collected for reconsolidation, so that when Congress is ready we will have a complete budget of legislation for submission. The people may rest satisfied that the War Department will have all legislation that the needs of the situation demand ready for presentation.

During the time that Congress has not been in session, we have made all necessary and possible arrangements with regard to supplies. Contracts covering ordinary supplies have been let in an expansible form to cover any emergency that might arise.

With regard to ordnance, conditions are somewhat different. There we are dealing with manufacturing operations covering a very long period of time and affecting very large sums of money. We are prepared, however, to let very large contracts. Of the well-established types of ordnance there is scarcely any arm of which we have as many as the War Department has, from time to time, been recommending as necessary. Many new and larger types have been recently approved, and a number of them are now under process of manufacture by the Bethlehem Steel Company. I cannot discuss sizes, but I will say that

the department has anticipated Congress to the extent of entering upon a new heavy ordnance problem.

Perhaps no invention has more profoundly modified the art of war than the machine gun. In the European war this arm has been brought into very great prominence, altho it had, however, been developed to a serviceable state at the time of the Spanish-American war. From time to time tests have been made by the War Department to determine the relative serviceableness and efficiency of various machine guns. These tests have been attended by considerable controversy and the claims of different types of machine guns have been urged upon the public attention by widespread newspaper attention. A board was therefore created, after a congressional appropriation of \$12,000,-000 for machine guns, made up in part of officers and in part civilians, all of whom were selected so as to avoid any suggestion of prejudice on their part growing out of previous controversies and tests. A preliminary report has been made by this board, selecting the Vickers-Maxim type for heavy machine guns, recommending the purchase of a large supply of them, and fixing a date in May at which time tests to determine the relative excellence of various types of light machine guns are to be made.

The nature of military operations plainly dictates that our army should be supplied in some proportion with guns of a heavy and of a light type for defensive operations. From fixed points the heavier type is doubtless the more reliable, but in rapid charging and field operations and in aeroplane work the mobility of the arm is an important

consideration. It is, therefore, highly important that the army should be supplied with an adequate number of both types of arm. The recommendations of the board already made recognize the wisdom of this course, and its conclusions when finally reached will no doubt be accepted as authoritative, altho this is the field of most rapid advance in the perfection of arms, and the department will welcome each improvement and seek to avail itself of the progress made so that our equipment can be of the most modern and effective kind.

Rifle factories, which could easily change their mode of manufacture so as to be suitable for our guns, are available in connection with any required supply for actual use and wastage. The country is in a better position to get an adequate supply than it has ever been in its history. Of course, the coördination of all the private industrial plants in the country is a matter for the Council for National Defense and not for the individual departments.

Needless to say, at a time like this the dissemination of news pertaining to the military branch must, to some extent, be curtailed, but this is being done with as little inconvenience to the press as possible. The Navy Department entered into an arrangement with the newspapers which, in effect, caused the press to accept as a voluntary obligation, in the absence of any statute on the subject, certain definitions of permissible or desirable news. I am certain that the desire of the War Department is to aid the press to get all military information consistent with the interests of the Government.

Washington, D. C.

herein Iole ano how he knew An Intimate View of the Secretary er he stood, or a Friendly Visit with Him iever thing he and Considerate—Bu

By Joseph L. Heffernan.

the probability is no one in too; one of them was Sergeant Hicks too; one of them was Sergeant Hicks who was formerly at the Columbus the moving picture. Greater is the probability that no one had ever thought of that acme of pictorial perthought of that acme of pictorial perfection—the "close-un" thought of that acme of pictorial per-fection—the "close-up."

So it is that to the moving picture geniuses we bwe not only the major part of our present-day amusement, but also a new basic idea in studying persons and things, objects animate and objects inanimate. thoughts flashed through my mind as I sat in the historic inner office of the War Department at Washington a few days ago, with nothing but the large flat-top desk so well known to those familiar with the haunts of war secretaries, between Secretary Newton D. Baker and myself. And even as he smiled in the eternally boyish way of his ,and asked me about my baby and told me of his and laughed over them and over mine I decided that the great American public, the people, were entitled to a "close-up" of

their secretary of war. Thus it was that being ever at heart a newspaper man I made mental notes. I did not ,as technique has decreed in the movies, forthwith take out the ludicrous pencil and note-book. No; it is just in the movies that re-porters act like that. But as I said before I made mental notes of the war secretary. When I entered his office, though, I had no intention of making a "close-up." The notion just struck me all at once; in fact, it seems as if some little genii must have whis-

pered in my ear. At any rate, the first opportunity I had I got a handful of clip and my typewriter, and set to work. follows is the result.

that is not true today. War times for at heart he loves his own little have changed conditions everywhere, ramily more than any one who does and nowhere perhaps more than at not get a "close-up" ever suspects. Then all at once he grew serious the state, war, and navy building. So when I reached the main entrance after having telephoned from the Willard Hotel and making an appoint-ment, I was received by a huge, fullchested captain of engineers, in full army uniform, who quietly but positively invited me to stop—or halt, as the case may be. That was as it should be. A temporary fence had been erected across the large hall leading from the outer door to the point where the long inner halls branch off and go circling around of him, he enlarged on the benefits

ourselves as others see us," other soldiers in the receiving line, visits at the war department, I still had to conform to regulations.

The ordinary procedure at present is that all persons having business in the department building must carry passes. Of course these are issued only to those who are known beyond preadventure of a doubt. Not having a pass but having made an appointment by telephone, it might be expected that I should be admitted without further ceremony. Not so; nor did I pass that fence and that full-chested captain and that friendly Sergeant Hicks and those other blue-clad guardsmen until an usher from the war office came down to conduct me personally up the great winding stairway and down the long hall to my destination.

A moment I waited in the outer re-eption room. Then a young attache ception room. came from within, held open the door, and said: "The secretary will see you, Heffernan."

Now the machine is quickly moved forward and we get the "close-up."

A Cordial Welcome.

As I advanced Secretary Baker arose and in that hearty cordiality which makes those who know him well feel so wramly toward him, exclaimed, hand outstretched, "I'm glad to see you, Mr. Heffernan. Sit down, please."

And I sat down. And he asked me about myself, and about my little boy, for he knew that the mother had given her own life that the boy might live. Then I told him what an appetite my boy has and that he keeps us all on Seeing the Secretary.

First of all, getting in to see a secretary of war is not the simplest and easiest move in the world. There might have been times when we were permitted to walk right in as if we cwned the whole government, but that is not true today. War times for at heart he layer his earn little.

> again and I thought he was going to tell me in confidence how soon the war would end. Instead he leaned over the desk until we were not more than three feet apart and asked: "What do you feed him?"

espite the elaborate nature of the man organization its success has n very patchy and many sakdowns have occurred. It was in-ltable that it should be so, for the AS TIME for Study.

By Joseph L. Heffernan.

HEN Bobby Burns uttered knew enough to stop without his forhis sententious wish, "To see mal invitation to do so. There were ourselves as others see us."

The owner of a milk business diet, told how it had saved the ylitre. The owner of a milk business ourselves as others see us."

The owner of a milk business of the second of that erstwhile despised articpeople not more than one-eightin of a diet, told how it had saved the y litre. The owner of a milk business est of his four children when chas to keep a list of customers conthing else had failed, and recommand the names and addresses, the ed it to anxious fathers and monumber of children and the of fastidious infants.

The Secretary at Work.

At this point our conversation self swung around to the object of

The Personal Signature and ob,000,000 of these coupons bread can unity be obtained from the part of the person are returned to the Central Office in hot sell bread to their customers, who have to take it with them. The sale herein Iole ven of milk has been rationad since November, 1915, under constantly varying regulations. At present the rations are: For children in the first year of life or for nursing mothers, 1 litre per day; for children in the second year, 3-4 of a litre; for children from two to six, 1-4 of a litre, and for ordinary

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quantity of milk the family is entitled

Petroleum Cards

Petroleum cards are now in force in Vienna and are distributed through 621 offices. The cards are made out to the premises and not to individuals so that any change of tenancy means a transfer of the card. There are four kinds of cards: Yellow: Allowing 1-2 a litre per co

tonia

a Rich Farming Country Has Prospering Industries.

posits amount to \$353,142.66.

The wage-earners of Lectonia, with their families, make up the bulk of the population. It is estimated that there are about 3,000 people living in the town now. Among the industries are the McKeefrey Iron Co., where from 225 to 250 men are constantly employed; the mines of the Sterling Coal Co., where about 100 are on the pay roll; the United Iron & Steel Co., employing 250; the Crescent Machine Co., which makes band-saws and special wood-working machinery, about 200; and smaller concerns have perhaps 200 more workers on their rolls, Among these are the Lectonia Tool Co, and the Lectonia Boiler Works.

Schools are Progressive.

The public school system of Leetonia is considered by the State Board of Education to be well in the front ranks of school systems in Ohio. The high school enjoys the distinction of being a "first grade" school, and Sup-erintendent of Schools J. M. May has been particularly successful with the commercial course which includes stenography, typewriting, bookkeeping and kindred branches of practical value. Many of the young folks of Leetonia have obtained very attractive positions, both at home and in five positions, both at home and the Youngstown and Cleveland and Columbus, upon receiving their diploma from the Lectonia high school. On the north side of town is situated another school, a graded institution. The school buildings cost about \$40,000 ach to build and the school enroll-

ment at this time is about 650 pupils.

Transportation facilities between
Leetonia and Youngstown and to



Secretary of Wa

As briefly as possible I state my facts; then waited. Instantlyeemed even before I had finishedthe war secretary had made his dicision. His answers came at once, d isively, confidently, as if he were sur of himself and of the great wor which centers about him. He was in pellingly intellectual. That, I thin was the outstanding characteristic re-

The Personal Side of Newton D. Baker

An Intimate View of the Secretary of War as Disclosed by a Youngstown Man After a Friendly Visit with Him in Washington-Always Kindly, Thoughtful and Considerate—Busy as He Is, He Finds Time for Study.

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The Secretary at Work.

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istered. A moment before he had philosophizing about the same time promised R. A. Hayes, the young pri- repeating these lines from Emerson's Yet above all I seemed to feel his intellect, I seemed to feel his intellect, I seemed to feel that he was
a man principally and primarily of
the capacity for sustained effort that straight line of the nose the broad generous sweep of the mouth—all were but meant to frame, to emphasize the intellectual force which flashed impellingly from two brilliant dark was surprised to see the boyish smile

self swung around to the object of my combined mental and physical vigor

Secretary of War, Newton D. Baker

my facts; then waited. Instantly—it spontaneous eloquence in Bryan; true hair which always appears rather seemed even before I had finished—there was more astuteness in Root; closely cropped, was unruffled. His tively invited me to stop-or halt, as I told him it was milk-modified the war secretary had made his de-true there was more force of will in eyes were as brilliant as ever. ision. His answers came at once, de- President Wilson; but from the eyes were new lines in his face, to be sure cisively, confidently, as if he were sure of no other than Baker did there but these, across the brow and down of himself and of the great work flash that indescribable scintillation each side of the mouth, were all the

mentality, that he stood where he did has meant so much in his career Af- of the last half hour, I found myself did. by sheer force of mind. Impelling- fairs of state had been passed by, the that is the only word I can find to describe such a mental quality. The contour of the large head the outline and literature and art held the floor. of the lengthened face, the long, In the midst of this some allusion to

I replied that I did. Thereupon eyes, dimmed not at all by the large return. "I started," he added; then laughed. "You see, I had one of the disc-like spectacles.

True, I thought, there was more laughed. "You see, I had one of the French attaches come in for a half hour every day to give me a lesson, but he was transferred recently, before we had made much headway. There's my little red grammar," he added,

pointing to a stand nearby.

Imagine any man—secretary of war or department clerk—finding time in this day and age, in the midst of the most stirring administration of our great national life—imagine any man finding time to give a half hour each day to the study of a new language. But Baker could; oh, yes, he could. That's why he is secretary of war.

Soon afterward I prepared to go. In all my call had not been over-long; for I timed it to the requirements of a man in the midst of world events Yet I felt that, with all the extraordinarily arduous duties of his office un der present conditions, Secretary Baker was neither like the strenuous Teddy who bustled every one in and out by the tick of the clock, nor the overly good-natured Taft who was ever and always behind his schedule with despairing aids striving heroicaly to keep the line of callers moving. Rather, he was punctual without being punctilious. To those who intrude he has all along had the faculty of saving both their time and his, with a few curt nothings; but to those who really have business with the war department he has an equally happy faculty of being gracious, expeditious, and thorough.

Time Brings New Lines.

Even as I arose he reached with one hand for a pile of letters placed at his elbow, while with the other took the pen with which he so ofter each day subscribes that unforgetable signature. When I reached the door : final word of parting overtook m and as I turned about I got a las impression of him at work. The huge desk was between us, the top well covered with correspondence which had accumulated while he was on a short trip to West Point. Still everything was in such order that it seemed he knew at once just what to take up next. He himself looked strictly busi call. As briefly as possible I stated in Roosevelt; true there was more ness-like in a black suit. His dark

been boyish, human, smiling. Now he our serious discussion ended, the convate secretary, to carry a greeting to essay on Character, wherein Iole anwas manful, dominant, determined. versation swerved again and I caught our common friends in Cleveland, and swers the question as to how he knew

Wilson Cabinet to deal with the problems coming before them as members of the Council of National Defence.

The situation, which has been fast approaching the breaking point, came to a head the last few days during the conference of Governors and state representatives with the council to perfect the plans for cooperative defence work between state and Federal governments.

Governors Complain of Inaction

Governors and their representatives complain bitterly of inaction on the part of the Federal government. The present conference, from which they hoped for real aid, has developed little but oratory. Several state executives declared their official communications had gone unanswered, and that even appeals for military protection of state public works have received no attention, in several instances being followed by the destruction of property.

The state representatives seem to have devided into two camps. One group, said to be a minority, sympathizes with the difficulties of the

pathizes with the difficulties of the Federal government in straightening out the administrative burdens imposed by the war emergency. The other group, it is said, is openly rebellious and threatens to open offices in Washington to handle state business.

When protestations have been made during the conferences to members of the Cabinet, almost invariably the responsibility has been shunted to Congress, the charge being made that Congress has tied the hands of the executive department through its failure to provide funds and war authority. The members of the Civilian Council organization have been in a difficult position throughout. Numbering in its membership some of the most capable administrators and business men in the country, it could not speak without censuring members of President Wilson's Cabinet, whose failure to rise to the needs of the war emergency has rendered it impotent.

Coffin Issues Ultimatum

Defence Council

Near Clash with

Advisory Board

Charges of Incapacity May Force

Resignation of Cabinet

Members

(From The Tribune Bureau)

Washington, May 3.—The Council of National Defence and its Advisory Commission are on the verge of a clash which, if it occurs, may result in shunting into private life several members of President Wilson's official family.

The Council is composed of Secretaries Baker, Daniels, Houston, Lane, Redfield and Wilson.

The Adamson Commission is composed of volunteers from private life, including Daniel Willard, Bernard M. Baruch, Howard E. Coffin, Hollis Godfrey, Samuel M. Gompers, Dr. Franklin H. Martin, Julius Rosenwald.

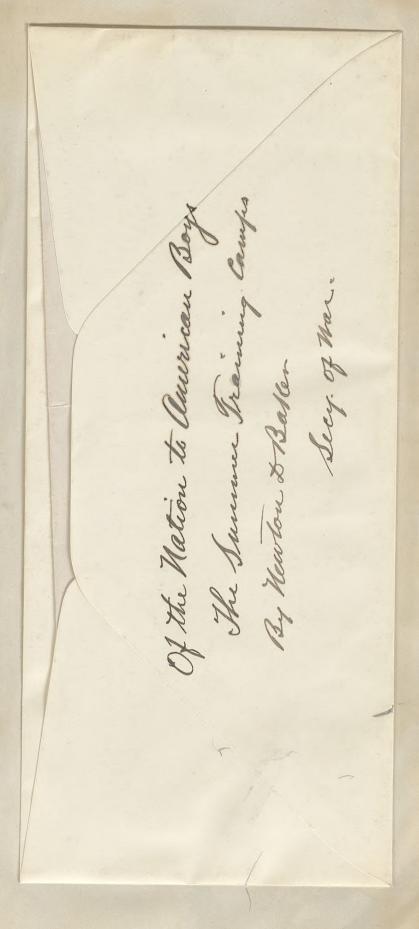
For some time trouble of a serious nature has been brewing in the Advisory Commission. The cause has been, it is stated, the alleged utter incapacity of certain members of the surface acts with the problems coming before them as members of the organization, and the matter, it is said, to take a positive stand in support of the committee on Industrial Relations and Munitions Standards and the live wire of the entire organization, in self-defence have been forced, it is said, to take a positive stand in support of the representations of the state delevise and Munitions Standards and the live wire of the entire organization, and the live wire of the entire organization, the Coffin, who has spent thousands and Munitions Standards and the live wire of the entire organization, in self-defence have been forced, it is said, to take a positive stand in support of the committee on Industrial Relations and Munitions Standards and the live wire of the committee on Industrial Relations and Munitions Standards and the live wire of the committee on Industrial Relations and Munitions Standards and the live wire of the committee on Industrial Relations and Munitions Standards and the live wire of the Committee on Industrial Relations and Munitions Standards and the live wire of the Committee on Industries and who consider their representations of the Edmic have been force

Shipping Board Criticised

Shipping Board Criticised

The shipping board has come in for violent denunciation during the state conference. Much criticism has been directed against the wooden shipbuilding programme, and rumors of internal friction between General Goethals and Chairman Denman seep out of the conferences. One leading New England shipbuilder, visiting Washington on the invitation of the shipping board the last week, after failing to secure any action at the shipping board offices entered into negotiations with the members of one of the visiting commissions and returned to New England, declaring he believed he would rather construct ships for "our allies than for ourselves."

The whole upshot of the situation seems to suggest a drive on certain members of the Wilson Cabinet, whose administration of the war programme, it is charged, has been inefficient to the point of hopelessness.



THE NATION TO AMERICAN BOYS

by the Federal Government. This applies to boys of

seventeen years of age or more.

The younger boys, boys between fourteen and seven-The younger boys, boys between fourteen and seventeen years of age, have not been forgotten. Even they will be provided for, eventually, if the hopes of officers of the army are realized. Many of the headmasters of prominent preparatory schools of the country believe that schoolboys under eighteen years of age should receive the benefits provided by the Plattsburg camps. Under the leadership of Dr. Drury, of St. Paul's School, Concord, N. H., a committee was organized to plan a training camp for schoolboys. The Paul's School, Concord, N. H., a committee was organized to plan a training camp for schoolboys. The plan was approved by General Wood and by the War Department, and such a camp will be maintained on the government reservation at Ft. Terry, on Plum Island, Long Island Sound, N. Y.

The Ft. Terry camp is an extension of the Plattsburg idea for older boys, and will be managed on the same basis and under the same general regulations as the camp at Plattsburg

same basis and under the same general regulations as the camp at Plattsburg.

All applicants must have had a grammar school training or its equivalent. The camp will be educational, democratic and civic in the very best sense of these words. The instructors of the camp will be officers of the regular army, and the physical condition of each attendant will be given the close personal attention of competent medical authorities. The total cost to each boy will be at the rate of 50 cents a day for five weeks, \$5 for a uniform, and a round trip ticket to and from the camp. The Federal government provides, on its part, tents, blankets, cots, ordnance, etc. More details are available to any boy who is interested by writing to the Officer in Charge, Ft. Terry Training Camp, 475 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

As these camps will not be held

As these camps will not be held until next summer, all arrange-ments have not been perfected at the time of writing, and it is for that reason that boys or young men who can qualify will find it to their interest to communicate with the

authorities direct.

Briefly, the object of these camps is to give boys and young men an opportunity for a short course in opportunity for a short course in military training, the better to fit them to discharge their military duty should their country ever stand in need of their services. Summer is selected to enable them to attend with the least inconvenience and greatest advantage.

The course of training extends one month each year or may be taken in three months in any one The latter method is preferable, since it enables the student to go through without any breaks delays and while all previous training remains fresh in mind. The other course is especially adapted to those who cannot spare three months but may spare one.

Uncle Sam Pays Railroad Fare

THESE camps, be it remembered, are open to any American boy of good character, and under existing law the distance of an applicant from the nearest camp is no bar, as the government defrays the expenses of transportation. Applications of young men attending educational institutions must be approved by the president thereof or the authority officially designated by him. The requirements as to physical qualifications not being so strict as in the Army, only an organic disease or some disability that would prevent marching or render the applicant liable to ill effects from the active out-door life of camp will be considered a disqualification. To insure certainty on this point, and for their own convenience, intending applicants should first be examined by a physician. Those who are to attend the coming camps are advised to take, before coming, the antityphoid prophylaxis and to be vaccinated for smallthis as a matter of ordinary precaution. inoculation will be given, however, free of charge at the camp, to those who desire it; but in some cases, particularly in vaccination, temporary sore arms result, with a consequent loss of time, and it is better to have it over with before coming to camp. To those who it over with before coming to camp. To those who cannot afford to take the typhoid inoculation before coming, the free opportunity offered at the camp should be taken full advantage of.

The discipline exacted will be strict and just. tendants will be on cadet status; that is, treated with the courtesy due prospective officers, but subject to all rules and regulations of the camp and to disciplinary measures for infractions thereof.

To each attendant who successfully completes the prescribed course of instruction whether within one season or in three successive seasons, will be given a certificate. In addition there will be made out an individual report or description card for War Department records. This will show all necessary data concerning the student with view to his suitability for a volunteer

For the present, attendance to these military camps will be limited to young men at least 5 feet 4 inches in height and between the ages of 17 and 30, in universities, colleges, and the graduating class at high schools—and other schools rated as such—or graduates of the same. Applicants must be citizens of the United States. They must be of good moral character, physically qualified, and must attend for the full period, unless comned, and must attend for the full period, unless compelled by actual necessity to leave before that time. They must conform to the rules and regulations prescribed for the government of the camp, the commanding officer having authority to discontinue their attendance or withhold certificate, or both, upon violation of such ordinances.

In return for the opportunities thus afforded, all

students are expected to pursue earnestly the course of instruction prescribed. The course offered will be true military work, not play; only those who come to learn

More Boys Are Wanted

N OW that these camps are becoming nationally known, we seek to obtain as great a number of desirable young men as possible. Applications to attend any camp must be made to the adjutant general the headquarters of the military department within which the camp is located. These applications will be passed upon at each headquarters as to the fitness of the applicant, who will be advised in full as to all details of transportation, outfitting, etc.

In addition to the patriotic motive there are the physical benefits to be derived from the active, healthful outdoor life of a military camp. The broadening influences of intimate association with the life of the regular Army, the opportunity for athletic contests, and the novelty of the experience itself will contribute variety and interest in their camp experience.

The youth is certain to increase his business efficiency and hence his economic value through the habits thus acquired of discipline, obedience, self-control, order, and command, and the study of organization and administration as exemplified in first-class modern armies.

As a military asset, young men attending these camps become of value, since they increase the military reserve of the United States by instructing a class of men from which in time of national emergency would probably be drawn a large proportion of the volunteer commissioned officers, upon whose judgment and train-

food and material—of an army and the problems connected therewith; the psychology of war; the military history of our country—not the illuminated schoolbook versions of our victories merely, but the true versions, as taken from the official records, of our failures and defeats, as well as our successes and victories, with reasons therefor; our military policy, past and present, the necessity for some sound, definite military policy and its adoption; and the present scheme of organization of the land forces of the United States.

The schedule of instruction includes a practice march of several days' duration, in which, as nearly as possible, such actual campaign conditions of march, bivand combat as the assumed situation would ex-

ottac, and combat as the assumed situation would exact will be followed.

Another departure, in no way connected with the military camps, is the system of training devised for high schools and applied with marked success in the public high schools of Wyoming. This plan was developed by Capt. E. Z. Steever. It embraces the preparation of a high school boy in military, moral, civic, business, and educational equipment and its fundabusiness, and educational equipment, and its funda-mental basis rests upon the natural evolution of leader-ship among boys and the value of organization and

The system cannot be said to compete with recognized athletic diversions, but it offers opportunities for larger masses and spreads its benefit in the physical training over wider areas than is possible under the intensive form which modern athletics has taken. The entire enlistment is voluntary and the exercises are carefully adjusted so as not to compete or interfere with the normal academic work of the school. exercises are only in part directly military and are designed to stimulate the interest of

normal and healthy boys, thus affording an invitation to those who are not normally the most fit physically to develop vigorous, sturdy bodies, with clean minds and ordered and disciplined habits. While students in civilian schools

are given an opportunity to receive are given an opportunity to receive a course of instruction in military science, the War Department has not forgotten the enlisted man. Where the student is taught to be a soldier, the soldier will now be taught to prepare himself for something else beside being a soldier. The possibilities of vocational possibilities of vocational training in the army are only be-ginning to be developed, and it is hoped that by this means ambitious young men who have the in-clination will enlist in the army. Armies are made of young men; in a large number of cases a sin-gle enlistment only is served, and these young men with strong and vigorous bodies return to the com-mercial and industrial life of the nation often to find themselves at a disadvantage in securing employment, because other young men of their age have spent years in ap-

Their age have spent years in apprenticeship and are therefore more ing at such a time the safety and even the lives of available and better trained. The army posts of the many of their fellow countrymen will largely depend. nation cannot be suddenly converted into schools, but The ultimate object sought is not military aggrandizement, but to make provision in some degree to meet has been offered. The National Defense Act makes a visit produce the suddenly converted into schools, but the suddenly converted into schools, but the suddenly converted into schools are the suddenly converted into schools. The National Defense Act makes

It is clear, therefore, that the Army of the United States invites not only ambitious young men who would like to enlist for one or more terms, but is readily extending aid to those young men of talent who wish to identify themselves with it by taking the full course at the civilian camps. Any ambitious boy may participate. It is free, and Uncle Sam is the teacher. adequate provision for vocational training.



COPYRIGHT, HARRIS & EWING President Woodrow Wilson.

WOODROW WILSON.

From the Commander-In-Chief AM very much interested in the successful

camps. I believe the students attending will

derive not only a great deal of physical benefit

from the healthful, open-air life, but also that they will benefit from the discipline, habits of regularity and the knowledge of personal and camp sanitation which the experience in camp

The camps will also tend to disseminate sound

information concerning our military history

and the present policy of the Government in

military matters, in addition to giving the

young men themselves a very considerable

amount of practical military instruction, which

would be useful to them in case their services

will give them.

should ever be required.

working out of the idea of these college

a vital need confronting us as a peaceful and unmilitary people, to the end that peace and prosperity may be preserved through the only safe precaution—preparation and equipment to resist any effort to break such peace

As boys are especially interested in this subject, I outline the plan followed at these camps.

The government will provide, beside transportation and food, cots, blankets, tentage, cooking outfits, a complete infantry equipment for each man, including rifle, bayonet, cartridge belt, canteen, shelter tent half, pole

and pins, haversack, pack carrier, individual mess kit, and other necessary articles of quartermaster and ord-nance property, to be turned in at the end of camp.

The War Department will provide everything necessary to the health and tending to the comfort and advancement of those who attend.

The theoretical principles of tactics, including advance and rear guards, patrols, outposts, and combat, will be studied and explained in a series of talks, tactical walks, and war games.

The proper handling and use of the rifle will be taught and experience given by actual firing with the service rifle and ammunition on the target range. those young men making the necessary qualifications over the prescribed course the National Rifle Association of America offers its prescribed marksmanship badges, and a trophy to be competed for by teams representing the different educational institutions.

Marching, camping, tent pitching, making and breaking camp, signaling, loading and unloading wagons, camp expedients, field cooking, camp sanitation, first aid to the injured, personal hygiene, and the care of troops in the field, will be taught by practice.

Military Science Is Taught

INSTRUCTION will also be given on the following I subjects: use and duties of the different arms and branches of the service, such as infantry, field artillery, cavalry, engineers, signal troops and the medical corps; field fortification, including the laying out, construction and use of trenches; military bridge building; use of explosives; demolitions; installation and operation of field lines of electrical information and the use of buzzers, field telephones and radiotelegraphic apparatus, signal flags, heliographs, and acetylene lanterns and other apparatus used by Signal Corps organizations in the field; the tactical organization of the military forces of the United States, the reason therefor, and comparison with that of foreign armies; the supply-

The Summer Training Camps

By Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War

A TOTAL attendance of 12,200 boys and young men marked the success of the many military training camps held last year under the auspices of the War Department. Five camps were held at Plattsburg, two at Oglethorpe, one at Fort Terry, six at Fort Wadsworth, in the Eastern Department. In the Western Department camps were established at the Presidio and American Lake. Another camp was held at San

The operation of a plan for camps for military in-The operation of a plan for camps for infinitary instruction for American youths was the idea of Major General Leonard Wood, and although at first students were permitted to attend for training without cost to the United States, the recognition of this mode of training by Congress will henceforth enable any boy or young man to attend by reason of the provisions made for the payment of transportation and subsistence

blishing Society BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, MAY 5, 1917-VOL. IX, NO. 13



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph 6 Underwood & Underwood

Newton D. Baker

United States Secretary of War, whose department is directing arrangements for drafting and training new army of 500,000 men.

SELECTIVE PLAN FOR RECRUITING IS ANNOUNCED

Civil Officers of States and Cities Charged With Carrying Out Details of Registration—Cooperation Is Asked

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—From Secretary of War Baker comes the assurance that the proclamation of the President calling for registrations under the terms of the Selective Draft Act will, in reality, be an appeal to the patriotism of the people of the United States. To their voluntary action in complying with the terms of the act will depend, in great measure, the success of the plan to be adopted for recruiting the different divisions of the Army to the desired strength. In a statement given out by the War Department, Secretary Baker emphasizes the fact that the execution of the law is not to be undertaken as the execution of compulsory measures is undertaken, but because under the law the liability to serve is universal, the people of the United States are looked to to put it into operation. The statement is as follows:

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There was a time in the country's history when military enumerators, backed by bayonets, went out among the people to take a compulsory service census. Today, under the plan of universal liability to service, the execution of the law is put into the hands of the people.

The approval of the new National Army Bill and the President's proclamation thereunder will be coincident. All persons within the age limits prescribed will be required to present themselves for registration at the customary voting places in the voting precincts in which they have their permanent homes, on a day which the President will announce. The probability is, that from 10 to 15 days will elapse between approval of the bill and registration day.

The Governor of each State will be

The Governor of each State will be the chief of registration therein. The machinery of registration in each county is to be in charge of the sheriff, the county clerk, and the county physician, acting ex officio, unless a different board shall be announced by the Governor. In cities containing applications of more dar 39,000, the registration will be under the control of the Mayor and selected boards of registration. In order that the designated county and city officials, and the people generally, can get a clear understanding of the census methods, the following brief outline is given.

The sheriffs or other designated officials, immediately upon receiving notice from the Governor, shall ap-

(Continued on page four, column two)

SELECTIVE PLAN FOR RECRUITING ANNOUNCED

(Continued from page one)

point registrars for each voting precinct. The proportion of registrars shall be one for each 170 persons to be registered. Each age to be registered will comprise about 1 per cent of the population. If, for instance, all men between 19 and 25 years, inclusive, are to be registered, the registrar would have to enroll about 7 per cent of the precinct population. It is desirable to accept the services of cometent volunteer registrars to serve vithout compensation. All registrars ust be sworn.

The voting place in each precinct ust be prepared for registration. Full rinted instructions covering every deil of registration will be in the ands of sheriffs and mayors on the th day after the President's procla- to a convenient method of registration.

than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials designated by the Governor therein, shall, with approval of the Governor, appoint for each ward or convenient minor subdivision containing about 30,000 people, one registration board, than 30,000 inhabitants, or the officials county or city clerk for instructions board to perform duties similar to those imposed on the sheriff, as here-tofore outlined. If the Mayor desires, he may appoint a central board to coordinate the work of minor boards.

On the fifth day after the President the sheriff or from the Mayor. Absentees and the sick will apply to such clerks to have their registration cards filled out. In no case shall such persons be given registration certificates. They are to be instructed by the clerk that the burden is on them to see to it that the cards reach the registrars of their home precincts by registration day.

Persons absent from their home counties may be registered by mail. If so absent, a man should go to the clerk of the county where he may be staying, on the sixth day after the date of the President's proclamation. If he is in a city of over 30,000 population, the city clerk is the official to whom to apply. The absentee will be told how to register, but he must mail his card in time to reach his precinct by registration day.

Persons too ill to present themselves for registration must send a competent person to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the issuing of the proclamation. The clerk will give instructions for registration.

Officials of educational, charitable and other institutions should apply for instructions to the county or city clerk on the sixth day after the date of the proclamation for instructions as

The wardens of jails, penitentiaries, The mayor of a city containing more and reformatories should apply to the and 154 men.

of over 30,000 population.

The President is authorized to call upon all public officers to assist in the execution of the law. The plan is, however, to rely on the people for the proper execution of the law. is expected that patriotic citizens will has issued his proclamation, clerks of offer their services free as registrars. counties and cities of over 30,000 must obtain a supply of blanks and copies of the registration regulations from service should communicate immediately with the proper official.

Formations Outlined

War Department Makes Known bia. Plans for First Selected Army

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C .- The War Department announced Friday night the composition and plans for the training of the first army to be raised under the Selective Draft Law. It will be composed of 528,659 men and 18,538 officers, divided as follows:

Sixteen divisions of infantry, with 913 officers and 27,245 men each.

Sixteen division hospital Sixteen division hospital compa-nies, with 24 officers and 222 men each; 70 camp infirmaries of two men

Two cavalry divisions with 607 officers and 16,021 men each.

Coast artillery organization of 666 officers and 20,000 men.

Medical corps of 288 officers and 1000 men.

Sixteen brigades of field artillery, heavy, of 48 officers and 1319 men each.

Eight aero companies of 10 officers

Eight balloon companies of 19 offi-

cers and 154 men.
Other smaller contingents are included, with a few men each.

A revised list of officers' training camp districts indicates that the divisions of the first half million new fighting men will be formed as fol-

First Division-Troops from all New England States.

Second—New York Congressional districts 1 to 26 (including Long Island, New York City and a strip north of the city).

Third-Remainder of New York State and Pennsylvania Congressional districts 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 21, 25 and 28.

Fourth-Remainder of vania State, including Philadelphia and Pittsburgh. Fifth—New Jersey, Delaware, Mary-

land, Virginia and District of Colum-

Sixth-North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Seventh - Georgia, Alabama and Florida.

Eighth-Ohio and West Virginia. Ninth-Indiana and Kentucky. Tenth-Illinois.

Eleventh-Michigan and Wisconsin. Twelfth-Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana

Thirteenth—Minnesota, Iowa, North and South Dakota and Nebraska.

Fourteenth-Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. Fifteenth-Oklahoma and Texas.

Sixteenth—Montana, Idaho, Wash-ington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Wyoming, Arizona and New

In addition there will be two separate cavalry divisions which probably will be situated in the Southwest, near the Mexican border. Officers for the cavalry divisions will be trained at all of the 16 officers' training camps, which will open within a few days. with 40,000 prospective officers under training.

Each infantry division will consist nine full regiments of infantry, three regiments of field artillery, one regiment of cavalry, one regiment of engineers, one division hospital and four camp infirmaries. The total strength of the 16 will be 15,022 officers and 439,792 men.

The two cavalry divisions combined will have 1214 officers and 32,062 fighting men, including mounted engineers and horse artillery units, and each will have also its divisional hospital and camp infirmaries.

In the Coast Artillery, 13 lieutenant colonels must be promoted to colonels, 22 majors become lieutenant colonels, 22 captains will become majors, and the first 230 lieutenants will be examined for captains. All second lieutenants will become first lieuten-

In the infantry, the first 50 lieutenant colonels will be examined to become colonels; majors down to number 89 go up for lieutenant colonel; the first 200 captains are slated for majors, and all present first lieutenants and second lieutenants, including the first 153, will become captains.

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CLEVELAND, MONDAY, MAY 7, 1917

PRICE In Greate

HOW SECRETARY BAKER LOOKS TODAY

WTON D. BAKER, secretary of war, spent Monday in

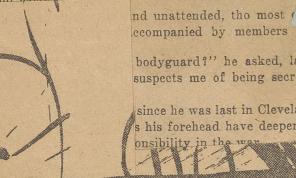
His place in the cabinet makes him one of the world's mo important and conspicuous men, second in the United Str 525 only to President Wilson.

But he was one of the least conspicuous of the croy travelers who left the Pennsylvania train from Washing Cleveland ganla Manda

nd unattended, tho most ccompanied by members or eir

bodyguard?" he asked, laughing. suspects me of being secretary of

since he was last in Cleveland. At s his forehead have deepened with



General Admission.

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he world-war is like. that America may see, at close range, graphs loaned by the French governthings, there are hundreds of official d, for the better understanding of

decorations, tents, equipment of all tured German hussars; sabres, uniere are relics by the score—helmets

rs and machine guns. newerfers"; gas bombs and big shells; ere are French "75's" and German

front in history; a battered ambu-from the American Field Service.



n Baker's arrival in Cleveland Monday. Note the pipe.

HOW SECRETARY BAKER LOOKS TODAY

WAR CHIEF HOME

EWTON D. BAKER, secretary of war, spent Monday in Cleveland.

His place in the cabinet makes him one of the world's mo important and conspicuous men, second in the United Str 528

But he was one of the least conspicuous of the croy travelers who left the Pennsylvania train from Washing

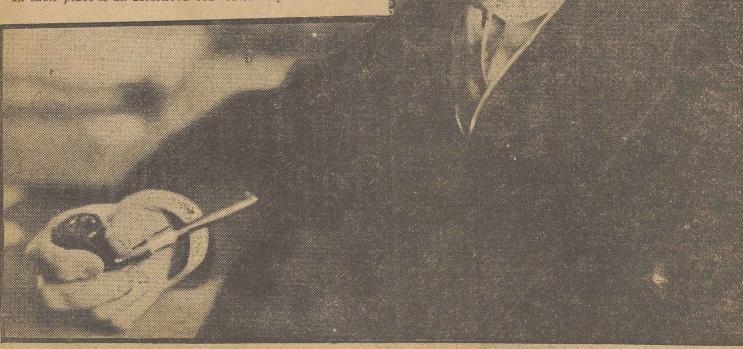
He came unannounced and unattended, tho most (2 in similar positions now are accompanied by members of eir

staffs.
"Why should I have a bodyguard?" he asked, laughing. "No one who sees me ever suspects me of being secretary of

Baker has gained weight since he was last in Cleveland. At the same time the lines across his forehead have deepened with the great increase of his responsibility in the war.

Baker no longer wears the business style suits he wore as mayor of Cleveland.

In their place is an afternoon coat of the style known here-



This picture of Secretary of War Baker was taken on Baker's arrival in Cleveland Monday. Note the pipe.

abouts as a cutaway. With it he wore gray striped trousers Monday.

His waistcoat was rimmed with a thin line of white. He

wore a gray four-in-hand tie, and black silk socks. But he had not discarded the black derby hat he always has worn for the more conspicuous silk hat, and he still smokes a

He had the pipe out of a desk drawer and lighted soon aft a reached his office on the thirteenth floor of the National Bank building Monday.

His arrival at his office was unannounced, like his arrival in Dleveland, and like his early call at the Federal building, where he talked with Democratic organization leader Burr Gongwer.

Rumor has connected Baker's visit with the organization's choice of a candidate for mayor of Cleveland. Baker himself says he was called here by urgent personal

business. "I have been trying to get here ever since Christmas," he said, "but until now I was unable to leave Washington.

Democratic leaders asked Baker whom he preferred as a candidate for mayor. A meeting of the county committee, by which a choice of

aspirants for the nomination will be made, was set for 4 p. m. Mon-

Interviewers asked Baker whom he favored.

"I must be excused from answering that question," he said.
"I'll have a candidate, but that will be when I come back to vote next November."

Admired Stinchcomb.

He was asked what he thought of nominating W. A. Stinchcomb. "Well," he said, "I have known and admired him for many years."

He declined also to comment on plans for fighting submarines or plans to send an American army to France.

In answer to such tentative questions, he said amiably, "You seem to be having some most unletter will go to Mayor Davis." pleasant weather here in Cleveland.'

As to his pipe he said:
"I was a little afraid, at first, that it wouldn't be considered the proper thing in Washington. Then I found that one almost like mine is smoked by Secretary of State is smoked by Secretary of State Lansing.

The call for the meeting of the committee followed Secrecounty tary Baker's talk with Burr Gong-

wer.
At the same time organization

men expressed the opinion that the committee eventually will indorse Stinchcomb.

No Choice Monday.

They said, however, that no final choice would be made at the meeting Monday.

Baker had a reservation on a train to leave Cleveland late Monday, arriving in Washington early Tuesday.

It's warmer there. Baker was one of the few men who wore low shoes on the street in Cleveland Monday.

Gets "Ancient" Letter.

Baker's office, in which he received visitors here, is with the law firm of Baker, Hostettler &

One of the first letters he opened after his arrival was addressed to "Mayor Baker, City Hall." The letter asked him to permit

saloons to serve free lunches.
"The writer is a little behind
the times," laughed Baker. "This

CONGRESS FIDDLING WITH BURNING WAR ISSUE, JUDGE SAYS

J. F. McGee, Back From Governors' Conference at Washington, Scores Inaction.

Administration and Railroad Board Lauded-Northwest Coal Lack Described.

"Nero fiddled while Rome was burning, and our congress is fiddling while the world is burning up," said Judge John F. McGee of the Minnesota Public Safety commission, on his return today from Washington, where he attended the meeting of state representatives with the national council of defense. He denounced the inaction of congress, but praised the administrative officers at Washington, especially the war transportation board.

"The absolute inaction, if not criminal indifference of congress," Judge McGee declared, "paralyzes in a large measure the action of the war department.

Congress Held Divided on Bills.

Congress Held Divided on Bills.

"What the army bill is to be; what the minimum and maximum ages to be inserted in the draft section are to be; whether the Roosevelt army is to go to Europe, divide the two house of congress and prevent any action whatever on the army bill.

"Everything that can be done in the war department in the way of preparation is being done, but anything that depends upon the action of congress in grinding out a war bill is at a stand-still.

tion is being done, but anything that depends upon the action of congress in grinding out a war bill is at a standstill.

"Any similar body of business men in 15 minutes would agree the maximum age under the conscription section should be 27 years, as maintained by the senate, or 40 years, as maintained by the senate, or some commromise between the two ages, but of course business methods are something never allowed to obtrude themselves into matters before congress.

"The pitcure with which we are all familiar of Nero fiddling while Rome was burning is being duplicated by those two bodies that pass for the congress of the United States.

"This perhaps is a weak ess inherent in a democracy and illustrates the advantage that autocracy has over democracy in a crisis.

"One unexpected and pleasing surprise of the war, in my judgment, will be found in the person of the secretary of war. At the conference which I attended, in which were the governors of Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column.

Continued on 2d Page, 4th Column.

Mimogration

CONGRESS FIDDLING TH BURNING WAR ISSUE, JUDGE SAYS

Continued from First Page.

the 48 different states, or their representatives, the feeling was general that Secretary Newton D. Baker will prove one of the surprises of the war and an outstanding figure at its close.

"The war transportation board, made up of the presidents of the principal railroads of the country, is a most remarkable organization. All the railroads of the United States, for practi-

M'GEE SEES HIM AS ONE OF BIG FIGURES IN WAR



Secretary of War, Who Impressed Judge John F. McGee.

ENAL.

May 9, 1917.

"In this country there are 14,000 locomotives given to passenger traffic. Under the guidance of the board mentioned, the passenger traffic is to be so regulated as to release 4,000 of these engines for use in the freight department. Coal in vast quantities has to be transported across the continent to San Francisco for use of the fleet, and, following the usual practise, it has gone in open coal cars, which must be hauled back 3,000 miles empty for want of traffic in the transportation for which they could be used.

"This transportation board, by con-

"This transportation board, by considerable pressure, compelled the transportation of the coal to the Pacific in boxcars that could make the return trip loaded. There was an increase of cost in the loading and unloading, but that had to be submitted to. The Erie road alone has taken off 82 passenger trains, mainly in suburban traffic ut of New York.

Northwest Coal Lack Seen.

Northwest Coal Lack Seen.

"The coal situation at the head of the lakes is such that there will be great suffering in the northwest next winter unless the stocks of coal usually at the head of the lakes at this season, but almost totally absent now, are got there. To produce that result, the board has ordered practically the coal car equipment of the railroads of the country concentrated and used in the transportation of coal to the northwest, and so the work proceeds to make the systems operated practically as one.

"In France and Basic Line 1997.

one.
"In France and Russia the railroads are worn out and have to be replaced.

cal and war purposes, have been placed within the control of these men, who are the flower of the intellect of the transportation world. I had occasion to appear before the board. I had a good opportunity to size up its members."

Freight Exciency Aided.

"In this country there are 14,000 locomotives given to passenger traffic. Under the guidance of the board mentioned, the passenger traffic is to be so regulated as to release 4,000 of these engines for use in the freight department. Coal in vast quantities has to be transported across the continent to Delay of New Projects Urged.

Marshal Joffre is authority for the statement the armies are just as effective as the railroads and no more. To replace the worn out roads of France, the railroads of England that could be best spared have been taken up bodily, rails and ties, transported over and laid down in France. Men to build and operate roads are as badly needed in France and Russia as are soldiers on the battlefields. It is purposed to take every steel rail that can be spared, new and secondhand, and all equipment that goes with it, and transport them to restore for military use the railroads of France and Russia.

Delay of New Projects Urged.

"The board suggests all work that entails the use of railroad equipment that can be dropped until after the war, be postponed so the equipment can be used elsewhere here, and such of it as can be spared be transported abroad and used there. It is suggested that no new projects involving separation of grades be started until the war ends, because of the equipment that would be tied up. This refers to the physical part and has nothing to do with the settlement of plans up to where the physical work begins.

"Our meeting with the national defense board in Washington developed the fact there is great enthusiasm developing throughout the country for a great effort to bring the war to a speedy close. All the departments in Washington are alive to the necessity of exerciseing tireless energy in mobilizing all resources, except congress, and what can change the dilatory tactics of that body, I do not know, but would suggest that every daily and weekly newspaper in the country give its first page exclusively to the reproduction of the painting depicting Nero fidding while Rome was burning, with the single line at the bottom: 'What is our congress doing when the world is burning up?'"

The Independent afen. 14/17.

BACK OF THE BRAWN, THE BRAIN

BY FRANK A. SCOTT

CHAIRMAN OF THE MUNITIONS STANDARDS BOARD

of the J. P. Mogan Company, which has handled the purchase of British munitions here, "the manufacturers on the whole who have made munitions for the British Government have lost money."

Why?

For one thing because of the lack of standardization. That meant rejections, loss of time, loss of labor, con-

fusion, uncertainty, waste.

Standardization, every manufacturer knows, is one of the essentials of quick production. There are manufacturers who have doubled, even trebled the production of their plants by methods of standardization. The American company that built 550 submarine chasers for the British Navy in just 550 days was able to do so because every article used in those boats was standardized.

Those familiar with the early days of the production of munitions for the allied governments in the present war know that in some instances concerns, for lack of proper specifications, had to turn out their product from samples and without drawings. The establishment of correct blue prints and specifications to make such a condition impossible in the United States is one reason for the Munitions Standards Board which has just been created by the Secretary of War by authority of the Army Appropriations Act of August 29, 1916. The men who form this committee have learned a great many things about the production of munitions and special equipment from having been interested in their manufacture since the beginning of the war in Europe. They are especially qualified to establish such fundamentally vital things as correct specifications and drawings for immediate use, because they have been actively engaged, in their respective fields, in the supervision of such work. The men who make up the Munitions Standards Board are: Frank A. Scott, manufacturer of automatic machinery and optical in-

N America," says H. P. Davidson, struments; W. H. Vandervoort, builder of special machine tools; E. A. Deeds, owner of engineering laboratories; Frank Pratt, manufacturer of electric products; Samuel Vauclain, maker of locomotives, rifles, munitions; John E.

Otterson, manufacturer of rifles.

The nomination of this excellent group of Americans, who are all serving without any compensation, comes in great measure, of course, from the growing realization, even on the part of the layman, that war is now a business proposition and that battles are won not only by fighting men but by fighting industries. As Howard Coffin has said, "In modern warfare the blood of the soldiers must be mingled three parts with the sweat of the man in the mills." There is coming the realization that preparedness is no longer a glorious melodramatic thing of vast bodies of uniformed men and waving flags, but rather an organization and coördination of the sources from which these things spring.

O go from the abstract to the concrete, it has been said by qualified authorities that if we can measure an article, we can make it. To meet the demand of the present age we must have progressive manufacturing where each man has only a small part of the work, and that part must be done by an ordinary work-man. All this calls for a more definite method of measurement than that formerly used. In other days we wanted only one piece, now we want thousands of pieces all alike—each one an exact duplicate of the other. If organization is carried out along this line in all necessary channels, we can start a large number of factories making war materials that will be one hundred per cent good, at the same time standardizing the cost of production. Improperly designed gages with improper tolerance have cost the manufacturers in this country, as well as the Allies, many millions of dollars.

The Government should have, first of all, its blue prints prepared with the proper tolerance perfected by tests and careful practise. The sequence of operations and the time taken to do the work should also be perfected and put in printed form with the necessary cuts showing the set up, as well as the best way to handle the work, both in operation and gaging of same. This would enable all factories to standardize their productions.

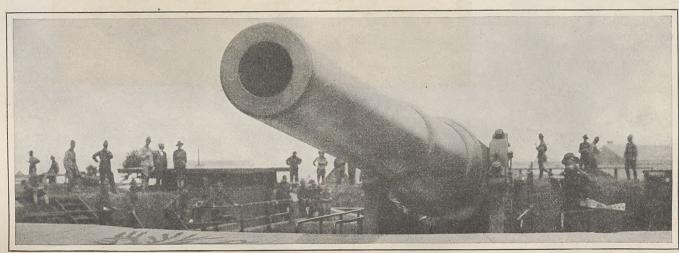
The Munitions Standards Board is, of course, fully aware how efficiently the technical work of the government bureaus has been and is performed. On this side probably the chief service which the Board can render to the Government is to suggest ways and means of adapting peace time standards to war time conditions.

Also, thru the activities of the Board, there may be drawn into the military departments of the Government the experience which has been developed thru two and one-half years of making war materials for foreign governments. Previous to the creation of this Board there seemed to be no duly constituted channel thru which this could be brought about. This is particularly true since war has ceased to be a profession to the successful conduct of which military men alone are called. Modern war enlists every science, industry and special knowledge of the nation.

It should be borne strongly in mind that the work of the Board is as vital for peace as for war. It is essential that manufacturers should have such information as will enable them to fit themselves for proper production in an emergency-and proper production means quantity production.

In many ways the work stretching before the Munitions Standards Board is of great, immediate and potential value to the people, to the Government of the United States and to the maintenance of their armed forces.

Washington, D. C.



NEW KIND OF ARMY LIFE

Young men going into the army are not going to fester away in concentration camps, exposed to immoral filth in the purlieus and idleness in the company streets. Thanks to the wisdom of the war department, the old order changeth.

Every army camp is the magnet that draws to it all the boot leggers, petty gamblers, vice purveyors and immoral degenerates that hear of its establishment. These human vermin regard the soldier as their prey. The results have not been flattering.

But the new camps will be protected by a quarantine zone that will keep these vultures so far away from the soldier life that their influence will be harmless. Secretary Baker is determined that the training camps shall be absolutely free of vice and drunkenness. That is the first step.

The second plan to make the army life something different, interesting and clean, provides for athletic competition. This idea is followed in the Canadian and English camps and was tried successfully along the Mexican border last summer. Contests in baseball, target practice, football and other athletic sports will be prorided, not only to keep the lads contented, but o inspire them with that degree of competition which is such a strong mental force in the army nd the navy.

Washington Lacks War Architect

Washington, May 13.-War-real organization-at least we have a war ganization that exists here to-day.

by two men from civil life doing independent work toward getting ready for war: A man famous all over the world as an organizer came here recently to take up, in an "advisory" capacity, one of the biggest tasks beof unrelated effort here, he said:

"It is like calling in the plumbers before the frame work of the house is

One of the "plumbers," an enthusiastic engineer, who has contributed largely toward one of the biggest plans the Administration has, says:

"The confusion and lack of organization are enough to drive one crazy." Little Evidence of Results

Washington is a vast factory of misdirected-or rather undirected-effort. Every one is tremendously busy. Signs are stuck up everywhere in the innumerable offices, where hosts of "plumbers" clank their tools together job. industriously, which say, "We are at war. Minutes count. Do not waste them. Be brief." There is activity everywhere; but of the larger results it is hard to find evidence.

Members of the Cabinet are tremendously rushed. They meet advisory committees early in the morning. They dash away to meetings of the Council of National Defence, there to advise at length with the Advisory Commission, or with some of the many advisory committees created by the Advisory Commission. Thereafter, they often lunch in a body advising. "We are at war; minutes count."

Then they are whirled to the White House to advise in a body with the Then there is the line of visitors to be seen, and the petty administrative details of their various departments must be attended to. Likely as not, there will be an advisory body of some kind to be seen in the evening.

Work of Peace and War

They are trying to do all the work of peace times all the work of the Council of National Defence, unwisely loaded upon them, and all the work of getting ready for war. We have a peace organization performing all the tasks of peace and at the same time doing all the work of getting ready for war. It is assisted by a huge "advisory" war done

war-can never be conducted by the or- organization of an advisory nature so far as the purchasing of supplies is I will give a couple of views of it concerned, but none for pure military or naval purposes-and this advisory war organization makes huge demands upon the time and energies of the peace organization.

It is a topsy-turvy scheme, moreover, with little men at the top and big men fore the nation. After seeing the whirl at the bottom. Think of an organization in which Baker, Daniels and Redield have power-some power, at least and Willard, Hoover and Scott, of the Munitions Board, have none! A perception of the absurdity of all this is coming to the Administration, and so there is revived talk of creating departments or bureaus of transportation, munitions and food, with single heads having executive functions.

Wilson Not Won Over Yet

The President has not yet been won over to this proposal. The President is fond of advisory bodies. But the sheer necessity of finding some way out of the present mess will compel the granting of executive functions to some of the more important advisers gathered here among the "nlumbers" on the ered here among the "plumbers" on the

But when that is done, supposing the

But when that is done, supposing the President grants real authority to his transportation, food and munition controllers—only half an organization will exist. We need to make war as well as to prepare for war. The master builder needs to furnish plans to his "plumbers" and "carpenters."

So far from the framework of the house being up, I do not believe the architect has done his work. Individuals are doing utterly unrelated things. Mr. Denman, an able and energetic man, says we must have ships, and he starts building wooden ships. Good! He discovers that we must also have steel ships. Better! Hip! Hip! Will the Kaiser please take notice?

No Correlation of Effort

Mr. Roosevelt says we must have submarine chasers and starts them. Some one clse does some equally laudable thing enthusiastically and energetically. But if there is any one who is correlating all these efforts and deciding which to stress, what our policy is to be, how we can be most effective, I cannot find him.

On the contrary, the most singular

cannot find him.

On the contrary, the most singular lack of information and consideration prevails in high places. An able member of the Administration told me sericusly the other day that we should be able to build ships faster than Germany can sink them. It can't be done. There are figures in the shipping board to prove that it can't be done.

Here, then, is ignorance on the fundamental problem before us. Cabinet officers are too busy to look at war making in its broader aspects. The plumbers are here, but the framework is not up. The President is trying to be his own war Cabinet. It cannot be done.

ADMISSION to the War Department these days is like entering thru the proverbial eye of the needle. At the door are men in uniform, recording on special slips with coupon attached, the name, address, and nature of the business of each person passing the threshold. These records of "who's who" in the list of visitors at the War and Navy Departments are tabulated and kept on file. It seemed like an "S. O. S." when the uniformed guard told me to put "S. O."—Secretary's Office—on my card to Secretary Baker. Secret Service men are everywhere. A uniformed messenger escorts the visitor to the office. Inside of the department there is an activity absent for many years. Little groups of officers discuss details, sitting on tables bombarding the men at the desk with questions. The Army, Navy and State Departments are all in one building, which make possible cohesive action between these three departments which bear the great brunt of responsibilities in war times.

In Secretary Baker's waiting room was the mother anxious to tell about her son. The flash of her eyes as she related to one of the assistants what "he" could do, revealed the faith and inspiration of American mothers. The business man was there with his little notebook, making figures which indicated something of the grim aspect of war. A Civil War veteran hobbled in just to give a suggestion, and looked up over the window, where rested in a glass case the flag that had floated from Fort Sumter. With his eyes fixed upon it, he whispered: "That old flag seems more glorious to my dim eyes now than ever before." In this room is the bust of Edwin M. Stanton, grim and determined; on the wall, portraits of Sherman, Phil Sheridan—in fact, all

of the former Secretaries of War, from the time of Knox, appointed by Washington. Near the door is a portrait of Robert Todd Lincoln, who held the position of Secretary of War under Garfield and Arthur. Above it is the flag that enfolded the casket of his father, Abraham Lincoln, as it rested in the rotunda of the Capitol before being taken to Springfield.

national Magazine

BOSTON SUNDAY

BIG PEOPLE

Secretary Baker as He Appears
in Office at the War Department



This photograph of Secretary Newton D. Baker was taken in his office at the War Department not long ago. It is considered, perhaps, the best picture ever taken of the war secretary, who is now exerting every effort to secure a United States army so powerful that it

will prove a tremendous factor in ending the world conflict. Mr. Baker has had a most important part in all the conferences with the foreign powers and in planning for selective conscription. The photo is copyrighted by the Bain News Service.

Poston Transcript

324 WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

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MONDAY, MAY 21, 1917

S URETARY BAKER AT BAY

The swoop of buzzards about a battlefield is the thought brought to mind by reading the Washington letter on the opposite page today. From that account it is clear that the descent upon the War Department of a large covey of political "pork" hunters has begun. The Secretary of War is their immediate objective, and they hope to pluck from him fat commissions for lean constituents. Theirs is no partisan hunger. Both Democrats and Republicans are among these political birds of prey. Congress having enacted into law, and the President having promulgated the rules and regulations for securing the first ten thousand officers who will command the first five hundred thousand men of the new army, the popular conclusion was fairly general that "pork barrel" politicians were to have no part in this all-important piece of selective work. But the latter are a persistent lot. Turning their backs upon what they did as a national legislature, individual senators and congressmen are now caught in the act of sneaking to the War Department and there harassing its head in an effort to compel him to yield to their cajoling or threats and hand out army commissions right and left to the ward heelers of professional politicians. What happened under a Republican administration at the time of the Spanish-American War is again in danger of being repeated on a far larger scale under a Democratic administration at the beginning of the German-American War.

Until the record shows evidence to the contrary, we shall pin our faith to Secretary Baker and rely upon his brains and backbone not only to break the back of military bureaucracy, but also to hold at bay all political buzzards who descend upon him in search of commissions which belong by right, because they have been pledged in advance, to the enlisted men of the army, to militiamen and to graduates of the training camps for reserve officers. We cannot believe that Secretary Baker will be willing or weak enough or that President Wilson will order him to surrender a single one of those commissions to any "pork" hunter, however high his place in either house of Congress. Such a surrender would be a scandalous yielding to political blackmail. In the example of his predecessor Secretary Baker can find enlightenment and encouragement. Mr. Garrison fought political graft to a finish and refused to placate the hungry politicians on Capitol Hill by doling out to them political commissions, political army posts or political concessions of any That was in time of peace, when Congress was difficult to control. In time of war Secretary Baker is confronted with a far easier task. The country will control Congress, and the public through the press will wrestle with any recalcitrants who attempt to make trouble for the Secretary of War by opposing his determination to deal fairly in the distribution of army commissions.

Stand up, Secretary Baker, and beat off the political buzzards, and the people and the press will stand behind you and supply ample power to your strong right arm.

POLITICS WITH WAR

SINISTER PRESSURE BEING BROUGHT TO BEAR

White House and War Department Receiving Hundreds of Requests for Military Offices from Friends of Unqualified Persons Who Don't Care to Train at the Citizens' Camps-Secretary Baker and His Experience with a Boston Politician-Need of Public Support for the Secretary Against Pressure That May, If Successful, Cost American Lives

[Regular Correspondence of the Transcript]

Washington, May 19. Washington, May 19.

OLITICAL pressure which is being brought to bear on the White House and the War Department is threatening the nation's military strucsections of the country are sending thousands of letters to Washington demanding the appointment of their friends as officers in the new national army. Hundreds are even coming to this city personally to press their demands. Attempts are being made to revive the spoils system, and commade to revive the spoils system, and competent military experts declare that unless drastic action is taken immediately to close the flood gates being opened by the politicians this country will again experience the old days of inefficiency. Developments compel the admission that authorities on military affairs are fearful that President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker may not be able to withstand the pressure that is being applied.

Fearful of Inefficient Officers

Conscientious officials in the War Department are doing everything possible to secure as officers of the first national army men of the highest character and ability. They propose to select the 10,000 men needed to officer the first force from the 40,000 men now taking the three months' course of instruction at the sixteen citizens' training camps in various sections of the course. ing camps in various sections of the country. But instead of being confident their plans will be carried out they are fearful that the plans will be smashed to pieces as a result of the activity of the unscrupulous, if not unpatriotic, politicians. They declare that the time has come when President Wilson and Secretary Baker should permit it to be known that only qualified Baker should persons will be appointed to officer the first army of half a million men to be sent to France, and that in making the appoint-ments army regulations will be carried out to the letter. Otherwise the men drafted into the service may be compelled to fight under inefficient, officers.

Appointments Without Confirmation

The seriousness of the situation may be better appreciated when it is known that it is within the power of the Secretary of War to secure appointment without confirmation of any person for any office below that of belowing that of brigadier general. And there are ten thousand officers to be appointed. It is this power possessed by Secretary Baker that has resulted in the tremendous pressure that has been brought to bear by politicians. Applications for commissions have been made in behalf of hundreds upon hundreds of men who have no military knowledge whatsoever or whose knowledge is so limited that it is worthless. These are men the great majority of whom want to be admired parading the streets in an officer's uniform, but object to three months' hard work in a citizens' training camp.

Could Never Repair the Damage

"The men we are going to send to France should not be officered by fourflushers," said a military expert today. "Most of the men who have employed influential politicians to get them commissions in the new national army are fourflushers. That army, serving under incompetents, would make an awful showing on the battlefelds of France. It might be better to murder the here instead of sending them abroad to be murdered. Army officials should have every assistance in carrying out their plans. The principal feature of the plans is to select principal feature of the plans is to select the officers from the 40,000 men now being trained at the camps. After three months of this training it will be possible to select 10,000 men qualified in every way to lead and protect the army. Under such officers we will make a wonderful showing in France and we will win the respect of our Allies. But heaven knows what will happen if the politicians have their way. If the flood gates of favoritism are opened, damage will be done that can never be reage will be done that can never be re-

Pressure Is Increasing Daily

It was pointed out in these columns last week that pressure was being brought to bear on the President and the Secretary of War. Since that time it has increased constantly, and as it has increased the conscientious army officials have become more and more apprehensive. They are hopeful that the time is not far distant when President Wilson and Secretary Baker will issue formal announcements to the effect that the only men who will be given commissions only men who will be given commissions as officers in the national army will be men training at the citizens' camps and to men training at the citizens' camps and to a limited extent men now in the regular army and the National Guard. They believe that the public and the press should permit it to be known that they are opposed to the activity of the professional politicians and will be satisfied only if every one of the ten thousand officers are appointed solely on his military ability and character.

Public Should Assist Baker

Public Should Assist Baker

The pressure is being applied by New England politicians as well as by politicians from other sections of the country. A prominent Boston politician called at Secretary Baker's office the other day and when he was taken before the Secretary made an elaborate statement with regard to the qualifications of several of his friends for commissions. Mr. Baker heard him through and then said that it would be impossible to make the appointments, whereupon the Bostorian is said to have resorted to verbal fireworks, with the result, it is asserted, that the Secretary finally agreed to reconsider his decision and to give the subject further attention. Mr. Baker's friends hope that he will be able to withstand the pressure but they believe that he should be given assistance instead of being compelled to fight alone against the pressure.

The Evening Post

New York, Tuesday, May 15, 1917.

"Is this treason?" asks an indignant correspondent writing to the Evening Post from Massachusetts. He refers to an article in the Boston Herald, in which the question is put: "Who wants to enlist in a regular army to be ruled by Wilson and Baker?" No, we reply, this is not treason: it is simply the familiar American habit of scolding violently, and seeking to make a partisan point against the Administration. The proper remedy for it is not hanging, but ridicule. The writer of the matter which so outrages our correspondent did not know what he was talking about. He could not have read the high praise just bestowed upon Secretary Baker by the Army and Navy Journal. That unprejudiced witnessif prejudiced at all, it would be against the Secretary of War-declares that Mr. Baker has "made good." He has displayed both energy and intelligence. He has cut through red tape valiantly, and, despite the delays in Congress, has gone ahead with such vigor that now "the necessary supplies for an army of 500,000 are on hand." This result, explicitly asserts the Army and Navy Journal, is "due to the Secretary of War." And somebody in the War Department has made the arrangements and issued the necessary orders for embodying the 62,000 volunteersmisguided men who did want to enlist under Wilson and Baker-in the regular army, forming the new regiments, appointing the officers, and so on. But will this put an end to the wailing about the awful incompetence of the Secretary of War? Probably not. We are apparently in for a good, old-fashioned American time of finding fault with all and sundry, and shall have to let the thing run its course, retaining, meanwhile, our equanimity as well as possible.

THE EVENING STAR,

With Sunday Morning Edition.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Draft and the Harvest.

Secretary Baker's announcement that the first call for troops under the new army law will not be made until about September 1 should allay apprehensions of a general disturbance of the agricultural labor this summer. It is vitally important that the harvesting of the crop should proceed with the least interference. Actually it is more urgent that the food supplies be gathered than that the new army be organized. Yet both processes can be conducted at once. The work of registration will begin immediately. The available men will be enrolled and the actual draft of those who are to go into the ranks can take place without interrupting the farm work. Those who are drafted can remain at their present posts until the government is ready to uniform and equip them and put them into camps for instruction. Those who are urgently needed in the industries and on the farms can be sent to the camps last, if they are actually taken at all for military duty. By a careful scheduling of the draft the summer can be passed without disturbing conditions on the farms at all. It is obvious that the United States is not prepared to clothe and arm and equip the enormous number of men contemplated for the army of defense, and that months will be required to provide the materials that are necessary. But the whole proceeding should not be postponed because of a shortage in munitions and supplies. It is essential that a considerable contingent be sent to France as quickly as it is possible to provide and equip the men who are capable of doing actual war work. The railroad brigade or division, already indicated, should go perhaps first, as the most urgent need today in France is for transport lines.

SECRETARY BAKER'S CONFESSION

In a letter to Senator Jones of Washington, made public today, the Secretary of War says:

Owing to the depleted state of our supplies it will not be practicable to call out the first 500,000 men to be raised under the provisions of the bill now pending before Congress until about Sept. 1.

Secretary Baker would have saved several dozen extra words if he had mailed to the Washington senator the public document containing the testimony of Major General Leonard Wood, in December last. before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and indorsed across the face of that document:

Guilty as charged. Baker, Secretary of War. By order of the President.

BAKER TIED IN RED TAPE

Assertion Made by Washington Post, Administration Newspaper-General Staff Unable to Cope with Difficulties

Special to the Transcript:

Washington, May 19—The widespread demand for a reorganization of the War demand for a reorganization of the wall Department was taken up today by the Washington Post, an influential Admin-istration newspaper. In a double-column leading editorial the Post declares that the department "is tied hand and foot by red tape" and that the general staff "is ridiculously unable to cope with the duties that are now imposed upon it." The assertion is made that if the American general staff had been in the place of the French staff, "the German army would have been in Paris long ago." The editorial contends that success in the war demands the expansion, reconstruction and revitalizing of the general staff and the elimination of 'deadwood without mercy."

"deadwood without mercy."

"The time has come for a house cleaning in the War Department and the United States army," says the editorial.

"As this nation begins the work of raising a mighty army and sending it oversea it is perfectly apparent that the general staff must be made efficient, as the word efficiency is understood in relation to recovering more ways. The United States successful modern war. The United States will not be satisfied with anything but Hence it will organize for suc-

"The War Department is tied hand and foot by red tape, the inheritance of long years of civil routine. The Gordian knot of red tape must be cut by Congress.

"The general staff is ridiculously unable to cope with the duties that are now imposed upon it. It is insufficient as to personnel and some of the personnel must be weeded out. No one knows the iron necessity of efficiency better than the members of the general staff.

"There is no room for politicians in the army. Any officer guilty of wire pulling in his own interest is deserving of instant punishment and retirement. Any combina-

punishment and retirement. Any combina-tion of officers working through politics to put through legislation of their own should bring down destruction upon their heads. If the general staff is to organize the army and work out comprehensive plans for operating it there must be whole-hearted sol-dierly devotion to the single object in view.

There will be no time for politics.

"The general staff must be enlarged, its range of activity widened and its pirit invigorated. Merit alone should raise officers to places on the general staff. Young men of mettle should have an opportunity to serve along with older men who retain their serve along with older men who retain their health and initiative. The routine paper work should be cut down and plans once determined should be executed with far greater despatch than is now the rule in the War Department.

Opportunity for Baker

Opportunity for Baker

The French general staff, the finest military organization in the world, is at least ten times as large as the American general staff. If the American general staff had been in the place of the French staff, the German army would have been in Paris long ago—not that American officers are individually inferior, but because their organization is utterly inadequate to meet the demands of war on a modern scale.

"A splendid opportunity awaits Secretary Baker in blocking out the dimensions of a real general staff and in revitalizing the operations of the War Department. No time is to be lost. The first draft of 500,000 men must be postponed until September because of lack of equipment. This fact alone reveals the inability of the present general staff to deal with the vast complexities attending the creation of an army of 1,000,000 men. The United States will not be represented on the battle front by the regular army as soon as was expected. of 1,000,000 men. The United States will not be represented on the battle front by the regular army as soon as was expected. The fate of the war hinges upon the efficiency of the organizing power of the nation. No individual interest can be permitted to stand in the way of this efficiency. There must be expansion, reconstruction and revitalizing of the general staff. Dead wood must be cut out without mercy. The nation must have an effective army at all cost.

UNCLE SAM'S RIFLE CLUBS

The War Department Will Furnish You With Rifles and Ammunition

VERY American boy is interested in the use of firearms and hopes to see the day when he can become an expert marksman. The government of the United States has taken official recogni-tion of this fact to the extent of making it possible for boys to learn how to shoot, and to provide them with rifles, ammunition, instructors and range competitions. The boys competing must make a total score of 80 points out of a possible 100, and the firing must be done under the supervision of a judge appointed by the National Rifle Association.

Boys interested in learning how to shoot and desiring to avail themselves of an opportunity to learn the use of firearms have many ways of organizing themselves into clubs, in accordance with the requirements of the War Department and the laws passed by Con-

Boys may form rifle clubs, whose by-laws are to be adopted by clubs affiliated with the National Rifle Association of America; or they may form school rifle clubs, or government rifle clubs, or college rifle clubs. On April 10, 1917, there were 1845 rifle clubs with an aggregate attending membership of 88,633. More than

8,000 of these members were young boys.

It is not difficult for boys to organize clubs of this kind, no matter where they live. There are two kinds of clubs in which boys are especially interested. One is the school rifle club, to be formed by students of any public school or private preparatory or high school. The other is the boys' rifle club, which class is intended to apply principally to cadet corps of religious organiza-tions, Boy Scouts, summer camps, Y. M. C. A., and similar organizations. Ten or more boys, however, living in any one locality, may band together and organ-ize a Boys' Government Rifle Club, and adopt by-laws which are to be obtained from the National Rifle Association

With the exception of minor details, the same rules which apply in regard to school clubs also apply to boys' clubs, consisting of boys between the ages of 10 and 18 years. Boys' clubs pay a two dollar membership fee and two dollars annual dues.

Whenever boys desire to organize a government rifle club, and these boys are students of any public or private preparatory or high school, it is necessary first to secure the permission of the school authorities, and when this, has been given, all students interested in rifle shooting should be called together. To organize a club, at least ten students must sign the roll so as to be eligible to receive a charter. When this meeting has been called to order a resolution should be introduced and passed that the meeting proceed with the organization of a rifle club, and that the by-laws to cover the organization and management of the club be adopted.

After the by-laws have been adopted the meeting will then proceed to the election of officers, as provided for in the by-laws. These officers are a president, secretary, treasurer, and captain. Members of the faculty, the case of school clubs, may become members such clubs and may be elected as officers, but faculty members will not be eligible to compete on the club's team or for the decorations issued by the War Depart-

The next step to take is to fill out the application for

By NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary Of War

affiliation with the National Rifle Association of America. This application, with the membership fee of two dollars, should be sent either to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association of America or the State Secretary of the National Rifle Association, if his name and address are known. Either of these officials will then bring the application to the attention of the adjutant-general of the state in which the club is located for approval and transmission to the headquarters of the National Rifle Association. Blanks for the purpose of making such application should be secured in advance from The Secretary of the National Rifle Association, Woodward Building, Washington, D. C.

Each application blank contains a copy of the by-laws, the form to be filled out for marphorship in the patient.

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How To Get Rifles

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When rifle clubs are organized it becomes a serious question as to how the club is to become equipped and where the training can be carried on. With a view of getting ranges whereon such clubs can practice, the cooperation of the National Guard of the States has been sought to the extent of opening the National Guard ranges to these rifle clubs. Wherever gallery ranges are available, however, it will be possible for the War Department in nearly every case to make ar-rangements for their use by rifle club members.

By an act of Congress rifle clubs are entitled to re-ceive from the War Department a free issue of Krag rifles and ammunition at a ratio of one rifle for every five members of the club and 80 rounds of ammunition for every club member. Before the issue of rifles can be made it will be necessary for the National Rifle Association Judge, the principal or president of the school, or some other duly qualified person, to sign a bond for the safe-keeping of the rifles and their proper use. This bond will be in a sum equal to five dollars for each rifle drawn, and it will be necessary to show that there are proper range facilities available for the use of the club where such rifles and ammunition can be used. For the purpose of making application for the used. For the purpose of making application for the

rifles and for the bond, a blank form can be secured from either the National Rifle Association or the Chief of Ordnance, United States Army, Washington, D. C. The course of rifle firing to be carried on by all such clubs is known as the Junior Marksman's Course, and

is as follows for indoor qualification:

Each member not over 18 years of age will fire 10 shots standing and 10 shots prone at 50 feet on National Rifle Association gallery target. No

the National Rifle Association gallery target. No sighting shots.

Rifle: Any .22 caliber rifle with sights, other than telescopic, in front of firing pin.

Ammunition: Any .22 caliber short.

Position: Both the body and the rifle must be free from all artificial support. Use of strap allowed in the prone position only.

Qualifying score: A competitor must make not less than 38 points standing and 42 points prone, or a total score of 80 points of a possible 100. All firing must be done under the supervision of a judge appointed by the National Rifle Association.

Prize: A silver-finished lapel button will be issued free by the Secretary of the National Rifle Association to those members making a qualifying score, on receipt of the targets properly certified score, on receipt of the targets properly certified

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Official targets for Junior Marksman's qualifications will be issued free to affiliated clubs and Boy Scout organizations by the National Rifle Association.

The outdoor qualifications are as follows:

Each member not over 18 years of age will fire 10 shots prone and 10 shots standing or kneeling, at 200 yards, on the U. S. Army target "A." Two sighting shots will be allowed on commencement of score.

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Arm: U. S. rifle or carbine, present or past types, or any military rifle viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association.

Ammunition: Any.

Position: Both the body and rifle must be free from all artificial support. Use of strap allowed in the prone position.

Ovalifying score: A competitor must be less than the prone position.

Methodology of the official score card properly certified to and listed upon an official report blank.

Marksmanship Medals Awarded

A S AN incentive, the National Rifle Association of America presents to each boy rifle club affiliated with it a medal, mounted in a red leather case, for competition among its members. These medals are presented each year, but are not delivered until the competition has been held and a report sent in to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association. The conditions of the firing for the medal are the same as the Junior Marksman's competitions. The two competitions may be consolidated if desired. When the medal is competed for at least ten. is competed for, at least ten (Continued on page 34)

Uncle Sam's Rifle Clubs

BE PREPARED."

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WHEN a funnel-shaped black cloud comes to their so-called cyclone cellars, but these tormadoes are not, properly speaking, cyclones. The big revolving cyclones.

IlaibniW a nl od oT sanW

they received an electric shock, and by the time the storm was over they were a badly frightened lot of men.

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**Rifle:* Any .22 caliber rifle with sights, other than telescopic, in front of firing pin.

**Ammunition:* Any .22 caliber short.

**Position:* Both the body and the rifle must be free from all artificial support. Use of strap allowed in the prone position only.

**Qualifying score:* A competitor must make not less than 38 points standing and 42 points prone, or a total score of 80 points of a possible 100. All firing must be done under the supervision of a judge appointed by the National Rifle Association.

**Prize:* A silver-finished lapel button will be issued free by the Secretary of the National Rifle Association to those members making a qualifying score, on receipt of the targets properly certified to by an officer appointed for that purpose and listed upon an official report blank.

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**Arm:* U. S. rifle or carbine, present or past

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Arm: U. S. rifle or carbine, present or past types, or any military rifle viewed and stamped by the National Rifle Association.

Ammunition: Any.

Position: Both the body and rifle must be free from all artificial support. Use of strap allowed in the prone position.

Qualifying score: A competitor must make a total of 75 points for both positions out of a possible 100. All firing must be done under the supervision of a qualified judge.

Prize: A bronze medal will be issued free to each of those members making a qualifying score, on receipt of the official score card properly certified to and listed upon an official report blank.

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A S AN incentive, the National Rifle Association of America presents to each boy rifle club affiliated with it a medal, mounted in a red leather case, for competition among its members. These medals are presented each year, but are not delivered until the competition has been held and a report sent in to the Secretary of the National Rifle Association. The conditions of the firing for the medal are the same as the Junior Marksman's competitions. The two competitions may be consolidated if desired. When the medal is competed for, at least ten (Continued on page 34)

Uncle Sam's Rifle Clubs

members must take part in the match, which must be held under appropriate supervision. The medal cannot be won twice by the same boy.

There are, of course, other prizes, for inter-school, city, and state competitions, inter-school championship matches, etc.

The rules and regulations for the organization of these clubs by boys are too lengthy to be set forth here, but boys interested may very easily obtain them. The conditions are sufficiently strict to prevent unqualified or irresponsible individuals from obtaining arms and ammunition from the government of the United States, and sufficiently easy and readily available for those who wish to take pains to form such clubs. The charges are merely nominal, while the bonds are not prohibitive.

Colonel Samuel W. Miller, of the U. S. Infantry, was appointed by the President as Director of Civilian Marksmanship last December. In his office in the War Department is a large map showing the existence of rife ranges all over the country.

He is also engaged in the work of national matches and their rules. Regulations are proporated to carry into effect the provisions of the National Defense Act and of the National Defense

"BAKER, BRAINS AND BUREAUCRATS."

Thus early in the war with Germany we observe in some newspapers, notably the Boston Transcript and the Washington Post, the desire to turn the War Department inside out. Under the caption which we have quoted, the Boston paper engages in an attack that is volcanic in its denunciation of existing conditions. It brands the "bureaucrats" as blind, stubborn, ineffective, subservient to red tape, suspicious of their juniors, and puny in their conception of the job ahead; the few exceptions, it appears, "are for the most part so enmeshed in the network of the antiquated system of procedure to which the department continues to cling, or they are subordinate to officers so steeped in the environment of departmental deficiencies, that even the bravest and the best minds among the exceptions find themselves helpless victims of the bureaucratic machine that is daily grinding out its grist of blunders, some of them grotesque on the surface, but all of them costly in their consequences to the country not only, but to the cause of democracy which we now know depends for victory upon the capacity of its new champion on this side of the Atlantic."

This is violence and fury in plenty and logically leads up to this final burst of impassioned recommendation:

When Secretary Baker has followed the example set by Marshal Joffre and sent to the retired list 75 per cent of the brigadier generals, 50 per cent of the colonels, 25 per cent of the majors, and 15 per cent of the captains of the Regular Army and promoted in their places officers possessed of the vision and virility to man the War Department and the general staff, as well as to command the new army, the nation may take heart of hope. The bureaucracy can not stand against brains and backbone, but the heart and head of the Secretary of War must be in the fight if the "willful little group" of ineffectives that surround him at Washington and hamper the Army everywhere are to be shelved. The fathers and mothers who are giving their sons to fill the ranks of the new army have a right to insist that Secretary Baker shall be allowed the opportunity at once to show whether he has the capacity to break up the War Department's bureaucracy, scrap its machinery, and substitute the organization that the war demands. The man who makes good as Secretary of War in these times can not fail to make good as President at some future day. But it is a case where quick performance will be certain proof.

The Washington *Post*, which might be supposed to have a closer and more accurate view of the situation in the War Department, expresses itself in this vocal convulsion:

The time has come for a house cleaning in the War Department and the United States Army. As this nation begins the work of raising a mighty army and sending it oversea it is perfectly apparent that the general staff must be made efficient, as the word efficiency is understood in relation to successful modern war. The United States will not be satisfied with anything but success. Hence it will organize for success. The War Department is tied hand and foot by red tape, the inheritance of long years of civil routine. The Gordian knot of red tape must be cut by Congress. The general staff is ridiculously unable to cope with the duties that are now imposed upon it. It is insufficient as to personnel, and some of the personnel must be weeded out. No one knows the iron necessity of efficiency better than the members of the general staff.

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There is no room for politicians in the Army. Any officer guilty of wire pulling in his own interest is deserving of instant punishment and retirement. Any combination of officers working through politics to put through legislation of their own should bring down destruction upon their heads. If the general staff is to organize the Army and work out comprehensive plans for operating it there must be whole-hearted soldierly devotion to the single object in view. There will be no time for politics. The general staff must be enlarged, its range of activity widened, and its spirit invigorated. Merit alone should raise officers to places on the general staff. Young men of mettle should have an opportunity to serve along with older men who retain their health and initiative. The routine paper work should be cut down, and plans once determined should be executed with far greater dispatch than is now the rule in the War Department.

There is, of course, opportunity to some extent for the elimination of what is conveniently termed "red tape," but that is something which may not be achieved without congressional authority, since the "paper work" of which we hear so much in reckless criticism has been exacted by Congress either by specific law from the provisions of which there can be no departure without new legislation or by the practice of the appropriation committees requiring the administrative officials of the Army to account in detail for every dollar of expenditure from the funds allotted for the support of the military establishment. Undoubtedly, there is a geographical line up to which it is absolutely necessary to maintain records and prepare reports and keep accounts, and beyond which all these routine matters may profitably, and probably will, be abandoned, as has been the experience in the British and French armies. But Mr. Baker is in no position to promulgate at present new regulations on this subject.

The War Department and its bureaus and its general staff have done a great deal under the worst of handicaps, that of a Congress in session in the presence of war dilly-dallying along over vitally important service egislation for nearly fifty days after a state of war was declared as existing. The military authorities have only within a week been in possession of the funds for doing the extraordinary things that are necessary and a part of the legislation providing for increases in the military-naval personnel. The task of obtaining munitions from markets that are inadequate to meet the demand and of mobilizing industries so that the welfare of the business community may not be jeopardized has been gigantic in its dimensions and intricate in its composition. There have been unparalleled problems confronting every bureau and besetting the general staff, and these have been solved or are being solved with as much celerity as it would be possible to realize under any of the revolutionary transformations suggested by the Boston and Washington editorial critics.

Some account should be taken of the volume of work, the infinite variety of its character, the lack of facilities for transacting a vastly and suddenly augmented business-none of which conditions has been created through any fault of the departmental system or through any failure of general staff sagacity. They are factors that have come by virtue of the war and that, despite all the warning we have had, strike this country with the alarming consequence of a surprise. The War Department officials have repeatedly recommended Congress to provide for the very conditions that now exist and have time and again called attention to the need of meeting sufficiently the demands of a big military force to be raised, over night almost, with new machinery. Congress has paid little heed to the appeals, and some of its members are now found turning in a sort of rage, if one may judge of their remarks in debate, upon the War Department, the general staff, and the Army generally because of the failure to achieve

It will be the fate of more than one officer in the military-naval establishment in and out of Washington to receive unmerited discredit on account of conditions for which he is not responsible. There is already in evidence a desire to pull things to pieces and to assume that any sort of a change in system or personnel will be beneficial. This should be recognized as one of the dangers from which those responsible for the successful conduct of the war should be protected. This is very far from saying that there might not be today individual changes in the bureau personnel, of which at least one is in contemplation with the assurance of decided improvement in the situation when it occurs; but, taking the departmental personnel of bureaus and general staff as a whole, there would be no betterment of conditions by substituting one set of officers not now in Washington for another set which is here.

For the present, it would be well not to strive to

make sensational reading matter out of the conditions prevailing in the War Department. That practice can be followed to the detriment of Army officers and create an erroneous and unjust impression of the military personnel with nothing to be gained by such faulty and unfair influence of public sentiment. Something should be done to present that side of the case which really exists, and it should count for something in behalf of the officers who are laboring diligently in their respective places against odds that are difficult to overcome. It is well to be honest in criticism and not too quick to condemn. This is a time when a certain amount of patience on the part of the public, and especially among newspaper writers, should produce a reluctance to pick flaws in everything and to find fault with everybody.

There will probably be many changes wrought as a result of experience in actual war, if it lasts long enough, and in the meantime it would be well to await developments and not rush to the conclusion that the entire war administrative machinery is hopelessly out of whack.

THE DAILY ITEM

07 - -----

MINIATURE ALMANAC..... May 25

THE PRESIDENT JUSTIFIED.

The wisdom of opposing all censorship provisions in the espionage bill is seriously questioned. There is a distinction between criticism of the government and the publication of facts which might lend aid or comfort to our enemies that the statesmen and the newspapers ought to make. rights of a free press are not interfered with by an honest censorship which requires that certain facts be withheld because by publication they would become of value to an enemy Secretary Baker has requested the newspapers of the country not to speculate on the probable time of departure of the Pershing force, or give any information about transportation of the various units. If there were a censorship provision this would automatically prohibit the use of leading facts concerning the expedition. Now the secretary is obliged to depend upon the patriotism of the newspapers. In illustration of the present situation and its absurdities, one great news agency was requested not to use the name of the steamer on which the distressing accident to the war nurses occurred. The name was known and was commion property, but there was a universal compliance by the subscribers of this agency with the request. At the same time another news agency, not so scupulous, evidently, used the name. This incident is not an isolated one, and will be multiplied with exceeding rapidity if there be no cen-sorship either here or elsewhere, and the loyal newspaper will be put the equivocal position of supposedly suppressing facts. The judgment of whether news is of value to the enemy can be safely left to a censorship board. While there may be some silly restrictions, in the main most of the difficulties will be ironed out by time, as they were in England and France. No honest newspaper need fear the censor. The President is justified in continuing his efforts for a censorship.

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DAY, MAY 23, 1917

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NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

The News will publish communications from its readers on matters of public interest when not longer than 350 words if such communications are otherwise acceptable. Communications should be written on one side of the paper only, properly dated and signed by the writer.

CONTEMPORARY THOUGHT

Credit to Secretary Baker.

New York Sun: In the House of Representatives Mr. Gallivan of Massachusetts held up the War Department to the scorn of his colleagues and the contempt of the country. He could not be severe enough upon the "war lords of the Cabinet" and the "high officials of the War Department." "Have any of you," asked Mr. Gallivan, "ever tried to get real information from any of these officials of the War Department ince the war started? If you have, have you found a really competent man in the whole place?"

We should say, upon the authority of that excellent service publication, the Army and Navy Journal, that Secretary Baker has shown some competence in his responsible work since Congress declared a state of war with Germany; in fact, there is reason to believe that he woke up before Congress acted, which can not always be said of Congress. Here is the testimony of our contemporary, which does not play favorites and is never slow to criticise incompetence in any man:

"It is now possible to confirm officially our statement of a fortnight ago that all the necessary supplies for an army of 500,000, to all intents and purposes, are 'on hand.' This applies to every detail of the solders' equipment and to that of the larger units, with the exception of heavy ordnance and machine guns.

"That such is the situation, despite the failure of the last Congress to pass the

are on hand. This applies to every detail of the soldiers' equipment and to that of the larger units, with the exception of heavy ordnance and machine guns.

"That such is the situation, despite the failure of the last Congress to pass the army appropriation bill, is due to the Secretary of War, who, ignoring the letter of the law in the face of grim necessity, instructed the Quartermaster General to 'proceed as though the bill had been passed,' to get in touch with manufacturers and supply houses, and to assure them that provision would be made for work on Government supplies so they could be 'ready to deliver' when the call came. As a result, by July 1, 1917, there will be completed stocks of the various arms and equipment, tents, haversacks and what not for a half million men."

Secretary Baker, in explaining to the House Committee on Millary Affairs the difficulties that had confronted him, did not hesitate to say that he had "broken a great many laws" since adjournment of the last Congress, but by cutting red tape and going ahead he had made his department ready for legislation that would produce 500,000 men in two months and 1,000,000 in eight months.

As to the heavy ordnance and machine guns, Congress will authorize in the army bill an adequate number of machine guns for each regiment (trench warfare calls for extra guns), and shift is being made, by direction of Secretary Baker, to manufacture French 9.3-inch and British 9.5-inch and 8-inch guns to supply our own deficiency, the Midvale and Bethlehem Steel Companies having the designs and specifications. It was the only way to obtain big guns quickly. Deliveries will be made before the select draft army is ready. Now all the facts about Secretary Barker's initiative and his tireless activity, Mr. Gallivan, who is a member of the Committee on Appropriations, ought to have known, being aware that Congress had not supplied the Secretary with money, of which there was urgent need, and the hearings of the Millian part of the feld.

The truth is that Mr. Bak

The Central Priss asin. Cleveland, O. May 25, /17.

FAMILY OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR



Mrs. Newton D. Baker and her three children.

This pleasing portrait study of Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the secretary of war and their three children was made a few days ago in their home in Washington. Absorbed by her home interests, Mrs. Baker gives little time to society.

N. y. American May 31.1917 Allies Exhausted all our Resources receded to win peace, Ballers warning,

ALLIES EXHAUSTED, ALL OUR RESOURCES NEEDED TO PEACE, BAKER'S WARNING

Tells Publishers Washington Is Marshalling Vitality and Courage of Na tion for Great Task-Urges Need of Helpful, Constructive Criticism.

Washington, May 29.—The full years to the idea of mechanical and industrial supremacy, and the moral balance is lost or withdrawn, then such results as we now see stenographic copy of the speech of Secretary of War Baker delivered here last Friday at the private conference between officers of the Cabinet and the editors of New York trade publications was obtained by the New York American to-day. He said:

We have devoted an enormous part of the intellectual energy and the physical strength of mankind to the conquest of the forces of nature and the resources of nature. We have reached literally into the clouds and captured the greatest servant mankind ever had, and brought him down and turned him to driving our dynamos. We have reached down into the very centre of the earth and taken up portions of the earth itself, and, by processes which alchemy would have regarded as miraculous, have used the very bony structure of the earth as a fuel for the production of energy to serve us in physical ways. We have taken the brain of man and put it on the anvil of invention, and brought out all manner of physical and mechanical contrivances, inventions, aids and appliances, easing the burden of doing the physical work of the world, and yet, in the very nature of that process, of con-suming the earth and converting it into new forms and agencies for service and helpfulness, the ques-tion is not improper as to whether we have not created a bigger ser-

Now, I imagine that the inspiration of the impossible political philosophy which, at present, seems to govern the German Empire, is born of industrialism. I suspect that the motive of the Pan-German movenent the Berlin-Bagdad movemen the Bagdad Railroad controversy—
I suspect that practically all of the
major things that have been involved in that diplomacy of middle Europe for the past twenty-five or thirty years are based upon indus-trial aspirations and ambitions, and, if we look at 1 with perfect calmness, I think we can say, ir an uncritical or, at least, in an un-blaming spirit, that the German rul-ing mind has become so obsessed with the grandeur of industrial sustandards. (Applause.)

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE.

You and I know many Germans. Many of them have been our personal acquaintances and our friends, and a more gentle and more neighborly and more kindly and orderly set of acquaintances none of us ever had. It is not in their nature to spread poisoned candy and to poison wells, and to commit assassina-tions, as a process of war upon the sea; it is no more a part of their nature than of anybody's else to resort to barbarity; but when the great obsession comes, when the nervous energies of a people are devoted for a continuous number of

Now, why is that? It is because war has become a thing of industry and commerce and busineshs. It is no longer Samson with his shield and spear and sword, and David with his sling; it is no longer selected parties representing nations as champions, and in physical conflict one with the other, but it is the conflict bat of the driving wheel and of the engine, and the nation or group of nations in a modern war which is to prevail is the one which will best be able to co-ordinate and marshal its material, industrial and commercial strength against the combination which may be opposed to it. (Applause.

WARRIORS FILL SKIES.

The very skies are filled with warriors now, and the underseas as well; and so we see that at least a part of the mechanical progress which has been made by mankind has been drafted into the making of what is now called the lethal weapon of war, and here in Washington we are undertaking now to marshal the genius and the vitality and the courage of a great peace-loving people, in order that they may throw their preponderating weight as a unit in this scale and rescue peace for the world.

The world must have peace. The present war is costing something more than sixty million dol-lars a day in money—proba-bly nearer a hundred million and more than ten thousand lives of human beings a day, and every men. I think that all believe that every resource was exhausted before our entry into this war took place, and I think every thinking man will agree that there is now no way to re-establish peace on this troubled and bereft planet, except by the exercise of the superar force of the United States. (Apprause.) AS EVANGELS OF PEACE.

So that we start into this war as the evangels of neace: we are mobilizing the industry and the resources of the United States in order that they may secure peace for the world. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be pressed beyond the point of the expression of opinion, which is necessary to of opinion, which is necessary to secure wisdom, every division which we allow among ourselves delays the achievement of the great object of this war, and it is for that reason that I address to you, as editors, these precautionary remarks. It is not possible to take the industrial, commercial, agricultural and social life of a nation of 110,000,000 people and divert them out of their normal courses without creating here and there confusion and without breaking in upon the long catalylahed and dealer long-established and deeply cherished habits of great numbers

Now, it may not have occurred to you, but the thing that human beings like the least is to have their habits disturbed. We will stand almost every other kind of inconvenience with less complaint, but just try some morning sating your breakfest in a cheir of the standard plaint, but just try some morning eating your breakfast in a chair that is different from the one you ordinarily eat in. Just try sitting at a different place at your own breakfast table. Try coming down the back stairs, if you are accustomed to going down the front stairs, and see whether it does not disarrange your programme most of stairs, and see whether it does not disarrange your programme most of the day and give you a sense of an unusual start, or something that has happened to you that is out of the normal, and if you are not constantly asking your mind to examine and see whether the switches on your day's track are really set right.

HABIT GREATEST ASSET.

The greatest asset we have is our habits; it makes unnecessary separate reasoning operations for a great variety of things which we are compelled to do daily, and it is not until we have converted an operation into a habit that it be-comes an asset. Now, in this mobilization of the people of the United States we are going to jar their habits. Business houses are not going to be able to do as they used to do, in many ways; workers in industrial establishments, farmers who are tilling their fields, everybody is going to be asked to give up, or, at least, to permit the temporary obstruction of some of these deeply imbedded habitual modes of action and thought, and, as a con-sequence, we are all going to be in a more or less disturbed state of mind; things are not going to be as they usually are, and so our minds are going to be filled with questions as to whether the things which are in an unusual state are in a right or a profitable state.
You, gentlemen, are going to meet

that in the trades which your jour-nals address. Some of the reor-ganizations and readjustments in those trades are going to be quite fundamental and profound, and the disturbance of the line of habit and normal business is going to be exceedingly unusual and difficult of rapid adjustment. Now, if your journals, catching the spirit of the community of enterprise, will preach to those who read your papers and who are influenced by them, and whose modes of thought are controlled by them—if you will preach to them the constant doctrine of the necessity of the sacrifice of habit, in order that there may be community of enterprise in may be community of enterprise in this new undertaking, if you will just take the trouble to analyze the creaking which the machine develops in the process of readjustment, and point out in a large view how unnecessary it is that these things should be, if you will calm the apprehensions and spur the courage and determination of your clientele, you will have it in your power to make a contribution to power to make a contribution to this aggregation of our industrial

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and other resources in a commo

New Discovery Makes Superfluous Hair Leave (Roots and All Depart Instantly)

As hair or fuzz on the face is such an embarrassing thing, every woman so afflicted will welcome the information that these disfigurements can now be completely removed—roots and all—in the privacy of one's own home, without the assistance of an expert

The new method will astonish and de-light you. You never saw or heard of anything like it before. It is not a depil-atory and not electrical. Just get a stick

cause which will be second to no contribution made by any group in the country. (Applause.)

And I am not asking you to forbear criticism. A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open seaways a declaration of an open sea-son for critics (laughter), and that is rather fortunate. There are no perfect people, and all of us who are imperfect are anxious to have our imperfections called to our our imperfections called to our attention, so that we can be more on guard against them, and people who are exceedingly busy about great tasks are quite likely to allow their natural imperfections to run away with them, while they are absorbed about other things, so that criticism is helpful.

But make it constructive. There

that criticism is helpful.

But make it constructive. There is a man in my country from whom I learned more than from any man I ever knew, I think. He bought a house in the country, and decided that it needed a new roof. It was a very humble place, and as soon as he decided that the existing roof would not do he got a ladder and got up on the roof and tore it all off; and when he got down to the bottom of the ladder he realized that he had not yet thought of buying a new set of shingles, and it was a long time before he could either get the money together or get his friends to bring the new get his friends to bring the new shingles out to him, and in that time the rains came and the winds blew, and every makeshift device that he could provide did not keep him from eatching cold and ulti-mately dying from exposure. Make your criticism helpful and constructive; point out the way to do it right when you discover that it is being done wrong, and do not spare us who are here charged with responsibility, if, after you have pointed out the right way to do it, we persist obstinately in continuing to do it the wrong way.

QUESTIONS FOR SECRETARY. The Chairman: The Honorable Secretary of War says that he will be very glad to answer any ques-tions. We are now up with our programme. If there are any ques-tions, you will kindly ask them

quickly.

Mr. Neal: Mr. Baker, in New York the trade publications are co-operating with the recruiting service in this manner—they are trying to raise a certain quota for the New York National Guard. Each trade or each industry, the different leaders of that trade or industry, assisted by the publicity of the journals serving the trade, are doing what they can to gather the quota from the different departments, and so far they have been very successful, and I merely state that by way of suggestion of some of the work that the trade and techof the work that the trade and tech-

nical papers of the country are do-ing and are in a position to do in assisting the Government. I suppose you already know it, but the editors here are very anxious to have it known that any one of the few minutes, get in touch with practically all the main factors of any particular industry; you can reach the chemical industry

plants—any of them in a very few minutes, and most of them are here to-day, Mr. Baker, and will be glad to hear of any concrete, practical thing that they can do to assist the War Department. do to assist the War Department.

Secretary Baker: That suggestion, Mr. Chairman, gives me an opportunity to say something which is entirely practical, and which perhaps some of you would care to hear. The question of organizing an army without disorganizing industry is an exceedingly difficult question. When you talk of withdrawing a million or a million and a half men from the ordinary pursuits of peace, without dispersion. suits of peace, without dislocating our industrial and commercial processes, you have a hard problem,

selective service mode of raising a part of our army, limits the ages of those to whom it applies to thirty years—a maximum of thirty years—and the number of men indispensably needed in industry. will be drawn by that process, will be relatively small, since indispensable men are not usually under

The so-called selective draft or

DEFENDS SELECTIVE DRAFT.

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Just out!

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you will find a SMOOTHEST tobacco whose SMOKING TOBACCO goodness"grows on you," because you like things nat-

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Manufacturers of Overland and Willys-Knight Automobile

age; but there will be some, and in the enlistments in the regular army and the National Guard, which is a force to be raised by voluntary enlistment, there will be more men, either impelled by their own patriotic spirit, in the one case, or summoned by this selective system in the other, who will be found to bear very important, if not indispensable, relations to industry, commerce, sciences, or agriculture, and so the War Department is facing the question as to how to prevent indispensable men from being drawn into the military service.

Frontier town of

Black Hawk, Colo.,

where W.L. Doug-

las located and

continued his cho-

sen vocation of

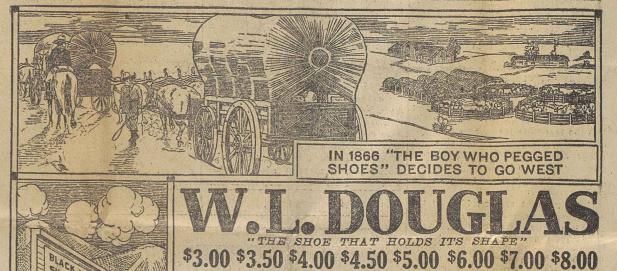
755 Broadway, corner 8th St. 847 Broadway, near 14th St. 1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.

shoemaking.

93 Nassau Street.

A number of suggestions have been made to the effect that it would be wise to promulgate in advance the names of certain classes of workers who ought not to be permitted to enlist. The number of classes suggested is quite large. I will give you a few of them—mine workers, you a few of them—mine workers, railroad workers, munition factory workers, steel mill, theological students (laughter) medical students, high school students, college students, all students, farmers—my mind does not, at the moment, reothers, but there must be many

Police Locate Watch Lost Five Months



You can Save Money by Wearing W. L. Douglas Shoes. The best Known Shoes in the World. W. L. Douglas name and the retail price is stamped on the bottom of all shoes at the

factory. The value is guaranteed and the wearer protected against high prices for inferior shoes. The retail prices are the same everywhere. They cost no more in San Francisco than they do in New York. They are always worth the price paid for them. he quality of W.L.Douglas product is guaranteed

by more than 40 years experience in making fine shoes. The smart styles are the leaders in the fashion centres of America. They are made in a wellequipped factory at Brockton, Mass., by the highest paid, skilled shoemakers, under the direction and supervision of experienced men, all working with an honest determination to make the best shoes for the price that money can buy.

For sale by over 9000 shoe dealers and 103 W. L. Douglas stores in the large cities. If not convenient to call at W. L. Douglas store, ask your local dealer for W. L. Douglas shoes. If he BEWARE OF FRAUD cannot supply you, take no other make.

Write for booklet, showing how to W. Louglas order shoes by mail, President w. L. Donglas Shoe Co. postage free. 210 Spark St., Brockton, Mass. W. L. Douglas Stores in Greater New York:

*2779 Third Av., bet. 146th & 147th Sts. 347 Eighth Avenue.

*250 West 125th Street.

*859 Mauhattan Avenue.

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JERSEY CITY—18 Newark Avenue. *1352 Broadway, cor. 36th St.
1495 Broadway (Times Square)
*984 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
*1452 Third Avenue.
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None genuine unless W. L. Douglas name

and the retail price is stamped on the bottom

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BOYS SHOES

\$3.00 \$2.50 \$2.00

1547



N exciting story; a thrilling picture; a charming star; a delightful romance. These are reasons why "Mystery of the Double Cross" compels interest week after week. The technical excellence of the picture and the splendid dramatic direction of William Parke are other distinguishing points of supremacy. This photoplay serial success is now being shown

AT BEST MOTION PICTURE THEATRES

dumine i Excursions Petrified Torest Grand Canyon and YOsemite
Four daily California trains
Fred Harvey meal service
Low line round trip indicessors all
June 19 to Sept 30

Preach Temperance Sermons Next Sunday.

Every denomination in the State key during the period of the war.

minister of the Trinity Methodist Koven played through several times Kilmer. Episcopal Church, Newburgh, N. Y., said yesterday:

"Every great reform, if it is to command the support of men, must be based on natural truth. We be based on natural truth. We have all too commonly waged the anti-whiskey battle on sentimental grounds. The present movement is one which is scientifically based. We are making this demand on the broad principle that every citizen needs to be at his best in the keen demands of modern life.

"The splendid action of the alumni of my own university—Yale—in excluding liquors from all class functions, etc., is indicative of the way in which thinking men are viewing this matter.

this matter.
"No man dare in times such as "No man dare in times such as these weigh his appetite or desires against a measure which makes for the physical and moral efficiency of the individual, and which, according to the testimony of Lloyd George, is a mighty factor in the struggle in which we are now entered. To have achieved this victory will be no small compensation. tory will be no small compensation for the losses and sacrifices which will soon come to us.'

The Rt. Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Protestant Episcopal Bishop of New York, said yesterday:

"I believe in and am personally committed to voluntary total abstinence in the use of alcoholic liquors as a beverage not only during the war but for life."

PLANT'S NEW BOAT SPEEDY

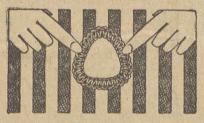
New London, Conn., May 30 .- Commodore Morton F. Plant's new fortyseven foot tender, Express No. 4, had its initial trial here to-day. The craft, though not pushed at top speed, travelled a twenty-seven knot clip. Aboard the tender were Commodore and Mrs. Plant and son, Henry B. Plant, and Octave Blake, of New York.

400 In Patriotic Song Contest, but No One Wins Prize

Nearly All Clergymen in State Will Poem, "Road to France," Takes \$250 Award,, and Two Valor Medals Are Accepted.

Not one new song worthy of the has now lined up in the campaign to Stars and Stripes has been produced make next Sunday Anti-Whiskey in the United States. Although four Sunday. In nearly every pulpit throughout the Greater City, and in almost every pulpit in the State, sermons will be preached in the drive to the manufacture or sale of whish ban the manufacture or sale of whis-Arts Club has offered. This decision Weir, Douglas Volk, Robert Aitken was reached after Victor Herbert, The Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Hartsock, Walter Damrosch and Reginald De Wheeler, Percy MacKaye and Joyce

each of the contributions submitted. TWO BITTEN BY STRAY DOGS It was announced last night that Mrs. Margaret Marshall, of No. 85 Wilson avenue, Flushing, was at-tacked and bitten on the left arm his prize must still go a-begging. The \$250 prize for the best patriyesterday by a stray dog. A few hours later five-year-old George Mc-Tigue was also bitten on the left arm otic poem was awarded to Daniel M. Henderson for his poem entitled "The Road to France." It was selected



BUTTONHOLE

WEARS AS LONG AS THE COLLAR IT IS MADE ONLY IN



Amusements.

Amusements.

from among 4,000 poems.

Alan G. Newman won an award of \$500 for his design for a valor medal. One side of the medal represents an

eagle with wings outspread, and the

other side the seated figure of a woman crowned with a laurel wreath.

An additional prize of \$150 was given by the American Defense So-

elety for the second best valor medal

This prize was captured by Emil Sie-

The American Defense Society has already awarded this medal to Lieu-

tenant Bruce R. Ware, of the Mongo lia, who fired the first shot to hit

German submarine, and Captain Emery Rice, who commanded the ship

Amusements.



Press and public unite in declaring that the latest and greatest of those wonder productions that live in the memory as red-letter events in the history of the motion picture is "THE SUBMARINE EYE," now astounding capacity audiences at the

This marvellous triumph of the Williamson Brothers is a combination of science and romance surrounded by the heautiful and terrifying wonders of the ocean's depths. As a story its breathless thrill matches that of "Robinson Crusoe" and "Treasure Island." As a contribution to the all-important problem of solving the difficulty of overcoming the submarine menace it is unique in its timeliness. The inverted periscope, invented by the Williamsons and shown in use in this masterpiece of the screen; may prove to be the means of "making the world safe for democracy.

25c and 50c

No sharp "corners"—no scratchy "edges"

Roll some Fatima smoke around in your mouth. Notice its finish, its fine, flavory surface. No sharp "corners," no scratchy "edges."

In other words, Fatimas are a comfortable smoke. It's the delicate balance of the good tobaccos in this Turkish blend that keeps Fatimas so cool and smooth and tasty to the end.

And it is this same blend that makes it possible for every Fatima smoker to "feel like a Prince," even after he has encored Fatimas all day

Let your Taste and Comfort prove how sensible Fatimas are.

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New York Tribune

Advertisements

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TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1917

Praise for Mr. Baker

Proof Demanded of His Incompetence in the War Department

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I am inclosing a clipping from your paper of yesterday-a letter from a reader who says that Secretary of War Baker is everywhere regarded with contempt. This reader, who signs himself "Democrat," doubtless got this idea from reading The Tribune and other New York papers which have been of the opinion that Baker is a brainless incompetent, to be regarded with contempt.

Now, what I would like to know is this: Just wherein is Baker incompetent? In fact, I will pay \$50 to any charity that The Tribune will designate on receipt of proof that he is incompetent. I happen to know that he has an exceptionally keen mind, and that, in the opinion of the War Department officials, he has not only measured up to his task, but is proving one of the most efficient War Secretaries we have ever had. Scarcely a day passes that he does not show a grasp of his job and such vision as to excite the admiration of those who come into contact with him-those who have seen War Secretaries come and go and know something of the size they ought to be.

Baker has never-had a square deal from the newspapers, and this reflects on the papers themselves, in that it indicates an inability to obtain facts—the very thing that a newspaper rather undertakes to do. If Baker is really a big man-and those best in a position to judge insist that he is the joke is really quite as much on the newspapers who have not found this out as on Baker.

Be this as it may, I feel that the newspapers who criticise Baker should point out specifically just where and how he is incompetent. The dramatic critic who simply says that a theatrical performance is "rotten," but is unable to explain how he arrives at this conclusion, would never go that a theatrical performance is "rotfar in his profession.

Take a census of all men, Democrats and Republicans, who have come to know Baker, then take a straw vote, and see how many will be found who regard him with con-tempt. FREDERICK C. KELLY. Washington, D. C., May 25, 1917.

First to Last—the Truth: News-Editorials- SIOUX CITY DAILY TRIBUNE.

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1917.

Secretary Baker's French.

Secretary Baker's French.

By Fred C. Kelly.

Even war is not without its advantages. When Newton D. Baker first became secretary of war, the task of learning his new job occupied him for not less than 14 hours a day. He worked nights and Sundays. And yet for an hour every evening, when he had a breathing spell, what do you suppose Baker did?

Studied French!

"I have always wanted to speak a little French," remarked Baker to his secretary. "We'll get a man over in the state department who knows French and have him coach us, and you and I'll take an hour every evening and study French."

You notice, he didn't say: "How would you like to study French." Or, "Wouldn't it be nice to know French." He simply announced: "We'll study French."

If he hadn't said "we," it might not have been so bad. But Baker's secretary, a smart young man only recently out of college, was sick and tired of acquiring an education. He felt that the fag end of a hard day in the war department is no suitable time to improve one's mind. Moreover, he hated the study of French anyhow. French had for years been his bette noir. Yet a secretary doesn't like to overrule his boss. There was nothing for him to do but humor Baker's whim and study French. They kept this up until after the declaration of war, when things got so busy and interruptions were so numerous they were obliged to abandon their lessons. School was out.

Hence, the theory of Baker's secretary that war has certain advantages no less than peace.

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FREDERICK C. KELLY.
Washington, D. C., May 25, 1917.

ALLIES EXHAUSTED, 400 In Patriotic RESOURCES NEED Poem, "Road to France," Takes

Song Contest, but No One Wins Prize

\$250 Award. and Two Valor

Tells Publishers Washington Is Marshalling Vitality and Courage of Nation for Great Task-Urges Need of Helpful, Constructive Criticism.

Washington, May 29. - The full stenographic copy of the speech of Secretary of War Baker delivered here last Friday at the private conference between officers of the Cabinet and the editors of New York trade publications was obtained by the New York American to-day. He said:

We have devoted an enormous part of the intellectual energy and the physical strength of mankind to the conquest of the forces of nature and the resources of nature. We have reached literally into the clouds and captured the greatest servant mankind ever had, and brought him down and turned him to driving our dynamos. We have reached down into the very centre of the earth and taken up portions of the earth itself, and, by processes which alchemy would have regardwhich alchemy would have regarded as miraculous, have used the very bony structure or the earth as a fuel for the production of energy to serve us in physical ways. We have taken the brain of man and put it on the anvil of invention, and brought out all manner of physical and mechanical contrivances, inventions aids and appliances easing

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Now, I imagine that the inspiration of the impossible political philosophy which, at present, seems to govern the German Empire, is born of industrialism. I suspect that the motive of the Pan-German movement, the Berlin-Bagdad movement, the Berlin-Bagdad movement, the Berlin-Bagdad movement, the Bright practically all of the major things that have been involved in that diplomacy of middle Europe for the past twenty-five or volved in that diplomacy of middle Europe for the past twenty-five or thirty years are based upon industrial aspirations and ambitions, and, if we look at it with perfect calmness. I think we can say, in an uncritical or, at least, in an unblaming spirit, that the German ruling mind has become so obsessed with the grandeur of industrial supremacy that it has completely lost sense of the existence of moral standards. (Applause.)

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE.

You and I know many Germans.

years to the idea of mechanical and industrial supremacy, and the moral balance is lost or withdrawn, then such results as we now see

then such results as we now see come to pass.

Now, why is that? It is because war has become a thing of industry and commerce and busineshs. It is no longer Samson with his shield and spear and sword, and David with his sling; it is no longer selected parties representing nations as champions, and in physical conflict one with the other, but it is the combat of the ariving wheel and of the engine, and the nation or group of engine, and the nation or group of nations in a modern war which is to prevail is the one which will best be able to co-ordinate and marshal its material, industrial and commercial strength against the combina tion which may be opposed to it. (Applause.)

WARRIORS FILL SKIES.

The very skies are filled with warriors now, and the underseas as well; and so we see that at least a part of the mechanical progress which has been made by mankind has been drafted into the making of what is now called the lethal weapon of war, and here in Washington we are undertaking now to marshal the genius and the vitality and the courage of a great peace-loving

courage of a great peace-loving people, in order that they may throw their preponderating weight as a unit in this scale and rescue peace for the world.

The world must have peace. The present war is costing something more than sixty million dollars a day in money—probably nearer a hundred million—and more than ten thousand lives of human beings a day, and every day the war continues the world is that much poorer in its accumulations, in its resources, and in its men. I think that all believe that every resource was exhausted beevery resource was exhausted be-fore our entry into this war took place, and I think every thinking man will agree that there is now no way to re-establish peace on this troubled and bereft planet, except by the exercise of the supe r force of the United States. (Apprause.)

AS EVANGELS OF PEACE.

So that we start into this war as the evangels of peace; we are mobilizing the industry and the resources of the United States in each of the contributions submitted. It was announced last night that this prize must still go a-begging.

The \$250 prize for the best patriotic poem was awarded to Daniel M. Henderson for his poem entitled "The Road to France." It was selected from among 4,000 poems.

Alan G. Newman won an award of \$500 for his design for a valor medal. One side of the medal represents an eagle with wings outspread, and the

other side the seated figure of a control of the back stairs, if you are accustomed to going down the front stairs, and see whether it does not disarrange your programme most of the day and give your accustof. disarrange your programme most of the day and give you a sense of an unusual start, or something that has happened to you that is out of the normal, and if you are not con-stantly asking your mind to ex-amine and see whether the switches on your day's track are really set right.

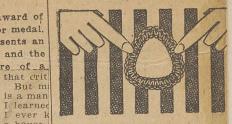
HABIT GREATEST ASSET.

The greatest asset we have is our habits; it makes unnecessary separate reasoning operations for a great variety of things which we are compelled to do daily, and it is not until we have converted an operation into a habit that it becomes an asset. Now, in this mobilization of the people of the United States we are going to jar their habits. Business houses are not gohabits. Business houses are not going to be able to do as they used to do, in many ways; workers in industrial establishments, farmers who are tilling their fields, everybody is going to be asked to give up, or, at least, to permit the temporary obstruction of some of these deeply imbedded habitual modes of action and thought and as a constitution of the section and thought and as a constitution. action and thought, and, as a con-sequence, we are all going to be in a more or less disturbed state of mind; things are not going to be as they usually are, and so our minds are going to be filled with questions as to whether the things which are in an unusual state are in a right or a profitable state. You, gentlemen, are going to meet

In a right or a profitable state. You, gentlemen, are going to meet that in the trades which your journals address. Some of the reorganizations and readjustments in those trades are going to be quite fundamental and profound, and the disturbance of the line of habit and normal business is going to be exceedingly unusual and difficult of rapid adjustment. Now, if your journals, catching the spirit of the community of enterprise, will preach to those who read your papers and who are influenced by them, and whose modes of thought are controlled by them—if you will preach to them the constant doctrine of the necessity of the sacrifice of habit, in order that there may be community of enterprise in this new undertaking, if you will just take the trouble to analyze the creaking which process of readjust. just take the trouble to analyze the creaking which the machine develops in the process of readjustment, and point out in a large view how unnecessary it is that these things should be, if you will calm the apprehensions and spur the courage and determination of your clientele, you will have it in your power to make a contribution to this aggregation of our industrial and other resources in a common

TWO BITTEN BY STRAY DE

Mrs. Margaret Marshall, of No Wilson avenue, Flushing, was tacked and bitten on the left yesterday by a stray dog. A hours later five-year-old George Tigue was also bitten on the left by another dog.



THIS OVAL BUTTONHOLE

WEARS AS LONG AS THE COLL IT IS MADE ONLY IN



Amusements.

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sponsibility, it, after you have pointed out the right way to do it, we persist obstinately in continuing to do it the wrong way.

QUESTIONS FOR SECRETARY.

The Chairman: The Honorable Secretary of War says that he will be very glad to answer any questions. We are now up with our programme. If there are any questions, you will kindly ask them quickly.

Mr. Neal: Mr. Baker, in New York the trade

the trade publications are co-operating with the recruiting service in this manner—they are trying to raise a certain quota for the New this manner—they are trying to raise a certain quota for the New York National Guard. Each trade or each industry, the different leaders of that trade or industry, assisted by the publicity of the journals serving the trade, are doing what they can to gather the quota from the different departments, and so far they have been very successful, and I merely state that by way of suggestion of some of the work that the trade and tech-

NEW YORK AMERICAN-

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917

ALLIES EXHAUSTED, ALL OUR RESOURCES NEEDED TO PEACE, BAKER'S WARNING

Tells Publishers Washington Is Marshalling Vitality and Courage of Nation for Great Task-Urges Need of Helpful, Constructive Criticism.

Washington, May 29. - The full stenographic copy of the speech of Secretary of War Baker delivered here last Friday at the private conference between officers of the Cabinet and the editors of New York trade publications was obtained by the New York American to-day. He said:

We have devoted an enormous part of the intellectual energy and the physical strength of mankind to the conquest of the forces of nature and the resources of nature. We have reached literally into the clouds and captured the greatest servant mankind ever had, and brought him down and turned him to driving our dynamos. We have to driving our dynamos. We have reached down into the very centre of the earth and taken up portions of the earth itself, and, by processes which alchemy would have regarded as miraculous, have used the very bony structure of the earth as a fuel for the production of energy to serve us in physical ways. We have taken the brain of man and put it on the anvil of invention, and brought out all manner of physical and mechanical contrivances, inventions, aids and appliances, easing and mechanical contrivances, inventions, aids and appliances, easing the burden of doing the physical work of the world, and yet, in the very nature of that process, of consuming the earth and converting it into new forms and agencies for service and helpfulness, the question is not improper as to whether we have not created a bigger servant that we can manage.

Now I imagine that the inspira-

Now, I imagine that the inspira-tion of the impossible political phi-losophy which, at present, seems to govern the German Empire, is born of industrialism. I suspect that the motive of the Pan-German move-ment, the Berlin-Bagdad movement, ment, the Berlin-Bagdad movement, the Bagdad Ra'lroad controversy—I suspect that practically all of the major things that have been involved in that diplomacy of middle Europe for the past twenty-five or thirty years are based upon industrial aspirations and ambitions, and, if we look at it with perfect calmness, I think we can say, in an uncritical or, at least, in an unblaming spirit, that the German ruling mind has become so obsessed with the grandeur of industrial supremacy that it has completely lost sense of the existence of moral standards. (Applause.)

WHAT THE WAR HAS DONE.

You and I know many Germans. Many of them have been our personal acquaintances and our friends. and a more gentle and more neighborly and more kindly and orderly set of acquaintances none of us ever had. It is not in their nature to nad. It is not in their nature to spread poisoned candy and to poison wells, and to commit assassinations, as a process of war upon the sea; it is no more a part of their nature than of anybody's else to resort to barbarity; but when the great obsession comes, when the nervous energies of a people are devoted for a continuous number of years to the idea of mechanical and industrial supremacy, and the moral balance is lost or withdrawn, then such results as we now see

then such results as we now see come to pass.

Now, why is that? It is because war has become a thing of industry and commerce and busineshs. It is no longer Samson with his shield and spear and sword, and David with his sling; it is no longer selected parties representing nations as champions, and in physical conflict one with the other, but it is the combat of the driving wheel and of the bat of the driving wheel and of the engine, and the nation or group of nations in a modern war which is to prevail is the one which will best be able to co-ordinate and marshal its material, industrial and commer cial strength against the combination which may be opposed to it.

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peace for the world.

The world must have peace. The present war is costing something more than sixty million dollars a day in money—probably nearer a hundred million on more than ten thousand lives of human beings a day, and every day the war continues the world is that much poorer in its accumulations, in its resources, and in its men. I think that all believe that every resource was exhausted be-fore our entry into this war took place, and I think every thinking man will agree that there is now no way to re-establish peace on this troubled and bereft planet, except by the exercise of the supering force of the United States. (Applause.) AS EVANGELS OF PEACE.

So that we start into this war as the evangels of peace; we are mobilizing the industry and the resources of the United States in order that they may secure peace for the world. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be pressed beyond the point of the expression of opinion, which is necessary to secure wisdom, every division which we allow among ourselves delays the achievement of the great object of this war, and it is for that reason that I address to you, as editors, these presentionary rereason that I address to you, as editors, these precautionary remarks. It is not possible to take the industrial, commercial, agricultural and social life of a nation of

out of their normal courses without creating here and there confusion and without breaking in upon the long-established and deeplycherished habits of great numbers

of men.

Now, it may not have occurred to you, but the thing that human beings like the least is to have their habits disturbed. We will stand almost every other kind of inconvenience with less complaint, but just try some morning eating your breakfast in a chair that is different from the one you ordinarily eat in. Just try sitting at a different place at your own breakfast table. Try coming down the back stairs, if you are accustomed to going down the front stairs, and see whether it does not disarrange your programme most of stairs, and see whether it does not disarrange your programme most of the day and give you a sense of an unusual start, or something that has happened to you that is out of the normal, and if you are not constantly asking your mind to examine and see whether the switches on your day's track are really set right.

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cause which will be second to no contribution made by any group in the country. (Applause.)

And I am not asking you to forbear criticism. A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open search for writing (laughter) and that ways a declaration of an open season for critics (laughter), and that is rather fortunate. There are no perfect people, and all of us who are imperfect are anxious to have our imperfections called to our attention, so that we can be more on guard against them, and people who are exceedingly busy about great tasks are quite likely to allow their natural imperfections to run away with them, while they are

great tasks are quite likely to allow their natural imperfections to run away with them, while they are absorbed about other things, so that criticism is helpful.

But make it constructive. There is a man in my country from whom I learned more than from any man I ever knew, I think. He bought a house in the country, and decided that it needed a new roof. It was a very humble place, and as soon as he decided that the existing roof would not do he got a ladder and got up on the roof and tore it all off; and when he got down to the bottom of the ladder he realized that he had not yet thought of buying a new set of shingles, and it was a long time before he could either get the money together or get his friends to bring the new shingles out to him, and in that time the rains came and the winds blew, and every makeshift device that he could provide did not keep him from catching cold and ultimately dying from exposure. Make your criticism helpful and constructive; point out the way to do it your criticism helpful and constructive; point out the way to do it right when you discover that it is being done wrong, and do not spare us who are here charged with re-sponsibility, if, after you have pointed out the right way to do it, we persist obstinately in continu-ing to do it the wrong way.

QUESTIONS FOR SECRETARY.

The Chairman: The Honorable Secretary of War says that he will be very glad to answer any questions. We are now up with our programme. If there are any questions, you will kindly ask them quickly.

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Mr. Neal: Mr. Baker, in New York the trade publications are co-operating with the recruiting service in this manner—they are trying to raise a certain quota for the New York National Guard. Each trade or each industry, the different leaders of that trade or industry, assisted by the publicity of the journals serving the trade, are doing what they can to gather the quota from the different departments, and so far they have been very successful, and I merely state that by way of suggestion of some of the work that the trade and techof the work that the trade and tech-

NEW YORK AMERICAN-

THURSDAY, MAY 31, 1917

nical papers of the country are do-ing and are in a position to do in assisting the Government.

the editors here are very anxious to have it known that any one of the leads of the Government can, in a heads of the Government can, in a few minutes, get in touch with practically all the main factors of any particular industry; you can reach the chemical industry; the mines, the machinery, the textile plants—any of them in a very few minutes, and most of them are here to-day, Mr. Baker, and will be glad to hear of any concrete, practical thing that they can do to assist the War Department.

Secretary Baker: That suggestion, Mr. Chairman, gives me an opportunity to say something which is entirely practical, and which perhaps some of you would care to hear. The question of organizing an army without disorganizing in-

an army without disorganizing in-dustry is an exceedingly difficult question. When you talk of withan army without disorganizing in-dustry is an exceedingly difficult question. When you talk of with-drawing a million or a million and a half men from the ordinary pursuits of peace, without dislocating our industrial and commercial processes, you have a hard problem.

DEFENDS SELECTIVE DRAFT.

The so-called selective draft or The so-called selective draft of selective service mode of raising a part of our army, limits the ages of those to whom it applies to thirty years—a maximum of thirty years—and the number of men indispensably needed in industry, who will be drawn by that present will will be drawn by that process, will be relatively small, since indis-pensable men are not usually under twenty-five or twenty-six years of

the enlistments in the regular army and the National Guard, which is a force to be raised by voluntary enlistment, there will be woluntary enlistment, there will be more men, either impelled by their own patriotic spirit, in the one case, or summoned by this selective system in the other, who will be found to bear very important, if not indispensable, relations to industry, commerce, sciences, or agriculture, and so the War Department is facing the question as to how to is facing the question as to how to prevent indispensable men from be-ing drawn into the military service.

A number of suggestions have been made to the effect that it would b made to the effect that it would be wise to promulgate in advance the names of certain classes of workers who ought not to be permitted to enlist. The number of classes suggested is quite large. I will give you a few of them—mine workers, railroad workers, munition factory workers, steel mill, theological students (laughter), medical students, high school students, college students, all students, farmers—my mind does not, at the moment, recall others, but there must be many call others, but there must be many

SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1917'

Turn on the tap of the rare days.

'IT BECAME TIME TO CONSIDER'

Secretary Baker has published a magazine article on "The War and the War Department." The opening sentence runs thus: "When war was declared it became necessary at once to consider the raising of a new army." The rest of the article need not have been written; it deals only with known details, with the fumbling about for a plan, and the worrying of a law through Congress. That first sentence told the story; it revealed the attitude of the entire administration. Not until war was actually upon us was there any effective consideration of war possibilities. Entering his office one April day, this debonair von Moltke from Cleveland was greeted with, "Good morning, Mr. Secretary; war has been declared." "Is that so? Well, let me see; what is it we need in case of war? Oh, yes, I have it—an army!" And he proceeded to "consider at once."

After nearly two months of thoughtful devotion to the subject, he appears to have discovered that soldiers wear clothes; he announced that this new army cannot even begin to train until next September, because the placid and backwardlooking war department cannot get clothes and equipment for its use! The Bryans and Bakers should try to come nearer averaging their programs; the one orates of "A million freemen springing to arms overnight"; the other, months after war is declared, cannot even furnish clothing for half that number, so that they may begin other months of preparation. Presumably, the situation has been explained to the chivalrous Germans, who in their punctilious fairness of combat would not deign to attack a trouserless enemy!

It is not surprising that there is lack of public confidence in such an administration. It is not surprising that there is being manifested a sharp insistence upon more sincerity and effectiveness in high places. It is not surprising that the public are showing a determined interest in knowing why and wherefore in regard to shortcomings, and are making resolute demand that change of method and change of personnel be resorted to if efficiency calls for change. There has been a reluctance and inertia somewhere, to the nation's disadvantage and danger.

Mr. Balfour is a diplomat, indeed; his parting address flattered us upon our accomplishments in the "forty days since war was declared." But in the back of his mind, as in the mind of any unprejudiced observer, there must have been the unspoken thought: "But why, in the name of all human experience and common sense, had you done so little before that time? You had openly and repeatedly threatened war; for many months you had been hanging only upon a German promise, notoriously brittle, and this a mere conditional promise at that, not an absolute promise. Yet in all that time nothing worth mentioning has been done toward increasing your army, your

navy or any branch of supply pertaining thereto-no airplanes, no ammunition, no rifles, no rejuvenation of your largely obsolete coast defence; worst of all, no adequate preparation of the public mind for the possibilities and needs of war, but rather the promoting of a fatuous complacency.

What answer could be made? None whatever; but there is a deep popular resolution that no more such crimes of inaction and inefficiency shall be committed, a determination that henceforward the government in every department must show itself responsive to the needs of the hour. That demand may be counted upon with certainty by the adminis-

MEN ENOUGH; BUT SHIPS?

Massachusetts is alive and alert to the mustering of her troops in readiness for service. She wishes to have her guard under arms in mobilization camps as speedily as possible. Yet not until the last week of July will the war department be prepared to open the camps. Secretary Baker desires first to provide complete equipment for the men of the new army. He rightly aims at efficiency, but it is regrettable that the men who are ready should be hindered. And his belief that there is no immediate need for rushing work with the new army is not shared by careful observers of the needs of the allied forces in the field. The reason which he gives ought to command public attention. America, he says, already has enough men trained, equipped and ready for service in Francethat is, he adds, we have as many men as we can get ships to carry across. Thus his decision is compulsorily based not on adequacy of force, but on paucity of ships.

How many men have we ready to go? It is understood that the total force of all arms to go to the front as the leading expedition, under the command of Gen. Pershing, will not exceed 50,000 men. That may be enough for all the ships that can be had, but in any other sense it would have to be described as absurdly inufficient. As a small beginning, the best that we can make in our condition of unprepardeness, it will pledge us to the making of the great effort that the magnitude of the war demands. It will be a fine fighting force, but do not let us think of it as any thing more than a guarantee of what we intend to do. Remember that numerically, it will but equal onetenth of the first draft of that new army which is to have the glory of defending the liberty of nations under the skies of the old world.

And we have not ships enough to transport more than 50,000 men in two months. This ought to burn itself into the mind of every member of the administration. Must we not immensely multiply the ships before we can send the larger numbers of men? It is no wonder that Gen. Goethals goes to the President and endeavors to interest him personally in the need of co-ordinating the building operations of the shipping board and of the navy department, and utilizing the full industrial capacity of all the yards and steel mills in the country. This activity is the immediate need, if we are to be ready in anything like time to put our army into action when it is wanted. The sons of America will not fail her in her chivalrous defence of the freedom of struggling peoples, but in due time will answer her call, and then of men we shall have enough. But for the men we must have ships.

JUNE 7, 1917.

CARRY WAR INTO AIR. ADVICE OF BAKER

Must Destroy U-Boats. He Tells Graduates At Chapel Hill.

Chapel Hill, N. C., June 6.—The 10,-000,000 young men who yesterday registered as ready to answer when the nation may call "have made a complete answer to the charge that an imperial

answer to the charge that an imperial government is necessary to efficiency," Secretary of War Baker told the graduating class of the University of North Carolina here today.

on Secretary Baker, that degree having been conferred on Secretary Daniels a few years ago.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels, who came to Chapel Hill with Secretary Baker, presented degrees to those members of the class who are at the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorne, Ga.

bers of the class who are at the officers' training camp at Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

Secretary Baker in discussing the conduct of the war with Germany declared that the submarine must be exterminated, not imitated. "We must go into the air where they have carried." terminated, not imitated. "We must go into the air, where they have carried the war," he said. "We must use their means of fighting, but God forbid that even by accident an American soldier should ever take the life of a woman or child."

or child."

Secretary Daniels spoke with confidence of the outlook, declaring he believed "American valor is equal to American emergency, and before this war is over American genius will find way to make the submarine impos-

sible."
Raleigh, N. C., June 6.—Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of the Navy Daniels concluded a strenuous day by speaking here tonight to an enthusiastic audience. This morning they delivered addresses at the graduating exercises of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill and this afternoon spoke in Durham.

At Durham Secretary Baker said that this war would record history for our children to read about. It was a task, he said, prosecuted that civilized people might never again endure the suffering

might never again endure the suffering and loss that war entails and which mad ambition has inflicted.

secretaries left for Washing-

Does this mean YOU???

F.

Clipped from Editorial page of

The Charleston Mail, issue of

June 7th. 1917.

Secretary of War Baker, even without the warrant of any law theerfor, is making his private office the nest for Teuton advisers, which would be remarkable in anyone except the young lady's man who holds such a vital position.

June, 1917

ASSOCIATION MEN

"A Service to Their Country of High Order"

So the Secretary of War Recognizes Secretaries in Army Associations

THE PRESIDENT has directed my attention to your suggestion that there is a large number of young men at present engaged in work of the Young Men's Christian Association on behalf of the officers and enlisted men of the Army and Navy of the United States, and also in the work of the Association on behalf of the men of the armies of the allied countries and in the prisoners-of-war camps of the various belligerents. Undoubtedly these young men are doing service for their country and their country's cause of a high order, and I would be very glad to have it made known through the publicity agencies of the Association that this Department recognizes all such work as being a service to the Government of the United States.



Whether or not an exemption from military service shall automatically be made in favor of any such young men cannot now be determined, but, pending their actual call to the colors, this Department will recognize their service as directly in aid of the men in our own army.

To Dr. John R. Mott.

NEWTON D. BAKER.

Intensive Training.
Springfield Republican.

Springfield Republican.

No one who knows much about Secretary Baker of the war department can be surprised at the New York Sun's admission that he is "making good." A civilian must be secretary of war, in our government, and there is no available civilian in the United States today who can match Mr. Baker in qualifications for the difficult post. His first year's experience as war secretary, embracing the Mexican border mobilization of the national guard, was equal to the experience secretaries used to obtain in four years. Mr. Baker has been in "intensive training" from the day he took the office and he now has a grasp of the problems of his department which a new man would be many months in acquiring. Naturally Mr. Baker has a keen, alert, lightning-like mind, and there is not a shred of respect in his make-up for what is known as bureaucratic red tape. He was a favorite with the late Tom Johnson, the celebrated reform mayor of Cleveland, and if anyone living had no patience with obstructive conservatism in the administration of affairs it was Tom Johnson. Keep Mr. Baker where he is and he will work his head off for the army and the country.

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June THE TAMMANY TIMES 1917.



WAR DEPARTMENT WASHINGTON, D. C.

June 12, 1917.

Editor of The Tammany Times, New York City.

Gentlemen:

To have served twenty-five years in the cause of Democracy is a distinction which ought to give permanence to The Tammany Times. I hope its future will be increasingly prosperous and that its influence will become greater and greater, especially since we have come upon times in which the sole hope of mankind seems to be in the wider acceptance of those principles of equality of opportunity and justice among men which Democracy stands for.

Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.



The Cleveland Press

Member of Scripps-McRae League
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mail where there is no Press carrier—one year \$3.00, six months
\$1.80, one month 30c.



SIZE OF OUR WAR JOB CAN'T BE OVERESTIMATED

DESPITE the warnings of men like President Wilson, War Secretary Baker and Maj. Gen. John Pershing, there are still happygo-lucky Americans who fail to appreciate that the war job our country has undertaken is the biggest in its history.

But the Europeans do not underestimate our task. They understand that, in the last analysis, the work of making the world safe for democracy is going to devolve upon us.

France is bleeding to death.

Great Britain is being strained to the breaking point.

If we cannot come in and give German militarism the knockout blow, then the world will have to prepare to kowtow to the kaiser and recognize his dictum that armed might makes right and recognizes no laws, whether of God or man.

In all Europe there is no editor who sees with clearer eyes and writes with more fearless pen than J. L. Garvin of the London Observer. In a recent issue he said: "President Wilson is proving himself a born war leader. Now that he is committed, he is entering with absolute energy and decision on a colossal work of organization. He knows, as the whole republic now knows, that America can play no secondary part. It will require the utmost efforts of the United States to beat down the new hopes and efforts of the central despotisms and to insure such a political future as freedom must have or die. We are fully satisfied that the rapidity and the thoroness of American action will astonish the world. But at the very best it must be six months before the mighty effort of ships and armies under the Stars and Stripes can begin perceptibly to tell."

Garvin urges his own people to hold out. France held on until Britain made ready. Now Britain must hold on while America makes ready.

The conclusion is inescapable: If America cannot defeat the Teutons, then all is lost. Because there is no other great force in the world that can be prepared while America holds on.

This simply means we must throw into the contest every available man, every available dollar, every available pound of food and ton of ammunition. It is up to all of us to set our teeth with grim determination to see this thing thru. Let us have done with rosy illusions and see the job in its immensity and necessity.

On Saturday this newspaper's staff correspondent at Washington telegraphed an article graphically picturing the tremendous task which the people of this country must accomplish during the next few months if Germany and her allies are to be defeated.

In sum the situation is just this:

The British-French offensive on the western front has not broken and probably will not break the German line and drive the enemy out of France and Belgium; the conditions in Russia are so chaotic that there is little or no chance that Russia will again be effective; the food conditions in France, Great Britain and Italy are getting worse every day, owing to the deadly execution of the German submarines; unless the United States can send tremendous quantities of food and raw materials for munitions to her allies before next winter Germany may defeat Great Britain and France leaving us to fight her alone.

The situation is one fraught with the greatest peril not only to the people of the United States, but to the civilization of the world.

The first great need of our allies is American food and American ships to transport it.

In this war the armies of Great Britain and France and the civil population behind them, are our first line of defense.

They must be not only fed but well fed if they are to hold the line against the German military machine while we are getting our armies ready.

They must be fed even if every man, woman and child in America has to go on a regulated ration basis to do it.

Every day that congress delays passing the food regulation bill which will give the necessary authority to that great and patriotic American, Herbert C. Hoover, increases the danger.

The Chicago Tribune.

THE WORLD'S GREATEST NEWSPAPER

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SATURDAY, JANUARY 6, 1917.

"Our Country! In her intercourse with foreign nations may she always be in the right; but our country, right or wrong."

—Stephen Decommend

MACHINE GUNS.

Secretary Baker has a distinction in the president's cabinet. It is not a predetermined certainty that whatever he does will be wrong. We should say of the other gentlemen who surround Mr. Wilson that the probability of error was 100 per cent—possibly with one exception other than Mr. Baker.

He has done several serviceable things as secretary of war. The position seems to clarify a man's intelligence. Baker was in a manner of being a pacifist before he was appointed, by Mr. Wilson's sure instinct for incongruity, as secretary of war.

Criticism of Mr. Baker is not indiscriminate nor inconsiderate, but when he takes Gen. Wood to task for remarks regarding the machine gun situation a feeling of decided impatience asserts itself.

The fact regarding the equipment of our little army is that hardly a modern implement of warfare is in its possession. Every intelligent army officer knows how battles are being fought now and knows that the American army has no acquaintance with the methods. Capt. Reilly recently describing the five stages in the French attack recovering two Verdun forts said that the American army knew nothing of any one of the five methods and did not have the equipment to undertake any one of them.

Of all the failures to provide equipment the failure with regard to machine guns is least excusable. A nation as wealthy as the United States could afford to scrap its machine guns if it made a mistake in choice. It cannot afford, even temporarily, to be without its proper equipment of them. When Gen. Wood endeavors to arouse

public opinion upon this point he is publicly rebuked by the secretary of war. Wood is the only man in the army strong enough to ignore the censorship of military opinion.

Hardware Age Maggins June 7, 1917 Totale on Sey, Bather

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Men In High Places.

Senator Harding, in a speech in the U. S. Senate the other day, opened up a subject that is quite likely to become a warm proposition before we get much farther. He intimated that the people of the country have no confidence in the men who are conducting the war preparations. He hinted that if the people knew the real conditions in official Washington they would rise up and call for a new deal.

Senator Harding is right. We hope he will keep at it until he stirs up official Washington. There should be a lot of changes there. Everybody knows that.

At the moving picture show Saturday night, a picture of Secretary of War Baker was shown, It aroused no enthusiasm. In fact there seemed to sweep over the audience the thought that we owe ourselves an apology. A nice looking young man who would no doubt do good work as secretary of some Y. M. C. A. But he does not inspire confidence as a Secretary of War. Especially this kind of a war.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels is a little better. But he looks like Bryan and acts like Bryan, and we all know where Bryan s ands in the matter of war.

It seems to be necessary in orir to carry on a war to have men in that we of it who know sometive about war.



EWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War, is 48 years old. He looks and acts like a man of 30, but he talks and thinks as one of ripe experience. He possesses plenty of pep; is one of those men who leans over the edge of the platform when he is talking to an audience; is a good speaker and good chooser of words. You feel as you listen to him that he has carefully decided well in advance what he will say and how he will say it. Baker is seldom misquoted by newspaper reporters.

He was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., Dec. 3, 1871. He received his B.A. from Johns Hopkins University, 1892; LL.B., Washington and Lee University, 1894. He was private secretary to Postmaster General Wilson, 1896-97; engaged in practice of law in Martinsburg, W. Va., 1897; appointed first assist-

ant city solicitor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1902, and director of law, 1903; elected city solicitor 1903-1909; mayor, 1912-1915. He resumed the practice of law in Cleveland, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1916. He took the oath of office as Secretary of War, March 9, 1916.

The Secretary of War is charged by law with the supervision of all estimates of appropriations for the expenses of the department including the military establishment; of all purchases of army supplies; of all expenditures for the support, transportation and maintenance of the army. He has supervision of the United States Military Academy at West Point and of military education in the army, of the Board of Ordnance and Fortification and of the various battlefield commissions. He also has charge of all matters relating to national de-

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fense and seacoast fortifications, army ordnance, river and harbor improvements and the prevention of obstruction to navigation.

Baker didn't lose a second getting tuned up. This is what he said:

MR. BALFOUR, who is surely one of the most gracious and delightful guests this nation has ever had, and who is still our guest, some years ago wrote an essay called "A Fragment on Progress." It admittedly began nowhere, and ended nowhere, but it raised the question as to whether there is any such thing as progress, not measuring or attempting to measure the value of human achievement by physical standards, but attempting to assess the doings of mankind by their contribution to the spiritual and ideal benefit of the race. In that spirit and with his philosophical temper, he undertook to examine the question as to whether the devotion of so much of the genius of mankind to physical and mechanical invention had really produced in addition to human comforts and happiness a result at all in proportion to the outlay, and I thing he came somewhat to the conclusion, though it did not end—it ended with a question mark—I think he came somewhat sadly to the conclusion that it was very doubtful whether really mankind had much progressed, when measured by that standard. I do not know that I share that feeling, but I think the answer to that question is going to be determined by this war, as the answers to many philosophical questions are determined by wars.

We have devoted an enormous part of the intellectual energy and the physical strength of mankind to the conquest of the forces of nature and the resources of nature. We have reached literally into the clouds and captured the greatest servant mankind ever had, and brought him down and turned We have reached him to driving our dynamos. down into the very center of the earth and taken up portions of the earth itself, and, by processes which alchemy would have regarded as miraculous have used the very bony structure of the earth as a fuel for the production of energy to serve us in physical ways. We have taken the brain of man and put it on the anvil of invention, and brought out all manner of physical and mechanical contrivances, inventions, aids and appliances, easing the burden of doing the physical work of the world; and yet, in the very nature of that process, of consuming the earth and converting it into new forms and agencies for service and helpfulness, the question is not improper as to whether we have not created a bigger servant than we can manage.

Now, I imagine that the inspiration of the impossible political philosophy which, at present seems to govern the German Empire, is born of industrialism. I suspect that the motive of the Pan-German movement, the Berlin-Bagdad movement, the Bagdad Railroad controversy—I suspect that practically all of the major things that have been involved in that diplomacy of middle Europe for the past twenty-five or thirty years are based upon industrial aspirations and ambitions, and if we look at it with perfect calmness I think we can say, in an uncritical or, at least, in an unblaming spirit, that the German ruling mind has become so obsessed with the grandeur of industrial supremacy that it has completely lost sense of the existence of moral standards.

You and I know many Germans. Many of them have been our personal acquaintances and our friends, and a more gentle and more neighborly and more kindly and orderly set of acquaintances none of us ever had. It is not in their nature to spread poisoned candy and to poison wells, and to commit assassination as a process of war upon the sea; it

is no more a part of their nature than of anybody's else to resort to barbarity; but when the great obsession comes, when the nervous energies of a people are devoted for a continuous number of years to the idea of mechanical and industrial supremacy, and the moral balance is lost or withdrawn, then such such results as we now see come to pass.

You gentlemen have come to Washington and you find a totally different situation from any you have ever seen here before. Washington differs from most of the capital cities of the world in that it is a residential city, as distinguished from an industrial or a manufacturing city, in that it is distinctively a capital city, rather than a large and metropolitan center of a country; and yet when you come here to-day you find Washington no longer a place of beauty only and of calm dispatch of an ordered and allotted public business, but you find it electrified with energy, you find it full of business, you find that the eyes of the business world are centered now on Washington, and all other great centers of industry and commerce and business are merely tributory or subcenters to the concentration of the business of America in this city of Washington. Now, why is that? It is because war has become a thing of industry and commerce and business. It is no longer Samson with his shield and spear and sword, and Goliath with his sling; it is no longer selected parties representing nations as champions, and in physical conflict one with the other, but it is the conflict of smokestacks now; it is the combat of the driving wheel and of the engine, and the nation or group of nations in a modern war which is to prevail is the one which will best be able to coordinate and marshal its material, industrial and commercial strength against the combination which may be opposed to it.

The character of war has changed, not only in the manner I have suggested, but it has changed in the place in which it is fought. There is no longer beating of drums and marching of bands and unfurling of flags across wide areas, with men going around mountains and meeting one another and fighting upon an open plain, but so far as land warfare is concerned, it is fought by men who never see one another's faces; it is fought by the use of weapons which are trained to indirect fire, and the mathematical and scientific processes by which observation is translated in the aiming of a modern highpowered gun, filled with science and accurate knowledge; but that is only the land end. The very skies are filled with warriors now, and the underseas as well; and so we see that at least a part of the mechanical progress which has been made by mankind has been drafted into the making of what is now called the lethal weapon of war, and here in Washington we are undertaking now to marshal the genius and the vitality and the courage of a great peace-loving people, in order that they may throw their preponderating weight as a unit in this scale and rescue peace for the world. The world must The present war is costing something have peace. more than sixty million dollars a day in moneyprobably nearer a hundred million—and more than ten thousand lives of human beings a day, and every day the war continues the world is that much poorer in its accumulations, in its resources, and in its I think that all believe that every resource was exhausted before our entry into this war took place, and I think every thinking man will agree that there is now no way to re-establish peace on this troubled and bereft planet, except by the exercise of the superior force of the United States.

So that we start into this war as the evangels of peace; we are mobilizing the industry and the resources of the United States in order that they may

secure peace for the world. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be pressed beyond the point of the expression of opinion, which is necessary to secure wisdom, every division which we allow among ourselves delays the achievement of the great object of this war, and it is for that reason that I address to you, as editors, these precautionary remarks. It is not possible to take the industrial, commercial, agricultural and social life of a nation of 110,000,000 people and divert them out of their normal courses, without creating here and there confusion and without breaking in upon the long-established and deeply cherished habits of great numbers of men. Now, it may not have occurred to you, but the thing that human beings like the least is to have their habits disturbed. We will stand almost any other kind of inconvenience with less complaint, but just try some morning eating your breakfast in a chair that is different from the one you ordinarily eat in. Just try sitting at a different place at your own breakfast table. coming down the back stairs, if you are accustomed to going down the front stairs and see whether it does not disarrange your program most of the day and give you a sense of an unusual start, or something that has happened to you that is out of the normal, and if you are not constantly asking your mind to examine and see whether the switches on your day's track are really set right. The greatest asset we have is our habits; it makes unnecessary separate reasoning operations for a great variety of things which we are compelled to do daily, and it is not until we have converted an operation into a habit that it becomes an asset. Now, in this mobilization of the people of the United States we are going to jar their habits. Business houses are not going to be able to do as they used to do, in many ways; workers in industrial establishments, farmers who are tilling their fields, everybody is going to be asked to give up, or, at least, to permit the temporary obstruction of some of these deeply imbedded habitual modes of action and thought, and, as a consequence, we are all going to be in a more or less disturbed state of mind; things are not going to be as they usually are, and so our minds are going to be filled with questions as to whether the things which are in an unusual state are in a right or a profitable state. You gentlemen are going to meet that in the trades which your journals address. Some of the reorganizations and readjustments in those trades are going to be quite fundamental and profound, and the disturbance of the line of habit and normal business is going to be exceedingly unusual and difficult of rapid adjustment. Now, if your journals, catching the spirit of the community of enterprise, will preach to those who read your papers and who are influenced by them, and whose modes of thought are controlled by them—if you will preach to them the constant doctrine of the necessity of the sacrifice of habit, in order that there may be community of enterprise in this new undertaking, if you will just take the trouble to analyze the creaking which the machine develops in the process of readjustment, and point out in a large view how unnecessary it is that these things should be, if you will calm the apprehensions and spur the courage and determination of your clientele, you will have it in your power to make a contribution to this aggregation of our industrial and other resources in a common cause, which will be second to no contribution made by any group in the country. And I am not asking you to forbear criticism. A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open season for critics, and that is rather fortunate. There are no perfect people, and all of us who are imperfect are anxious to have our im-

perfections called to our attention, so that we can be more on guard against them, and people who are exceedingly busy about great tasks are quite likely to allow their natural imperfections to run away with them, while they are absorbed about other things, so that criticism is helpful.

But make it constructive. There is a man in my county from whom I learned more than from any man I ever knew, I think. He bought a house in the country, and decided that it needed a new roof. It was a very humble place, and as soon as he decided that the existing roof would not do he got a ladder and got up on the roof and tore it all off; and when he got down to the bottom of the ladder he realized that he had not yet thought of buying a new set of shingles, and it was a long time before he could either get the money together or get his friends to bring the new shingles out to him, and in that time the rains came and the winds blew, and every makeshift device that he could provide did not keep him from catching cold and ultimately dying from exposure. Make your criticism helpful and constructive; point out the way to do it right when you discover that it is being done wrong, and do not spare us who are here charged with responsibility, if after you have pointed out the right way to do it, we persist obstinately in continuing to do it the wrong

But I started out with a quotation from a philosopher, Mr. Balfour, and I want to end with that, not as a lost thread, but to show at least that I remember how I started out with these remarks that I am making here. Mr. Balfour was uncertain whether there was any such thing as progress; he was uncertain whether these vast engines and intricate machines which we have devised were not overmastering the better part of us, and making us a nation of mechanics and geniuses, rather than a happy people; and I said that the answer to that question was going to be given by this war. America has a chance to match her wits against the wisest people in the world now. Our inventors who have loaded the P tent Office from garret to cellar with the most brilliant manifestations of ingenuity that the human mind has ever seen, in times of peace and pleasantness, are now summoned to do their very best in order that American ingenuity may be contributed as a great national asset. Our industrial captains, and our great commercial people, our farmers, all of us from the most important to the least of us in all trades and occupations now have an opportunity to put our hands on the rope that is pulling civilization out of the fire, and if when this war is over and there assembles in some stately place and around some marble table a company of men to make peace, if at that table there sits a man who is entitled to speak as the representative of an America which has co-ordinated itself, and demonstrated to the whole world the invincibility of a Democracy like ours, if, from the section at that table at which America sits, an authoritative and compelling voice can be heard to say that all of the mechanical inventions and all of the ingenuity of mankind is to be made its servant, is to be used to produce and keep a permanent peace, is to be used in the making of better conditions for men and women and children to live under, and find the highest development of all their powers unobstructed by unholy national ambitions, if that kind of voice can be heard with authority and compulsion in such a council, then truly our country will have organized itself to some purpose, for we will have vindicated the political philosophy upon which we have been founded, and in which we have lived, and we will have settled the doubts of philosophers about this spectacular application of human ingenuity and

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mind to the development of mechanical aids to the comfort of mankind.

The Chairman: The Honorable Secretary of War says that he will be very glad to answer any questions. We are now up with our program. If there are any questions, you will kindly ask them quickly.

Mr. Neal: Mr. Baker, in New York the trade publications are co-operating with the recruiting service in this manner; they are trying to raise a certain quota for the New York National Guard. Each trade or each industry—the different leaders of that trade or industry, assisted by the publicity of the journals serving the trade, are doing what they can to gather the quota from the different departments, and so far they have been very successful, and I merely state that by way of suggestion of some of the work that the trade and technical papers of the country are doing and are in a position to do in assisting the Government. I suppose you already know it, but the editors here are very anxious to have it known that any one of the heads of the Government can, in a few minutes, get in touch with practically all the main factors of any particular industry; you can reach the chemical industry; the mines, the machinery, the textile plants—any of them in a very few minutes, and most of them are here to-day, Mr. Baker, and will be glad to hear of any concrete practical thing that they can do to assist the War Department.

Secretary Baker: That suggestion, Mr. Chairman, gives me an opportunity to say something which is entirely practical, and which perhaps some of you would care to hear. The question of organizing an army without disorganizing industry is an exceedingly difficult question. When you talk of withdrawing a million or a million and a half men from the ordinary pursuits of peace, without dislocating our industrial and commercial processes, you have a hard problem. The so-called selective draft or selective service mode of raising a part of our army, limits the ages of those to whom it applies to thirty years—a maximum of thirty years—and the number of men indispensably needed in industry, who will be drawn by that process, will

be relatively small, since indispensable men are not usually under 25 or 26 years of age; but there will be some, and in the enlistments in the regular army and the National Guard, which is a force to be raised by voluntary enlistment, there will be more men, either impelled by their own patriotic spirit, in the one case, or summoned by this selective system in the other, who will be found to bear very important, if not indispensable relations to industry, commerce, sciences, or agriculture, and so the War Department is facing the question as to how to prevent indispensable men from being drawn into the military service. A number of suggestion have been made to the effect that it would be wise to promulgate in advance the names of certain classes of workers who ought not to be permitted to enlist. The number of classes suggested is quite large. I will give you a few of them: Mine workers, railroad workers, munition factory workers, steel mill, theological students (laughter), medical students, high school students, college students, all students, farmiers-my mind does not, at the moment, recall others, but there must be many others. In other words, the suggestion has been made to the War Department by persons who take a perfectly proper view of the value of their own particular contribution, or that of their associates, that that particular class ought to be exempted. If all these requests had been granted, it would have led to the exemption of everybody; and if any of the classes had been exempted beforehand, it would undoubtedly have led to a feeling on the part of those not exempted that an improper favoritism and discriminatory selection was being made. The experience of the world and our own judgment drove us to the conclusion that the enlistment process, whether by recruiting or selection, ought to go forward, and that wherever in individual cases men indispensable to industry were enlisted, that the fact of their importance to industry or agriculture or science or commerce should be shown to the board as an individual rather than as a class. I am very much interested in the p'an that has been followed in New York, and it is a very helpful proposition.

Daniels and Baker

Mr. Erving Winslow Has a Timely Word for These Two Cabinet Members, Whose DEEDS Are the Best Answers to Carping Critics

HE AMERICAN prints the following interesting letter from one of our notable fellow-citizens, Mr. Erving Winslow, concerning the attacks upon Secretary Daniels of the Navy Department and upon Secretary Baker of the War Department:

"The hands of the Congressmen, now upholding the administration's desires for authority to prevent or control newspaper indiscretions, are strengthened, it must be confessed, by those editors who have actually committed them, or who are committing them today.

"Such were the long continued publication of a department, 'The German View Point,' in spite of many vigorous protests from the readers, written by a resident German partisan of the most violent type. Such are the more than implied discouragements of enlistments because of the alleged incompetency of the President and his advisors to carry on the war. Malignity and not loyalty is disclosed when the army staff's approval of Secretary Baker is ignored and when no credit is given to Secretary Daniels for the great 'coup' of the war, the safe dispatch of our destroyers to the British waters.

"Mr. Balfour's correct and astonished tribute to the work accomplished passes as nothing with the quidnuncs. If a recruit has a cold in the head or if the rations are unsavory at some station, 'discharge Baker and Daniels!' The effect of simple resteration with the ordinary reader is the great power of the press thus abused. With Mr. Daniels, if the exquisite humor of jesting with his given name is employed and he is written down 'Josiferance' for 'Joseph,' the argument becomes inevitable!

"Both these gentlemen have risen fully to the oc-

casion, as their subordinates so warmly testify, and the public through experience and the testimony of the AMERICAN are beginning to learn, but the Herald and the Transcript are quite prepared to say that, until Baker and Daniels are removed, we can have no Spring weather!"

ERVING WINSLOW.

While no injustice and irresponsibility on the part of a portion of the press would equal the danger of censorship of the whole press by the government, yet in time of war the license of the press to criticize for partisan purposes should not be exercised, even though the law permits it and restraint is wholly voluntary.

A considerable element of efficiency in war lies in the confidence of the public in the efficiency and capacity of its chosen leaders. Germany's extraordinary efficiency is due mostly to that psychology.

Probably never in any American war, except perhaps the abuse of Lincoln, have two men been so recklessly attacked as Secretary Baker and Secretary Daniels, without justification by partisan newspapers and opposition politicians and men in business who have not been able to exploit the departments.

The fact that Secretary Daniels is one of the best Secretaries of the Navy we ever had and was so declared to be by Admiral Dewey a few months ago, and is known to be, as Mr. Winslow says, by the best officers of the Navy, ought to silence these vague attacks that offer no facts in support of them.

It ought to be remembered that when we criticize the details of the administration of the army and navy, we are not criticizing Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels so much as we are criticizing our navy and army officers. The efficiency of our West Point and Annapolis for the details of this enormous job of preparation are necessarily in the hands of experts. We do not believe, and will not believe; without very strong proof that our army and navy officers are not the equal of the army and navy officers of the most efficient countries in the world, according to

When we see something that we are inclined to criticize because from our limited knowledge of the facts which bear upon it, it seems wrong, we should remember, before we declare it to be wrong and criticize Mr. Daniels and Mr. Baker, that we are not liable to know all the facts and that if we did know all the facts we would probably change our opinion.

Above all, we ought to have sense enough to know that men with the personal ability of Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels are not doing obviously stupid things, nor are the army and navy officers under them doing obviously stupid things.

Therefore, when we see things which appear to us plainly stupid, we ought to realize at once that it seems so to us because we do not know all the facts which are known to those who have the responsibility.

THE OLD. OLD EVIL

BY EDNA K. WOOLEY

This article is not going to be pleasant reading, and if you don't like to hear a spade called a spade, you had better skip this particular column today

When Secretary of War Baker wrote to Governor Goodrich of Indiana that unless the state and local authorities kept brothels and vice resorts away from the vicinity of the camp he would be compelled to move the camp to a location where such protection would be afforded, he touched upon a matter of far larger proportions than at the moment appeared.

Under the new conscription act the war department is authorized, in order to keep camp conditions and environment morally clean, to take any steps it may deem necessary to that end.

And right here is where women, as a whole, have a great responsibility. Their responsibility is to watch conditions in and about these great encampments whih are soon to absorb the young male blood of the nation, and to KEEP THE WAR DEPARTMENT ALIVE TO ITS DUTY in keeping this young blood clean.

We women do not want our young men—our sons and husbands, sweethearts and brothers, to come home impregnated with moral uncleanness and with the diseases which result from such moral uncleanness.

The future well-being and stability of every home, the health of every innocent woman and child, the safety of the entire nation, depend upon the moral safeguards which the nation will throw about these mammoth

the moral safeguards which the nation will throw about these mammoth encampments of young men.

Our women's organizations must take upon themselves the unpleasant but manifest duty of watching Uncle Sam's conduct in relation to their young men who should be learning only what is strength-giving and character-building in these military training encampments.

I say that our women have this manifest duty. It is a duty of self-preservation for women and their children. If our young men, most of them of an impressionable age, grow to look upon women as merely something female and something not worthy of respect or devotion or clean love, what will their attitude be toward decent, self-respecting women when they return to civilian life? What will their conduct be toward girls and women if they ever become invaders in an enemy territory? Girls and women are sisters, morally, all over the world, and we should so rear our men that womanhood, even in an enemy country, shall should so rear our men that womanhood, even in an enemy country, shall be protected.

Stories that are not printable are being told about conditions at some of the military training encampments. They are told by people who have relatives in the camps or who have visited there and become

acquainted with conditions.

Stories that I could not think of putting into this article came back with the soldier boys who returned from the Mexican border. These stories are true, because they are retailed, some with disgust and others as a matter of course, by the young men who were affected by the conditions to which they relate.

Whenever the locality of a mobilization camp is determined upon, immediately a stream of disreputable women is directed to that location. If the locality is changed, the women follow the camp. Immorality becomes so common—such an everyday, matter-of-fact occurrence, that young fellows who would have remained clean under home-town conditions naturally follow the course so easily laid out for them.

Says a woman who has studied statistics relating to those camps:

"The average mobilization camp, as at present conducted, means the wrecking, physically and morally, of a proportion of the young men belonging to them.

ing to them.

"It isn't when the army is at the front that the evil exists. It is in "It isn't when the army is at the front that the evil exists. It is in the mobilization camps. According to available statistics, one of OUR ALLIES during the first eighteen months of the great war had more men incapacitated for service by the 'black plague,' contracted at the mobilization camps, than they lost in all the fighting at the front.

"Among our own men on the Mexican border, it is stated, a number of commanding and medical officers jeered at the idea that prostitution be frowned upon—they even declared that it was necessary! That is an ancient European theory, which modern spience has shoulded extinct.

be frowned upon—they even declared that it was necessary! That is an ancient European theory which modern science has abandoned entirely. Brothels are not permitted in the vicinity of European armies today. Soldiers must be kept healthy and vigorous if battles are to be won.

"Where army officers wished to keep their men clean and protested against vice resorts established near the camps, the civil communities objected, saying that such places were necessary to 'keep business going.'

"Certain officers stood firm and suppressed the evil, and it is reported that in such instances the men they commanded not only did not protest or complain, but prided themselves on the fact that theirs was a 'clean'

or complain, but prided themselves on the fact that theirs was a 'clean bunch of men.'"

And so, you will see, Secretary of War Baker touched upon a mighty important feature of mobilization camps when he wrote to the governor of Indiana that the surroundings of our young men in training or mobilization camps must be kept free of vice resorts and brothels. It is a much bigger feature than ever dawns upon the average protected woman or the average man at home.

One must be acquainted with actual conditions before one can begin to understand the awful danger that confronts every home in the land

the bank today and buy a be amounts, when you can just a Bond, go to the neares

BAKER PATCHES UP DEMOGRATS' RI

Approves Cleveland Delegation's Peace Plan; Won't Stand for Haserodt-Witt Insurging.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13 .-Peace is in sight in the Democratic camp in Cleveland. It's in sight, at least, of the Democrats of good eyesight who spent a lot of time and money coming all the way from Cleveland to get Secretary of War Baker to put his O. K. on a peace plan they had drafted.

Baker left the war department flat on its back long enough today to make it plain to Burr Gongwer, Tim Mc-Donough, Thomas J. Coughlin and Donough, Thomas J. Coughlin and Frank Andrews—peace delegates from Cleveland's hall of democracy—that he wasn't going to stand for Ed Haserodt and Pete Witt insurging all over the place next November.

It's all fixed up now. A great love feast is to be arranged during the fall campaign. Baker and the pacifiers from Cleveland manned the whole.

fiers from Cleveland mapped the whole thing out today. They decided to invite both Haserodt and Witt, who are to be mobilized and otherwise appeased before next November. All other amateur insurgents are to be coaxed back into the fold and help elect County Engineer Stinchcomb mayor of Cleveland.

mayor of Cleveland.

If this doesn't come true it won't be because Gongwer, McDonough, Coughlin and Andrews didn't plan for it, hope for it, pray for it and scheme for it when they climbed blithely aboard a Pullman car Cleveland-bound

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WASHINGTON POST:

JUNE 13, 1917.

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"War is now a meeting of nations rather than of armies," he continued. "Every man, woman and child has a duty to perform."

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THE OLD. OLD EVIL

BY EDNA K. WOOLEY

This article is not going to be pleasant reading, and if you don't like to hear a spade called a spade, you had better skip this particular column today.

When Secretary of War Baker wrote to Governor Goodrich of Indiana that unless the state and local authorities kept brothels and vice resorts away from the vicinity of the camp he would be compelled to move the camp to a location where such protection would be afforded, he touched upon a matter of far larger proportions than at the moment appeared.

Under the new conscription act the war department is authorized,

in order to keep camp conditions and environment morally clean, to take any steps it may deem necessary to that end.

And right here is where women, as a whole, have a great responsibility. Their responsibility is to watch conditions in and about these great encampments which are soon to absorb the young male blood of the nation, and to KEEP THE WAR DEPARTMENT ALIVE TO ITS DUTY in

keeping this young blood clean.

We women do not want our young men—our sons and husbands, sweethearts and brothers, to come home impregnated with moral unclean-

ness and with the diseases which result from such moral uncleanness.

The future well-being and stability of every home, the health of every innocent woman and child, the safety of the entire nation, depend upon the moral safeguards which the nation will throw about these mammoth encampments of young men.

encampments of young men.

Our women's organisations must take upon themselves the unpleasant but manifest duty of watching Uncle Sam's conduct in relation to their young men who should be learning only what is strength-giving and character-building in these military training encampments.

I say that our women have this manifest duty. It is a duty of self-preservation for women and their children. If our young men, most of them of an impressionable age, grow to look upon women as merely something female and something not worthy of respect or devotion or clean love, what will their attitude be toward decent, self-respecting women when they return to civilian life? What will their conduct be toward girls and women if they ever become inveders in an enemy torri toward girls and women if they ever become invaders in an enemy territory? Girls and women are sisters, morally, all over the world, and we should so rear our men that womanhood, even in an enemy country, shall be protected.

Stories that are not printable are being told about conditions at some of the military training encampments. They are told by people who have relatives in the camps or who have visited there and become

who have relatives in the camps of who have visited there and become acquainted with conditions.

Stories that I could not think of putting into this article came back with the soldier boys who returned from the Mexican border. These stories are true, because they are retailed, some with disgust and others as a matter of course, by the young men who were affected by the conditions to which they relate.

Whenever the locality of a mobilization camp is determined upon, immediately a stream of disreputable women is directed to that location. If the locality is changed, the women follow the camp. Immorality becomes so common—such an everyday, matter-of-fact occurrence, that young fellows who would have remained clean under home-town conditions naturally follow the course so estimated out for them.

young ferrows who would have remained clean under nome-town conditions naturally follow the course so easily laid out for them.

Says a woman who has studied statistics relating to those camps:

"The average mobilization camp, as at present conducted, means the wrecking, physically and morally, of a proportion of the young men belong-

"It isn't when the army is at the front that the evil exists. It is in

"It isn't when the army is at the front that the evil exists. It is in the mobilization camps. According to available statistics, one of OUR ALLIES during the first eighteen months of the great war had more men incapacitated for service by the 'black plague,' contracted at the mobilization camps, than they lost in all the fighting at the front.

"Among our own men on the Mexican border, it is stated, a number of commanding and medical officers jeered at the idea that prostitution be frowned upon—they even declared that it was necessary! That is an ancient European theory which modern science has abandoned entirely. Brothels are not permitted in the vicinity of European armies today. Soldiers must be kept healthy and vigorous if battles are to be won.

"Where army officers wished to keep their men clean and protested against vice resorts established near the camps, the civil communities objected, saying that such places were necessary to 'keep business going.'

"Certain officers stood firm and suppressed the evil, and it is reported that in such instances the men they commanded not only did not protest or complain, but prided themselves on the fact that theirs was a 'clean bunch of men.'"

And so, you will see, Secretary of War Baker touched upon a mighty important feature of mobilization camps when he wrote to the governor of Indiana that the surroundings of our young men in training or mobilization camps must be kept free of vice resorts and brothels. It is a much bigger feature than ever dawns upon the average protected woman or the

rage man at home.
One must be acquainted with actual conditions before one can begin One must be acquainted with actual conditions before one can begin to understand the awful danger that confronts every home in the land if we allow the cream of our young manhood to be exploited by civil communities who look for "big business" through their vice resorts, and officers who are criminally ignorant or careless, or who fear that they will not be able to maintain discipline unless they allow the worst classes of their men to debauch the rest, and so bring everybody to the same low

Women—wake up! Name your committees NOW. Prepare to use every ounce of your collective weight with Uncle Sam, to keep his soldiers at least as clean as they would have been had they remained in civilian life. Remember, they are YOUR boys, YOUR husbands, YOUR brothers, YOUR sweethearts, and it is YOUR privilege as well as your duty to guard them when their own kind seeks only to exploit them for selfish reasons. reasons.

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BAKER PATCHES UP DEMOCRATS' ROW

Approves Cleveland Delegation's Peace Plan; Won't Stand for Haserodt-Witt Insurging.

WASHINGTON, D. C., June 13 .-Peace is in sight in the Democratic camp in Cleveland. It's in sight, at camp in Cleveland. It's in sight, at least, of the Democrats of good eyesight who spent a lot of time and money coming all the way from Cleveland to get Secretary of War Baker to put his O. K. on a peace plan they had drefted

to put his o....
had drafted.

Baker left the war department flat
on its back long enough today to make
it plain to Burr Gongwer, Tim McThomas J. Coughlin and on its back long enough today to make it plain to Burr Gongwer, Tim Mc-Donough, Thomas J. Coughlin and Frank Andrews—peace delegates from Cleveland's hall of democracy—that he wasn't going to stand for Ed Haserodt and Pete Witt insurging all over the place next November.

It's all fixed up now. A great love feast is to be arranged during the

It's all fixed up now. A great love feast is to be arranged during the fall campaign. Baker and the pacifiers from Cleveland mapped the whole thing out today. They decided to invite both Haserodt and Witt, who are to be mobilized and otherwise appeased before next November. All other amateur insurgents are to be coaxed back into the fold and help elect County Engineer Stinchcomb mayor of Cleveland.

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be because Gongwer, McDonough, Coughlin and Andrews didn't plan for it, hope for it, pray for it and scheme for it when they climbed blithely aboard a Pullman car Cleveland-bound tonight.

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OHIO HAS THREE 'FAVORITE SONS' FOR PRESIDENCY

Baker, Cox, Pomerene Expected to Race for Buckeye State's Delegation; Picking Gubernatorial Nominee as Prelim. BY JOHN T. BOURKE.

The preliminary bout to a knock down and drag out fight for Ohio's indorsement of a favorite son candidate for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States in 1920 is predicted over the selection of a gubernatorial nominee next year.

a gubernatorial nominee next year.
War Secretary Baker, Governor Cox and Senator Pomerene are expected to be the contenders for the support of Ohio's delegation to the next Democratic national convention. Baker's friends anticipate that the European war will furnish the necessary enthusiasm among Democratic voters to push the cabinet officer at the head of the military department over the wire a winner in the presidential preference vote at the primaries. They also anticipate that President Wilson will nominate his heir apparent and that the war secretary, if he can capture Ohio's delegation, will be given the federal administration's support in the national convention.

Pick Baker for "Goat."

The Democratic state organization is expected by the supporters of Cox to use its best offices in behalf of the governor. Cox boosters are already declaring he will come into the limelight as a great war governor, and predicting that Baker will be made the "goat" of every unhappy incident of the European conflict. They figure the secretary will be unable to please both the Democratic proponents and

opponents of war.

While the breach is being opened between the personal followers of Baker and Cox within the state organization, the Pomerene supporters are pursuing gumshoe tactics. They deny the senator is an avowed candidate for the presidency now, but admit his friends are preparing to go to the front for him when the time comes for an open fight. They claim that in a presidential preference Pomerene will whip both Cox and Baker, that while he has perhaps none of the organization bosses with him, yet in every county he has stanch and influential party leaders who will see to it that he wins.

With this situation the leaders of the factions behind each of the three aspirants for the presidency are deeply concerned in who shall be the gubernatorial candidate in 1918. The candidate for governor will have it in his power to dictate who shall be chairman of the Democratic state executive committee and head of the party organization until after the national and state tickets are nominated in 1920. Should the Democratic candidate for governor be elected he will have the power of state patronage to wield in behalf of his choice for the presidential nomination.

Speculate on Cox's Plans.

Democratic leaders are anxious to know what Governor Cox will do to keep himself in the limelight after his term expires, while Baker remains at the head of the war department and Pomerene retains his seat in the United States Senate.

ed States Senate.

Will he seek a third term as governor depending upon the state organization to nominate him, or will he strive to dictate a successor through whom he can retain control of the state machine.

This is the question the party bosses are desirous of having answered. So far as known the governor has not confided to either friend or foe within his party what his purpose is. Nevertheless no fewer than eight other Democrats are already being boosted for the gubernatorial nomination. The prospective candidates are Edward J. Hopple, of Cleveland; Alfred Allen, of Cincinnati; George J. Karb, of Columbus; Charles H. Graves, of Toledo; Warren Gard, of Dayton; George White, of Marietta; Vic Donahey, of New Philadelphia; and Oliver H. Hughes, of Hillsboro.

Hughes, of Hillsboro.

Hopple, speaker of the Ohio House of Representatives, has won friends in every county of the state and it is figured the Baker organization in Cleveland would look with favor on his candidacy. Allen is the slate candidate of the Democratic machine in Cincinnati for the nomination for mayor of that city. Should he be elected mayor the Cincinnati Democrats say they will put him forward for governor.

Karb, present mayor of Columbus, will have the support of the Ross machine in that city for the gubernatorial nomination, while Graves is expected to have the backing of the O'Dwyer organization in Toledo. All these local machines are part and parcel of the present state organization, but James Ross, the Columbus boss, is suspected of being friendly to Pomerene even if he did land the state oil inspectorship for one of his followers.

Dayton Men Will Heed Cox.

Congressman Gard is said to be the man Cox will pick to succeed to the gubernatorial office unless he runs himselffor a fourth time. The Dayton Democratic organization is counted upon to support whom the governor wills. Congressman George White has been a close political friend of Cox. The latter has just named a former secretary of White for executive secretary to the governor. Hughes, although appointed on the state utilities commission by Cox, is said to have no close alliances with any Democratic faction.

Donahey, who is serving his second term as auditor of state, is not tied to the city machines, and will look to the rural counties largely for support.

to the city machines, and will look to the rural counties largely for support. The Baker boosters, it is said, will be satisfied with Hopple, Allen or Donahey for the gubernatorial nomination; Cox leaders with Gard or White, and Pomerene's friends with Karb, Allen, Donahey, Hopple, Hughes, Graves or White.

The Washingtons Dost.

Wednesday, June 20, 1917.

A Great Air Fleet.

Congress lost no time in passing the war resolution and later the selective conscription bill. There was ample room for argument and debate, but Congress realized that the country favored immediate as well as favorable action, and put aside all tactics of delay. The same course was followed with respect to the \$7,000,000,000 bond issue.

There is less room for discussion with respect to the \$600,000,000 requested by the administration for a great air fleet. The war can be won by beating the Germans in the air. If fighting aeroplanes can be developed quickly in sufficient numbers, the war will be won. With superior numbers, the aeroplanes of Germany can be driven from the air. The German army then will find itself fighting in the dark against an enemy that knows every inch of the German line. Without the knowledge that aeroplane observers bring in the big guns of Germany no longer will hit the vital spots of the allied lines.

Secretary Baker has said: "The War Department is behind the aircraft plans with every ounce of energy and enthusiasm at its command. The aircraft program seems by all means the most effective way in which to exert America's force at once in telling fashion." The Council of National Defense, the advisory commission, the aircraft board and the experts of the army and navy all have given absolute and unqualified approval of the project.

The money should be appropriated by Congress promptly. Time is the very essence of success. In this particular instance Congress should not be too particular in making inquiries into the subject. With all the executive branches of the government agreed as to the importance of this phase of American participation, considerable leeway should be given to the departments in evolving their plans and speeding up production.

The American government no longer is experimenting. It is working in conjunction with its allies, and the plans and experiences of the latter are available. A quick way for America to win the war has been indicated. Congress should rush through the measure as an emergency matter as soon as it is presented by the administration.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR,

BOSTON, U. S. A., MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1917



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph 🕲 Underwood & Underwood

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker

AIRCRAFT PLANS ARE APPROVED BY WAR SECRETARY

Thousands of Machines to Be Sent to the Battlefields of Europe as Soon as Possible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. G.—Secretary of War Baker, in discussing plans of the aircraft production board and signal corps to strike at Germany in the air, said today that the War Department is behind the aircraft plans with every ounce of energy and enthusiasm at its command.

"We can train thousands of aviators," said Secretary Baker, "and build thousands of machines, without interfering in the slightest with the plans for building up our armies and supplying the Allies with food and munitions. To train and equip our armies and send them abroad will take time, however, and in the meantime we can be devoting to this most important service vast quantities of productive machinery and skilled labor which otherwise could not be contributing to the Nation's cause in full proportion to its capacity.

"Every consideration points to the effectiveness of a highly developed air service in its relation to the part which the United States can play in

"Every consideration points to the effectiveness of a highly developed air service in its relation to the part which the United States can play in putting an end to the war. It lives up to all America's traditions of doing things on a splendid scale; it will put us on our mettle from the point of view of mechanical ingenuity and of individual daring and initiative. At the same time, compared with the transportation of an expeditionary force of infantry and artillery large enough to be a decisive value on the western front, it offers little or no difficulty.

"All through the coming year we shall have to reckon with the shipping problem, and whatever aid we send abroad, whether in men or supplies, must be calculated for securing as efficient a use as possible of available tonnage. It will take no more shiping space to send 1000 pilots abroad than 1000 infantrymen. It will take no more space to send airplanes and motors than to send artillery.

"It is now certain that if we make

"It is now certain that if we make the effort, we can send enough of both men and machines to be of great value, perhaps enough to turn the scale, all without handicapping our plans for the Army which is to follow, nor hindering the vital flow of food and munitions."

The aircraft production board has decided that \$600,000,000 is required to make effective America's program for aerial warfare, the training of flyers, the acquisition of sites and establishment of training schools and the purchase of aircrafts.

It is planned that the United States shall send thousands of airplanes to the battlefields of Europe. The plan of the Administration was revealed in general terms by the statement issued by Secretary Baker, who said: "According to the best information obtainable, there are 7,000,000 men on the western front today. The addition of a few infantry units, while of great moral value, seems little in forcing a decision. A few thousand trained aviators, however, with the machines for their use, may spell the difference between victory and defeat. America must make sure that the Allies and not Germany secure the permanent domination of the air and that within the year."

Circulation for May, 1917: Daily, 155,455; Sunday, 216,023.

SUNDAY, JUNE 24, 1917

No Signs of an Eclipse.

The Philadelphia Record is much concerned because Ohio "has passed into a condition of temporary political eclipse." It finds that "none of Ohio's congressmen and senators are men of much influence at Washington" and that the country no longer looks to Ohio "for presi-

It is an interesting conjecture from a state which in recent years has had but small influence upon national politics, and that influence a kind rather to be confessed than boasted.

So far as the presidency is concerned no state in the Union, save Virginia alone, stands closer to the office than Ohio. An Ohio president preceded the present incumbent; an Ohio man is as likely to succeed him as anyone now in active politics. Just what has convinced our Philadelphia contemporary that Ohio is even in "temporary" political eclipse might be interesting to learn.

Ohio has more native sons in the United States senate than any other state in the Union.

Ohio has two men on the United States supreme bench. No other state except Massachusetts has as many. Ohio furnishes the president's cabinet with the most

conspicuous member of the group - the member most talked of at home and abroad.

Ohio has in the foreign diplomatic service of the nation the most important ambassador who represents this country abroad; and a minister whose activities on behalf of suffering humanity has won the praises of civilization.

While Ohio has no son in the White House-thus breaking a habit of rather long standing—our Philadelphia friends need not worry over an imaginary "eclipse" covering Ohio politics. What the Record observes through its telescope and thinks is a Buckeye eclipse is merely the mid-west's increasing dominance in national politics. As an observatory for the detection of distant political phenomena Philadelphia lacks standing in scientific circles.





The Secretary of War

No.

JUNE, 1917

VOL. XIII

ates every throb of red blooded activity of American manhood today, at the point where rests the greatest responsibility should-Right at the very heart of things, at the center whence eman ered

yet inwardly seething with activity with a low, well modulated voice, yet one which is heard and heeded from ocean to ocean, from lakes to gulf, an idealist who never lets his hopes for the Miles from the athletic type, yet an indefatigable worker, probably the busiest man in America, but having time to do everything and doing it well. That is just a partial description of the Secretary of War of the United States, Newton D. Baker, Delta future delay for one second prompt action in present necessities. Small in stature, but a giant in mentality, outwardly calm by an American citizen, there stands a Delta Thet. Theta Phi.

ocracy engaged in this War has so far dared to take, is put up to the Secretary of War for his fiat as to whether or not our President will finally attach his signature which makes it a law. The responsibility would stagger the ordinary man, but the Secretary of War is not an ordinary man and this atlas like task is all in the day's work for him. He has always been accustomed to carrying Did you men who read this Article note in the daily papers that when the conference on the Universal Service Bill was finally ended and the Bill had been passed by House and Senate before the President of the United States attached his signature to the document, it was sent to the Secretary of War for a final opinion? uncanny swiftness and expressed with such logic that few have the temerity to dispute them and generally only once. This action of the governing body of our Country which no Demresponsibility and does it with an ease that indicates to even the casual observer his enormous capacity, wonderful training, perfect poise and calm confidence. His conclusions are reached with

you who had the rare privilege of hearing Brother pared he seemed even then, to take up any part of the World's Baker talk to this Fraternity will recall way back in August 1915, long before he was called to the Cabinet, how singularly well pre-Those of

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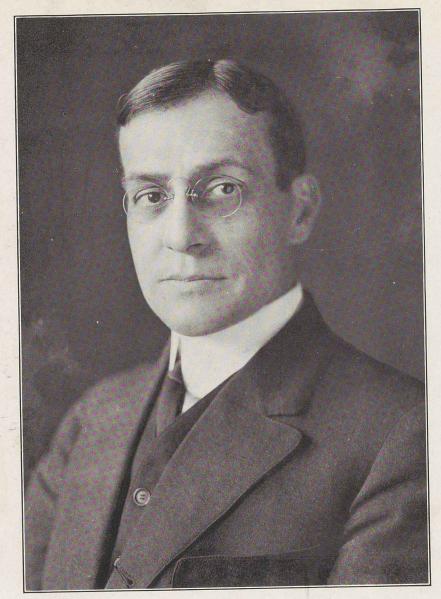
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Hon. Bro. Newton D. Baker Ranney Secretary of War

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work and especially the work of his Country in this War. His thoughts as he so fluently expressed them then were and are yet a step in advance of our publicists of today and although he never had a press agent, and his modesty abhors the limelight, this America has started to beat a pathway to the door of Newton D. Baker which will be well defined and well trodden if he lives. Surely the force of all of this must strike you men of the Fraternity. He it is, whose hands we glory in upholding, and well spent will be the life of any Delta Thet who makes that life a span of emulation of the career of him whose card bears now no other words than these in modest engraving "The Secretary of War."

'Way Down East

Real Incident of a Real Town

Reel I—Scene Fraternity Luncheon in the Big Town.
Enter two Brothers with very business-like swagger.
First Brother—"Hello boys! Are we going to war?"
Second Brother—"Pretty tough on 'Atch' Smith, just back from the Border and liable to be called again before he can be sworn in."

F. B.—"By the way, Jim, I was talking to the 'Boy' and he tells me he is with the law firm of C. B. & K. Pretty nice place for the youngster—eh! what?"

S. B.—"C. B. & K. Gee! I wonder what Senate he belongs to: do you know?"

F. B.—"Why yes—he's a Fuller man—what's the hop?"
S. B.—"Gosh! that's pretty soft for me then. I have an old claim, that's barred by the Statute, against a client of that firm. Guess I'll go over and see "The Boy."

As the hour approaches two, a general getaway is made by the twenty odd Brothers present.

Reel II.—Scene—Law office of "The Boy."

Enter S. B. with a very broad Fraternal smile and hand extended to be sure he is all set for the grip.

S. B.—"Hello Frank—My name is Butler. I'm from Fuller."

Reel

Fuller."

The Boy—"Glad to see you again, old man. I think I met you up at the last Smoker at the House."

S. B.—(Diplomatically agreeing, altho it was really their first meeting) "Yes, of course, I knew I had seen you before. How are things breaking for you these days? Busy."

The Boy—"Very busy—lots of work—what's on your mind?"

S. B.—"Just dropped in to see you regarding the Barber matter. You are the attorney for the Administrator, are you not? My father has a claim against that Estate but he never put it in judgment and it is now barred by the Statute of Limitations. But it is a just and moral debt nevertheless."

The Boy—(Laughing lightly) "Moral debt! Since when did morals have a place in the law?"

THE DAILY METAL REPORTER

Monday, June 25, 1917.

Attack on If President Will

Daniels and Baker son and his Cabinet

A Boomerang ever stood in need
of the whole-hearted support of every citizen, now is the
time. But what do we find? The very

time. But what do we find? The very throats that barely three months ago screamed themselves hoarse pleading for a united nation backing up its chief executive, now that the die of war has been cast, are sowing the seeds of discord by entirely unwarranted attacks upon members of the President's official family.

When a partisan newspaper of general circulation reverts to the cannibal method of assassinating the character of all those politically opposed to it, we merely have brought home to us the immutability of the Mephistophelean species, but when a technical publication which surrounds itself with the halo of being the mouthpiece of the copper producers in a mistaken effort to please its supporters indulges in violent attacks upon the Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy for conscientiously striving to do their duty, the necessity arises of making it clear that, far from meeting with the approval of the metal industry, such tactics are condemned by all who put patriotism above business.

The diatribe to which we allude charges Secretaries Baker and Daniels with a "cheeseparing policy" and striving for "feathers of political claptrap" because the metal markets, it is true, were inconvenienced by the delay in making arrangements for the Government's requirements. This delay was due solely to efforts on the part of Secretary Daniels and Secretary Baker to secure copper, lead and spelter on as favorable terms for the Government as possible. Every private buyer of metals endeavors to cover his requirements as advantageously as possible. When a Government official is conscientious and considers public funds as a sacred trust to be disbursed no more lightly than his private fortune it is the acme of idiocy to charge him with a "cheeseparing policy."

For vacancy of mind the blue ribbon hould be awarded to the principal ar-



gument upon which this critic of President Wilson's chief war lieutenants relies to make out his case against them. After chiding Secretaries Baker and Daniels for their "misunderstanding of the conditions of business and economics," he says:

"If the Government takes out of the market a large part of the supply at an arbitrary price lower than the natural price, it is manifest that the supply remaining free is going to be bid up by private consumers to a price higher than the natural price. Consequently, although the books of the Government may reflect a fine bargain, the price for other consumption is enhanced, and what the people save in one way they lose in another."

Every man, woman and child in the United States must pay his or her share of the cost of the copper purchased by the Government, and all therefore are vitally interested in the price which the Government pays for copper. They don't care a whoop whether the copper casseroles in the Waldorf Astoria cost five or fifty dollars, nor do the millions of people in the United States who burn oil for lighting purposes, and ride in an old horse chaise instead of trolley cars, lose much sleep over the price of copper wire.

Moreover, as has been shown in the case of news print paper, the Government has at its disposal the necessary machinery to prevent prices from "being bid up by private consumers to a price higher than the natural price." The establishment of maximum prices for private consumption is as much within the province of Government as

establishment of those for public consumption.

The copper producers, as well as those of other metals and the manufacturers of iron and steel products, like all other good citizens of the United States, have come forward and patriotically placed themselves and the output of their mines and mills at the disposal of the Government. The members of President Wilson's Cabinet who are responsible for the correct disbursement of the Congressional war appropriations, would not be doing their duty did they leave anything undone to secure war materials at as low a cost as possible. They would be fair to the copper producers and the steel makers no less than to the federal taxpayers. The copper producers recognize that in the present crisis they have a duty to perform as patriotic citizens no less than as sellers of metal. A mutually satisfactory understanding between them and Secretaries Daniels and Baker should be attainable without the slightest difficulty.

About the only way to prevent such an understanding from being reached is by permitting to roam around unmuzzled the press agents of "big business," who still work with the same clumsy tools they used a generation ago when a certain president of sainted memory refused to do the bidding of Wall Street. They forget that the reading public of today is sufficiently sophisticated to probe the motive that lies behind an assault on a man in public office. The people of the United States have placed the power and the responsibility for conducting this war in the hands of President Wilson. They have not only implicit faith in the pur- valued at \$3,088.

ANSWER THE PRESIDENT'S CALL JOIN THE REGULAR ARMY!

Regular Army Week—June 23 to 3

30

ity of his motives and actions, but also in the probity and efficiency of the men who constitute the members of his Cabinet. None of the latter has justified this faith more than have Secretaries Baker and Daniels. By charging these two officials with a "cheeseparing policy," the pseudo-mouthpiece of the copper producers which gave utterance to this slur in print, not only places the copper industry in a false light but moreover-and fortunately so -confirms the confidence which the American people place in Secretaries Daniels and Baker that they will see to it that no corporation or individual will be permitted to enrich itself or himself unduly through the furnishing of war supplies to the Government.

Exports of magnesite from Venezuela in the first half of 1916 were 1,600 tons, valued at \$3,088.

WAR DEPARTMENT.

June 28/17THE NORTH

AKING WAR WITHOUT LL the incisive vigor and expert authority in the personality of

Secretary of War Baker marked his response the other day when the daring suggestion was made to him that troops destined for the European battlefields should be paraded before their embarkation.

"Under no circumstances!" said the director of the military affairs of the United States. And the policy will be continued of sending American soldiers on the mission from which many will never return, without the heartening memory of a farewell from the people for whom they are to fight, and without permitting the inspiring spectacle of their departure to touch the imagination and the hearts of their countrymen.

Even the civilian mind will acknowledge the wisdom of withholding information concerning the actual movement and destination of troops. But parades of the detachments could be held at such times and places as would not disclose any facts not readily obtainable by agents of the enemy, and these public demonstrations would be of incalculable benefit in stimulating nationally a spirit of unity and victory. The case has been put with striking force by an influential newspaper:

Before its departure on foreign service every American regiment should be publicly paraded. The exact place of embarkation and the hour of sailing need not be advertised, but to deny to the troops the inspiration of an enthusiastic leave-taking and to the people the stimulus such spectacles give can be nothing less than a blunder. The spirit that fills the ranks of armies, mans the ships and supplies the money cannot be created and maintained in darkness and mystery. spirit that fills the ranks of armies, mans the ships and supplies the money cannot be created and maintained in darkness and mystery. Military concealments that hide nothing and serve only to depress the ardor of both soldiers and people have characterized this war from the first. They will be especially deplorable in this country. To renew enthusiasm and courage, to promote enlistments, to awaken the indifferent, to emphasize the call for service and sacrifice, why should not the people see also the glorious optimism of the nation's bravest on their way to war?

To the vast majority of Americans this will seem sound advice. What makes it remarkable, however, is the fact that it comes from the New York World, which condemned with bitter scorn the one military undertaking that would have brought the American people into instant touch with the distant conflict and would have fired their very souls with patriotic ardor.

When Theodore Roosevelt offered to the government the divisions he had ready for enlistment, and urged that they be sent to carry into battle the flag of the United States, a thrill of real war enthusiasm was felt thruout the whole country and was reflected in the Allies' eager welcome of the project. Millions of men and women here and abroad recognized that the appearance at the front of the foremost American citizen at the head of a force of volunteers would mean more to the cause of America and civilization than any other action that could readily be taken.

a psychological effect out of all proportion to its military value, sub- forces. Yet it appears that the French, who are not unfamiliar with force the pledge of an aroused nation's zeal and fidelity. The presence be believed that their judgment is not inferior to that of President at the front of the man who is the living embodiment of Americanism Wilson and the New York World, even the latter concedes at last would encourage Great Britain, strengthen the spirit of war-harried that there may be something in sentiment after all. France, awaken new hopes in desolated Belgium and help to sober the forces of disunion in Russia. More than that, it would enlist the hearts was awaiting his stern rejection, Secretary Baker was moved to deplore, of Americans in the great cause as nothing else could, and would invigor- in a public address, the "callousness" of the American people. ate the national spirit to meet with fortitude the coming ordeal.

But the suggestion was damned by official disfavor, and nowhere was appreciate the horrors of international moralities." its rejection more vehemently urged than in the New York World, which no circumstances" shall there be an appeal to the patriotic emotions and sentiments of the American people.

When President Wilson rebuked the Roosevelt proposal upon the ground that "the business now in hand is undramatic, practical, of scientific definiteness and precision," the New York World was quite enraptured with his inflexible purpose to make a grim undertaking grimmer, and away to the fields of death without a godspeed from their countrymen. to discountenance any "pandering to sentiment." But now it has discovered that psychology is really important, for it complains:

It has been the policy of the British government from the first to suppress all information as to the capture or destruction of German submarines, and Washington has adopted the same wretched policy. The whole world breakfasts, dines and sups upon the hideous crimes of the U-boats, but of the heroism and the triumphs of those who go bravely forth to meet them we have no word. Why?

There is a psychology of war, and it cannot be cultivated wholly by the spoken and written word. If, as we often hear, the American people are not yet fully awake to the conflict upon which they entered, the fact is due in some degree to the mistaken official theory that it is not admissible, even on proper occasions, to exhibit the defenders of the republic as they go forth to battle. An impressive public farewell to every regiment would enable the people to visualize the war, and it would not disclose any material fact not already known to agents of the enemy.

These are true words. But what would be the psychological effect of the parading of a regiment, to be witnessed by a minute fraction of the American people, compared to that which would be produced by the knowledge that Theodore Roosevelt and 25,000 eager, fit Americans were on their way to the trenches? For every man and woman who saw them go, there would be a thousand who would witness the scene in spirit and who from that time forth would "visualize the war" more vividly than they would if the entire regular army and general staff were to depart.

The paper which assailed a patriotic, soundly planned enterprise as "Colonel Roosevelt and his private army" is solicitous now for measures to appeal to American sentiment. But it is up against the policy which its own venomous partisanship helped to create. It must face the fact that the war, officially, is "practical," "undramatic," "grim," with no place in the strategic scheme for sentimental parades or for such "emotional" suggestions as that made by former Premier Clemenceau, of France, in a letter to President Wilson:

Allow me to say in all candor that at the present moment there is in France one name which enhances the beauty of American intervention. It is the name of Roosevelt, your predecessor, even your rival, but with whom there can now be no other rivalry than that of heartening success. He is an idealist, imbued with simple, vital idealism. Hence his influence on a crowd—his prestige, to use the right

The name of Roosevelt has a legendary force in our country at this time, and, in my opinion, it would be a great error to neglect a force which everything counsels us to make use of as quickly as possible. Roosevelt represents a vast potential factor which no statesman is able to overlook. He cannot come alone, for his prestige on our battlefields demands that he come with the prestige conferred upon him by his countrymen. I claim for him only what he claims for himself—the right to appear on the battlefield surrounded by his com-

we have just heard of the arrival of the first American unit at our front. All our hearts beat fast. With what joy our soldiers greeted the starry banner! Yet you must know, Mr. President, that more than one of our poilus asked his comrades, "But where is Roosevelt? I den't

It is not for me to dispute technical questions; more modest. I have not consulted our soldiers, but it was not necessary, for I have seen them work and know them well. Send them Roosevelt. I tell you, because I know it—it will gladden their hearts!

President Wilson ruled that the sending of the Roosevelt division not only would "seriously interfere" with important military plans, but "would For they discerned that a Roosevelt division in France would have contribute practically nothing to the effective strength" of the Allies' stantial as that would be. It would stiffen the endurance of those the "grim" and "practical" side of war, study its psychology also-they already battling for liberty, for it would convey to them with unequaled saw in the coming of Roosevelt tremendous moral effect. And it may

At the very time when the proposition to parade departing troops element of shock no longer arouses them," he said. "They no longer

One would think he was unaware that for two years and a half now is concerned to find that its contempt for the inspirational factors they had been educated by their official leaders to regard international in making war is shared in Washington, where it is decreed that "under moralities as none of their concern, and that this false, but seductive, teaching cannot be counteracted in a few weeks. The picturesque and inspiring experience of cheering our gallant soldiers on their way to the trenches would help, but "under no circumstances" are they to have that privilege. The arousing of them is to be deferred until "the element of shock" operates upon their feelings in the publication of the lists of killed and wounded and the homecoming of crippled fighters who are being sent

UNDER COVER OF SECRECY, MADE NECESSARY BY ESPIONAGE, THIS **GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR WAR**

While Much of the Country Yet Fails to Realize the Seriousness of Situation, War Department Rushes All Facilities-Many Camp Cities Under Construction Making Ready for Great New Army.

Washington. June 25—(Special)—
There is a widespread belief amog tione who have traveled through the West that the people of the middle section will not wake up to a full realization that the United States is at warrauntil the casualty lists begin to come ally expressed by former Congression.

J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York, among a group of other former man J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York, among a group of other former men to see the crowds around the telephone booths that connect with the War Desertance of the secretary of the secretar

EVERY POSSIBLE SAFEGUARD FROM VICE WILL BE THROWN AROUND MEN WHO FORM GREAT ARMIES IN CA

Army Heads Take Position That Moral Surroundings of Camps as Necessary as Complete Sanitation and Measures Are Started to Drive Out Undesirables From Communities Near Cantonments. Floreda netropoles!

Are Started to Drive Unit Unuestrables From

Communities Near Cantonments.

Plottan Metropols Bureau.

Muliding, Washington, June 27.—That there shall be no 'red light' in our tiden of the government, and with that object in view the War Department in the vicinity of the camps now in existence: as well as in the larger towns in the vicinity of the camps now in the vicinity of the vicinity of the vicinity of the vicinity of the camps now in the vicinity of the vicinity o

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

Wells Forgo Messenger June, 1917. to Congress. Gramme & Willie States nerian Walson's Musege

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President Wilson's Message

His memorable address to Congress announcing the existence of a state of war between the Imperial German Government and the United States

Gentlemen of the Congress:

I HAVE called the Congress into extraordinary session because there are serious, very serious, choices of policy to be made, and made immediately, which it was neither right nor constitutionally permissible that I should assume the responsibility of making.

On the 3d of February last I officially laid before you the extraordinary announcement of HAVE called the Congress into extraordi-

the Imperial German Government that on and after the first day of February it was its purpose to put aside all restraints of law or of humanity and use its submarines to sink every vessel that sought to approach either the ports of Great Britain and Ireland or the western coasts of Europe or any of the ports controlled by the enemies of Germany within the Mediterranean. That had seemed to be the object of the German submarine warfare earlier in the war, but since April of last year the Imperial Government had somewhat restrained the commanders of its undersea craft, in conformity with its promise, then given to us, that passenger boats should not be sunk and that due warning would be given to all other vessels which its submarines might seek to destroy, when no resistance was offered or escape attempted, and care taken that their crews were given at least a fair chance to save their lives in their open boats. The precautions taken were meager and haphazard enough, as was proved in distressing instance after instance in the progress of the cruel and unmanly business, but a certain degree of restraint was observed. straint was observed.

The new policy has swept every restriction aside. Vessels of every kind, whatever their flag, their character, their cargo, their destination, their errand, have been ruthlessly sent to the bottom without warning and without thought of help or mercy for those on board, the vessels of friendly neutrals along with those of belligerents. Even hospital ships and ships carrying relief to the sorely bereaved and lief to the sorely bereaved and stricken people of Belgium, though the latter were provided with safe conduct through the proscribed areas by the German Government itself, and were distinguished by unmistakable marks of identity, have been sunk with the same

reckless lack of compassion or of principle.

I was for a little while unable to believe that such things would in fact be done by any Government that had hitherto subscribed to humane practices of civilized nations. Internamane practices of civilized nations. International law had its origin in the attempt to set up some law which would be respected and observed upon the seas, where no nation has right of dominion and where lay the free highways of the world. By painful stage after stage has that law been built up, with meager enough results, indeed, after all was accomplished that could be accomplished, but always with a clear view at least of what the heart with a clear view, at least, of what the heart and conscience of mankind demanded.

This minimum of right the German Government has swept aside, under the plea of retaliation and necessity and because it had no weapons which it could use at sea except these, which it is impossible to employ, as it is employing them, without throwing to the wind all scruples of humanity or of respect for the understandings that were supposed to underlie the intercourse of the world.

I am not now thinking of the loss of property involved, immense and serious as that is, but only of the wanton and wholesale destruc-tion of the lives of non-combatants, men, women, and children, engaged in pursuits which have always, even in the darkest periods of modern history, been deemed innocent and legitimate. Property can be paid for; the lives of peaceful and innocent people cannot be. The present German submarine warfare against commerce is a warfare against mankind.

It is a war against all nations. American

ships have been sunk, American lives taken, in ways which it has stirred us very deeply to learn of, but the ships and people of other neutral and friendly nations have been sunk and overwhelmed in the waters in the same

ay. There has been no discrimination. The challenge is to all mankind. Each nation must decide for itself how it will meet The choice we make for ourselves must be made with a moderation of counsel and a temperateness of judgment befitting our character and our motives as a nation. We must put excited feeling away. Our motive will not be revenge or the victorious assertion of the physical might of the nation, but only the vindication of right, of human right, of which we

are only a single champion.

When I addressed the Congress on the 26th of February last I thought it would suffice to assert our neutral rights with arms, our right to use the seas against unlawful interference, our right to keep our people safe against un-lawful violence. But armed neutrality, it now appears, is impracticable. Because submarines are in effect outlaws, when used as the German submarines have been used against merchant shipping, it is impossible to defend ships against their attacks as the law of nations has assumed that merchantmen would defend themselves against privateers or cruisers, visible craft giving chase upon the open sea. It is common prudence in such circumstances, grim necessity indeed, to endeavor to destroy them before they have shown their own inten-tion. They must be dealt with upon sight, if dealt with at all.

The German Government denies the right of neutrals to use arms at all within the areas of arms at all within the areas of the sea which it has proscribed, even in the defense of rights which no modern publicist has ever before questioned their right to defend. The intimation is conveyed that the armed guards which we have placed on our merchant ships will be treated as beyond the pale of law and subject to be dealt with as pirates would be. Armed neutrality is ineffectual enough at best; in such circumstances and in the face of such pretensions it is worse than ineffectual; it is like only to produce what it it is like only to produce what it was meant to prevent; it is prac-

Handling Government Shipments

Circular No. 18—Western and Eastern Departments, Issued April 25, 1917, by Vice-President and General Managers Christeson and Stedman

The prompt and careful handling of Government Shipments is imperative at this time, and employes must in all cases give preferred attention to such shipments and do their utmost to facilitate and expedite the movement of same. This includes preference in the matter of pick-up and delivery service, as well as preference in car accommodations.

tically certain to draw us into the war without either the rights or the effectiveness of belligerents. There is one choice we cannot make, we are incapable of making; we will not choose the path of submission and suffer the most sacred rights of our nation and our people to be ignored or violated. The wrongs against which we now array ourselves are no common wrongs; they cut to the very roots of human life.

With a profound sense of the solemn and even tragical character of the step I am taking and of the grave responsibilities which it involves, but in unhesitating obedience to what I deem my constitutional duty, I advise that the Congress declare the recent course of the Imperial German Government to be in fact nothing less than war against the Government and people of the United States; that it for-

mally accept the status of belligerent which has thus been thrust upon it; and that it take immediate steps not only to put the country in a more thorough state of defense, but also to exert all its power and employ all its resources to bring the Government of the German Empire to terms and end the war.

What this will involve is clear. It will involve the utmost practicable co-operation in counsel and action with the Governments now at war with Germany, and, as incident to that, the extension to those Governments of the most liberal financial credits, in order that our resources may so far as possible be added to theirs.

It will involve the organization and mobilization of all the material resources of the country to supply the materials of war and serve the incidental needs of the nation in the most abundant and yet the most economical and efficient way possible.

It will involve the immediate full equipment of the navy in all respects, but particularly in supplying it with the best means of dealing with the enemy's submarines.

It will involve the immediate addition to the armed forces of the United States, already provided for by law in case of war, of at least 500,000 men, who should, in my opinion, be chosen upon the principle of universal liability to service, and also the authorization of subsequent additional increments of equal force so soon as they may be needed and can be handled in training.

It will involve also, of course, the granting of adequate credits to the Government, sustained, I hope, so far as they can equitably be sustained by the present generation, by well conceived taxation.

I say sustained so far as may be equitable by taxation, because it seems to me that it would be unwise to base the credits, which will now be necessary, entirely on money borrowed. It is our duty, I most respectfully urge, to protect our people, so far as we may, against the very serious hardships and evils which would be likely to arise out of the inflation which would be produced by vast loans.

In carrying out the measures by which these things are to be accomplished we should keep constantly in mind the wisdom of interfering as little as possible in our own preparation and in the equipment of our own military forces with the duty—for it will be a very practical duty—of supplying the nations already at war with Germany with the materials which they



ANSWERING THE CALL OF THE NATION

Thomas Edison, in company with Hiram Maxim (left) and Secretary of the Navy Daniels, on the steps of the State, War and Navy Building at the National Capital.

can obtain only from us or by our assistance. They are in the field and we should help them in every way to be effective there.

I shall take the liberty of suggesting, through the several executive departments of the Government, for the consideration of your committees, measures for the accomplishment of the several objects I have mentioned. I hope that it will be your pleasure to deal with them as having been framed after very careful thought by the branch of the Government upon whom the responsibility of conducting the war and safeguarding the nation will most directly fall

Neutrality No Longer Desirable

While we do these things, these deeply momentous things, let us be very clear, and make very clear to all the world, what our motives and our objects are. My own thought has not been driven from its habitual and normal course by the unhappy events of the last two months, and I do not believe that the thought has been altered or clouded by them. I have exactly the same things in mind now that I had in mind when I addressed the Senate on the 22d of January last; the same that I had in mind when I addressed the Congress on the 3d of February and on the 26th of February. Our object now, as then, is to vindicate the principle of peace and justice in the life of the world as against selfish and autocratic power, and to set up among the really free and self-governed peoples of the world such a concert of purpose and of action as will henceforth insure the observance of those principles.

Neutrality is no longer feasible or desirable where the peace of the world is involved and the freedom of its peoples, and the menace to that peace and freedom lies in the existence of autocratic governments, backed by organized force which is controlled wholly by their will, not by the will of their people. We have seen the last of neutrality in such circumstances. We are at the beginning of an age in which it will be insisted that the same standards of conduct and of responsibility for wrong done shall be observed among nations and their governments that are observed among the individual citizens of civilized states.

We have no quarrel with the German people. We have no feeling toward them but one of sympathy and friendship. It was not upon their impulse that their Government acted in entering this war. It was not with their pre-

vious knowledge or approval. It was a war determined upon as wars used to be determined upon in the old, unhappy days, when peoples were nowhere consulted by their rulers and wars were provoked and waged in the interest of dynasties or of little groups of ambitious men who were accustomed to use their fellowmen as pawns and tools.

Self-governed nations do not fill their neighbor states with spies or set the course of intrigue to bring about some critical posture of affairs which will give them an opportunity to strike and make conquest. Such designs can be successfully worked out only under cover and where no one has the right to ask questions. Cunningly contrived plans of deception or aggression, carried, it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or

at the Na
it may be, from generation to generation, can be worked out and kept from the light only within the privacy of courts or behind the carefully guarded confidences of a narrow and privileged class. They are happily impossible where public opinion commands and insists upon full information concerning all the nation's affairs.

A steadfast concert for peace can never be maintained except by a partnership of democratic nations. No autocratic government could be trusted to keep faith within it or observe its covenants. It must be a league of honor, a partnership of opinion. Intrigue would eat its vitals away; the plottings of inner circles who could plan what they would and render account to no one would be a corruption seated at its very heart. Only free peoples can hold their purpose and their honor steady to a common end and prefer the interests of mankind to any narrow interest of their own.

Does not every American feel that assurance has been added to our hope for the future peace of the world by the wonderful and heartening things that have been happening within the last few weeks in Russia? Russia was known by those who knew her best to have been always in fact democratic at heart in all the vital habits of her thought, in all the intimate relationships of her people that spoke their natural instinct, their habitual attitude toward life. The autocracy that crowned the summit of her political structure, long as it had stood and terrible as was the reality of its power, was not in fact Russian in origin, character, or purpose; and now it has been shaken off and the great, generous Russian people have been added, in all their naïve majesty and might, to the forces that are fighting for freedom in the world, for justice and for peace. Here is a fit partner for a League of Honor.

One of the things that has served to convince us that the Prussian autocracy was not and could not be our friend is that from the very outset of the present war it has filled our unsuspecting communities, and even our offices of government, with spies and set criminal intrigues everywhere afoot against our national unity of counsel, our peace within and without, our industries and our commerce. Indeed, it is now evident that its spies were here even before the war began; and it is unhappily not a matter of conjecture, but a fact proved in our courts of justice, that the intrigues which have more than once come perilously near to disturbing the peace and dislocating the industries of the country, have

been carried on at the instigation, with the support, and even under the personal direction of official agents of the Imperial Government accredited to the Government of the United States.

Even in checking these things and trying to extirpate them we have sought to put the most generous interpretation possible upon them because we knew that their source lay, not in any hostile feeling or purpose of the German people toward us (who were, no doubt, as ignorant of them as we ourselves were), but only in the selfish designs of a Government that did what it pleased and told its people nothing. But they have played their part in serving to convince us at last that that Government entertains no real friendship for us, and means to act against our peace and security at its convenience. That it means to stir up enemies against us at our very doors the intercepted note to the German Minister at Mexico City is eloquent evidence.

We are accepting this challenge of hostile purpose because we know that in such a Government, following such methods, we can never have a friend; and that in the presence of its organized power, always lying in wait to accomplish we know not what purpose, can be no assured security for the democratic governments of the world. We are now about to accept the gage of battle with this natural foe to liberty, and shall, if necessary, spend the whole force of the nation to check and nullify its pretensions and its power. We are glad, now that we can see the facts with no veil of false pretense about them, to fight thus for the ultimate peace of the world and for the liberation of its peoples, the German peoples included; for the rights of nations, great and small, and the privilege of men everywhere to choose their way of life and of obedience.

The world must be made safe for democracy. Its peace must be planted upon the tested foundations of political liberty. We have no selfish ends to serve. We desire no conquest, no dominion. We seek no indemnities for ourselves, no material compensation for the sacrifices we shall freely make. We are but one of the champions of the rights of mankind. We shall be satisfied when those rights have been

made as secure as the faith and the freedom of nations can make them.

Just because we fight without rancor and without selfish object, seeking nothing for ourselves but what we shall wish to share with all free peoples, we shall, I feel confident, conduct our operations as belligerents without passion and ourselves observe with proud punctilio the principles of right and of fair play we profess to be fighting for.

Right Is More Precious Than Peace

I have said nothing of the governments allied with the Imperial Government of Germany because they have not made war upon us or challenged us to defend our right and our honor. The Austro-Hungarian Government has, indeed, avowed its unqualified indorsement and acceptance of the reckless and lawless submarine warfare, adopted now without disguise by the Imperial German Government, and it has therefore not been possible for this Government to receive Count Tarnowski, the Ambassador recently accredited to this Government by the Imperial and Royal Government of Austria-Hungary; but that Government has not actually engaged in warfare against citizens of the United States on the seas, and I take the liberty, for the present at least, of postponing a discussion of our relations with the authorities at Vienna. We enter this war only where we are clearly forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

forced into it because there are no other means of defending our rights.

It will be all the easier for us to conduct ourselves as belligerents in a high spirit of right and fairness because we act without animus, not with enmity toward a people or with the desire to bring any injury or disadvantage upon them, but only in armed opposition to an irresponsible Government which has thrown aside all considerations of humanity and of right and is running amuck.

We are, let me say again, the sincere friends of the German people, and shall desire nothing so much as the early re-establishment of intimate relations of mutual advantage between us, however hard it may be for them for the time being to believe that this is spoken from

our hearts. We have borne with their present Government through all these bitter months because of that friendship, exercising a patience and forbearance which would otherwise have been impossible.

We shall happily still have an opportunity to prove that friendship in our daily attitude and actions toward the millions of men and women of German birth and native sympathy who live among us who are in fact loyal to their neighbors and to the Government in the hour of test. They are most of them as true and loyal Americans as if they had never known any other fealty or allegiance. They will be prompt to stand with us in rebuking and restraining the few who may be of a different mind and purpose. If there should be disloyalty, it will be dealt with a firm hand of stern repression; but, if it lifts its head at all, it will lift it only here and there and without countenance except from a lawless and malignant few.

It is a distressing and oppressive duty, gentlemen of the Congress, which I have performed in thus addressing you. There are, it may be, many months of fiery trial and sacrifice ahead of us. It is a fearful thing to lead this great, peaceful people into war, into the most terrible and disastrous of all wars, civilization itself seeming to be in the balance.

civilization itself seeming to be in the balance. But the right is more precious than peace, and we shall fight for the things which we have always carried nearest our hearts—for democracy, for the right of those who submit to authority to have a voice in their governments, for the rights and liberties of small nations, for a universal dominion of right by such a concert of free peoples as shall bring peace and safety to all nations and make the world itself at last free.

To such a task we can dedicate our lives and our fortunes, everything that we are and everything that we have, with the pride of those who know that the day has come when America is privileged to spend her blood and her might for the principles that gave birth and happiness and the peace which she has treasured.

God helping her, she can do no other.

"Let Us All Act and Serve Together"

President Wilson's Appeal to the Country— How Every Citizen Can Aid the Nation

My Fellow Countrymen:

THE entrance of our own beloved country into the grim and terrible war for democracy and human rights which has shaken the world, creates so many problems of national life and action which call for immediate consideration and settlement that I hope you will permit me to address to you a few words of earnest counsel and appeal with regard to them.

We are rapidly putting our navy upon an effective war footing and are about to create and equip a great army, but these are the simplest part of the great task to which we have addressed ourselves. There is not a single selfish element, so far as I can see, in the cause we are fighting for. We are fighting for what we believe and wish to be the rights of mankind and for the future peace and security of the world.

To do this great thing worthily and successfully we must devote ourselves to the service without regard to profit or material advantage and with an energy and intelligence that will

rise to the level of the enterprise itself. We must realize to the full how great the task is and how many things, how many kinds and elements of capacity and service and self-sacrifice it involves.

These, then, are the things we must do and do well, besides fighting—the things without which mere fighting would be fruitless.

We must supply abundant food for ourselves and for our armies and our seamen not only, but also for a large part of the nations with whom we have now made common cause; in whose support and by whose sides we shall be fighting.

We must supply ships by the hundreds out of our shipyards to carry to the other side of the sea, submarines or no submarines, what will every day be needed there, and abundant materials out of our fields and our mines and our factories with which not only to clothe and equip our own forces on land and sea, but also to clothe and support our people for whom the gallant fellows under arms can no longer work, to help clothe and equip the

armies with which we are co-operating in Europe, and to keep the looms and manufactories there in raw material; coal to keep the fires going in ships at sea and in the furnaces of hundreds of factories across the sea; steel out of which to make arms and ammunition, both here and there; rails for worn-out railways back of the fighting fronts; locomotives and rolling stock to take the place of those every day going to pieces; mules, horses, cattle, for labor and for military service; everything with which the people of England and France and Italy and Russia have usually supplied themselves, but cannot now afford the men, the materials or the machinery to make.

It is evident to every thinking man that our industries, on the farms, in the shipyards, in the mines, in the factories, must be made more prolific and more efficient than ever, and that they must be more economically managed and better adapted to the particular requirements of our task than they have been. And what I want to say is that the men and the women who devote their thought and their energy to

these things will be serving the country and conducting the fight for peace and freedom just as truly and just as effectively as the men on the battlefield or in the trenches.

The industrial forces of the country, men and women alike. will be a great national, a great international, service army—a notable and honored host, engaged in the service of the nation and the world, the efficient friends and saviors of free men everywhere. Thousands, nay, everywhere. Thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, of men otherwise liable to military service will of right and of necessity be excused from that service and assigned to the fundamental, sustaining work of the fields and factories and mines, and they will be as much part of the great patriotic forces the nation as the men under

World's Reserves Low

I take the liberty, therefore, of addressing this word to the

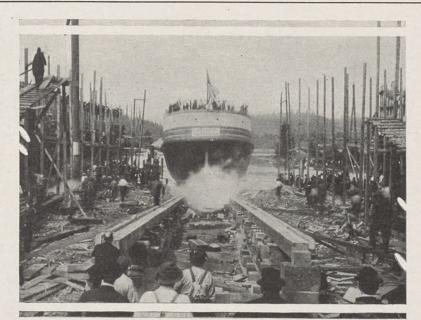
farmers of the country and to all who work on the farms. The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are co-operating is an abundance of supplies and especially of foodstuffs. The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative.

Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency, but for some time after peace shall have come, both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.

rely upon the harvests in America.

Upon the farmers of this country therefore in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual co-operation in the sale and distribution of their products? The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done, and done immediately, to make sure of large harvests. I call upon young men and old men alike and upon the able-bodied boys of the land to accept and act upon this duty—to turn in hosts to the farms and make certain that no pains and labor are lacking in this great matter.

I particularly appeal to the farmers of the South to plant abundant foodstuffs as well as cotton. They can show their patriotism in no better or more convincing way than by resisting the great temptation of the present price of cotton and helping, helping upon a great scale, to feed the nation and the peoples everywhere



"We need ships by the hundreds"-President Wilson

who are fighting for their liberties and for our own. The variety of their crops will be the visible measure of their comprehension of their national duty.

The Government of the United States and the governments of the several states stand ready to co-operate. They will do everything possible to assist farmers in securing an adequate supply of seed, an adequate force of laborers when they are most needed, at harvest time, and the means of expediting shipments of fertilizers and farm machinery, as well as of crops themselves when harvested. The course of trade shall be as unhampered as it is possible to make it, and there shall be no unwarranted manipulation of the nation's food supply by those who handle it on its way to the consumer. This is our opportunity to demonstrate the efficiency of a great democracy, and we shall not fall short of it.

Opportunity for Signal Service

This, let me say to the middleman of every sort, whether they are handling our foodstuffs or our raw materials of manufacture or the products of our mills and factories: The eyes of the country will be especially upon you. This is your opportunity for signal service, efficient and disinterested. The country expects you, as it expects all others, to forego usual profits, to organize and expedite shinments of supplies of every kind, but especially of food, with an eye to the service you are rendering and in the spirit of those who enlist in the ranks, for their people, not for themselves. I shall confidently expect you to deserve and win the confidence of people of every sort and station.

To the men who run the railways of the

country, whether they be managers or operative employes, let me say that the railways are the arteries of the nation's life, and that upon them rests the immense responsibility of seeing to it that these arteries suffer no obstruction of any kind, no inefficiency or slackened power.

To the merchant let me suggest the motto: "Small profits and quick service," and to the shipbuilder the thought that the life of the war depends upon him. The food and the war supplies must be carried across the seas, no matter how many ships are sent to the bottom. The places of those that go down must be supplied, and supplied at once.

To the miner, let me say that he stands where the farmer does. The work of the world waits on him. If he slackens or fails, armies and statesmen are helpless. He also is enlisted in the great service army.

The manufacturer does not

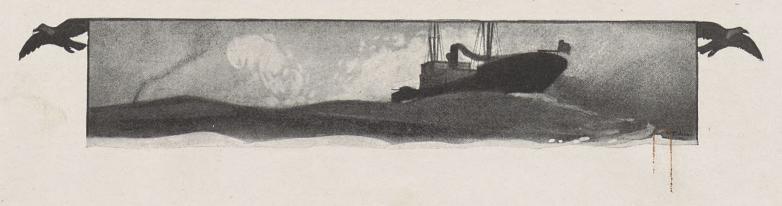
The manufacturer does not need to be told, I hope, that the nation looks to him to speed and perfect every process. And I want only to remind his employes that their service is absolutely indispensable, and is counted on by every man who loves the country and its liberties.

Let me suggest also that everyone who creates or cultivates a garden helps and helps greatly to solve the problem of the feeding of the nations, and that every housewife who practices strict economy puts herself in the ranks of those who serve the nation. This is the time for America to correct her unpardonable fault of wastefulness and extravagance. Let every man and every woman assume the duty of careful, provident use and expenditure as a public duty, as a dictate of patriotism, which no one can now expect ever to be excused or forgiven for ignoring.

In the hope that this statement of the needs of the nation and of the world in this hour of supreme crisis may stimulate those to whom it comes and remind all who need reminder of the solemn duties of a time such as the world has never seen before, I beg that all editors and publishers everywhere will give as prominent publication and as wide circulation as possible to this appeal. I venture to suggest also to all advertising agencies that they would perhaps render a very substantial and timely service to the country if they would give it widespread repetition; and I hope that clergymen will not think the theme of it an unworthy or inappropriate subject of comment and homily for their pulpits.

The supreme test of the nation has come. We must all speak, act and serve together.

Woodrow Wilson.



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America Mobilizes

By Edward Hungerford

OR nearly three years the war clouds have been gathering over the United States. The storm has now finally broken. We are at war. And if the storm has not broken in all the fullness of its possible fury, that is to be counted as our own good fortune. And our opportunity. And the events of the past few weeks, since those memorable days of April last, have shown that America is not neglecting to take the fullest advantage of her opportunity. Her great workshops are busy throughout the lengthening days; by night, under the brilliancy of electricity, their labors go forth unceasingly. In every government post in each arm of national service, there is no interruption to the work of preparation for war-a real war, if you please. Down at our national capital the great government buildings no longer close their doors at four-thirty; clerks come and go at all hours. The fervor of preparation also is there; it is evident that America is not going to thrust herself into the great war, which yesterday was European and to-day is world-wide, without being completely equipped for the fray.

In all this great campaign of preparedness, transportation plays no secondary part. It has been so in all wars;

particularly true in the present one. The railroads of Germany have been of tremendous use to her in the quick movement of troops; whole regiments and brigades of Prussian fighters have been hammering this week at the French and English lines in the western theater of the war, and the next week they have been hard at the Russians in the Mazurian Lakes of eastern Germany or before the defenses of Warsaw. The work of the French



The Man of the Hour

railroads has been even greater, because their problem has been far greater—with more troops to be transported and with perhaps a little less preparation for strictly military uses than had been given to the German routes. The French had not permitted themselves to become obsessed with the extremist military view.

In a less spectacular way, the railroads of England have done their part in the great conflict. Soon after the beginning of the war-to be exact, early in the autumn of 1914-the entire railroad system of the British Isles was taken over by the government, which in turn gave elaborate guarantees for its eventual return to the control of its stockholders. Passenger fares were greatly raised at the same time and passenger service curtailed, both to give a freer opportunity for the transportation of munitions of every sort, as well as to hold down on unnecessary travel. It is British policy to keep the minds of Englishmen upon the supreme problem which confronts their nation-and which now has become our problem, too.

In this country, there is today little likelihood that the Federal government will take over the operation of our railroads, even as a war measure. Our lines, by their

own farsightedness, have rendered that quite unnecessary. For, truth to tell, transportation is the first of all the great American industries to offer herself, mobilized and ready for the service of the nation. At a meeting in Washington, in April last, of the executive heads of forty or fifty of our largest roads, an agreement was signed which, almost at a single stroke of the pen, bound their great, far-reaching systems for the entire period of



the war, into what is, to all practical purposes of traffic and operation, one railroad. Through that memorable agreement, since subscribed to by the smaller roads not directly represented

at the Washington conference, 275,000 miles of railroad, with some 1,700,000 employes and representing over \$17,000,000,000, became as one unified system. In so doing, a great burden has been lifted off the shoulders of a government to-day all but overwhelmed in the stupendous task of making ready for a war, already at its very doors.

The details of the operation of this farreaching railroad plan have been left to the officers of the American Railway Association. An Executive Committee, consisting of Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway, chairman; Julius Kruttschnitt, director of operation of the Southern Pacific lines; Hale Holden, president of the Burlington; Howard Elliott, chairman of the Board of the New Haven; and Samuel Rea, president of the Pennsylvania, is in direct charge of the entire plan. To this committee is also added Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad, the experienced railroader whom President Wilson called to his personal aid early in the past winter and who has become chairman of the important Advisory Council of National Defense, as well as the member of the council in direct charge of national transportation and communication in time of war. The Interstate Commerce Com-

mission was also asked to name a member of this special and important executive committee. It has named Mr. E. E. Clark as its representative.

The Council of National Defense and its civilian advisory board, shown together in the photograph on the opposite page, are working night and day to mobilize the military, naval and industrial resources of the country. The Council is composed of six cabinet officers, while the advisory board comprises seven citizens eminent in their respective fields. Seated in this group are: (Left to right) Secretary of Agriculture David F. Houston; Secretary of the Navy Josephus Daniels; Secretary of War Newton D. Baker; Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, and Secretary of Labor William E. Wilson. (Standing) Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Secretary of the Council; Julius Rosenwald, Chairman of the Committee on Supplies; Bernard M. Baruch, in charge of raw materials; Daniel Willard, transportation; F. H. Martin, medicine and sanitation; Hollis Godfrey, science and research; Howard Coffin, munitions, and W. S. Gilford, director of the Council.

Mobilizing the Railroads

To carry forth successfully so stupendous a task as the unification of operation and traffic facilities of the greatest railroad empire of all time, the American Railway Association is going to need many sub-com-These have already been apmittees. The ones which are national in pointed. their scope treat with special railroad functions—the transportation of soldiers, their equipment and their munitions, as well as meeting the problems of creating special military freight and passenger tariffs. There are, in addition to these, local committees of great power and importance. The entire nation has been subdivided into six great railroad districts, and at the head of each, in full authority, sits a man who knows the district and its transportation problems. Thus, for New England has been chosen James H. Hustis, receiver of the Boston & Maine railroad, while L. F. Loree, president of the Delaware & Hudson, will sit at New York. W. J. Harahan, president of the Seaboard Air Line, is chairman of the Southeastern department, while R. H. Aishton, president of the North-

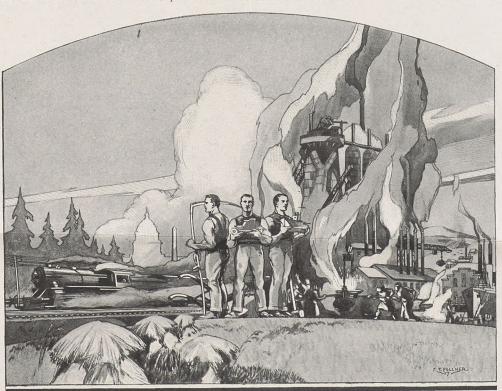


western, will sit at Chicago, as chairman of the Central department. W. B. Scott, president of the Sunset-Central lines at Houston, is in charge of the Southwest, and William Sproule, president of the Southern Pacific at San Francisco, is chairman of the Western department.

To these men will not only be given the problem of keeping the wartime traffic moving, but they will have to act, and act quickly, when special military problems arise. The first part of the problem is, however, recognized as by far the most important, at the present time at least. Not only must raw material and fuel come without delay and in greatly increased quantities to the munition workshops of the nations, but the finished munitions themselves must move at top speed, either to the rapidly multiplying army and naval posts across the face of the land, or else to the ships waiting to carry them overseas to our allied nations. Within the past few months, our railroads have had a pretty good test of this sort of national service. Despite the rigors of a winter of almost unparalleled severity and despite tremendous operating handicaps as well, the railroads of the United States last winter handled one-third

more traffic than ever before in their his-

tory. Need more be said? Even in their more strictly military use, our railroads have been tested within the past year—and have not been found wanting. The mobilization of the National Guard upon the Mexican border was a good drill for the roads that took it there. One hundred thousand men to be transported, quickly and efficiently over long stretches of line, much of it single-tracked here was a problem for the best of military railroad sharps on the other side of the Atlantic; for while the average movement of the German



America mobilizes her tremendous resources

troops has been but 300 miles and the longest some 700 or 800, the average movement of the guardsmen to the Border was more than 2,000 miles, and the longest movement—of the Connecticut militia —was 2,916 miles.

Wells Fargo's part in the mobilization on the Mexican Border has been told in the Messenger and needs no recounting here. In a thousand different ways we served. We brought guns, ammunition, food, clothing, knickknacks to each of our regular offices along the Border. In addition to our regular offices, we

quickly established emergency express offices at each of the military camps, all the way from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of California. It was a service similar to that which was performed by the express in the stirring days of the Civil War. In those days, Wells Fargo was distinctively a Western institution, its activities far removed from the theater of the war. But one of our present-day competitors performed great services to the armies of the North and laid the foundations of its substantial success during those four years of conflict. It is significant of the importance not of only transportation, but of the express itself, that the express employes, like the employes of the railroads, were especially exempted from the draft which was filling the great armies of the North. Their largest service was in keeping the arm of transportation strong and useful.

Building a Merchant Marine

The mobilizing of the transportation of America is by no means being limited to the organization and unification of the rail carriers of the United States. Perhaps an even greater need of the country is boats—boats big enough to traverse the high seas and to defy the attacks of the hidden submarines. Yet these ships must not be too

large. The Shipping Board, which has been created by Congress to build, buy and operate ocean carriers, has determined that the little ship, in great numbers, is perhaps the best way



The Council of National Defense and its Advisory Board

of meeting the German submarine warfare. It costs as much to send a torpedo against a little ship as it does against a great liner, and the net loss is infinitely smaller.

Therefore, in addition to the mighty fleet of huge steel liners that is being fabricated to-day in the established shipyards of both the Atlantic and Pacific coasts, there is the building of another fleet of little ships; these last of wood, because the established shipyards long ago contracted for all their available steel for many months to come. The wooden ships are springing up already, seemingly in every nook and cranny of our long stretches of seaboard. Shipyards that long ago faded and withered and became as but ghosts of their former activities, that long since were "green with mold and cankered with rust," suddenly have suddenly have blazed into new endeavors. One hundred and fifty thousand carpenters and metalworkers-men whose skill ordinarily carries them afar from the business of building ships—are being mobilized to build the wooden ships. It is expected by long before the first of the year these vessels will begin to enter active service, three a week being finished at first, this number gradually being increased until at the end of the year one thousand wooden ships, of about 3,000 tons of burden each, will be at work; and, at the end of the second year, three thousand ships. And all these in addition to nearly 3,000,000 tons of steel shipping at present under construction in the established shipyards of America.

"Bread and boats. We must have bread and boats," said Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane, down at Washington the

other day. Thus in his typically direct, epigrammatic way he stated the immediate needs of the United States. For the boats are being builded to carry the bread. The fighting armies of our Allies, the greater armies of men and women and children who stand just behind them, in France, in England, in Russia and in Italy, must be ted. The breadmaking materials of these lands are nearly exhausted. The wheat of the world is low. Even Argentina, which has been a source of great supply to Europe for many years

past, has experienced a disastrously short crop, and, in self-defense, has placed an embargo on the grain leaving her shores. And, as we all know to-day, the great wheat fields of the United States and Canada have this year fallen woefully below even their standard yields of normal years.

Nevertheless, the Allies, as well as ourselves, must be fed. And America—the two great sister nations of North America which speak a common tongue and have ten thousand binding ties between themmust do the feeding. That means not only the intelligent planting of the spring wheat, but intelligent harvesting and transportation service as well. It means still more than these; it means a careful, thorough regulation of the consumption of the wheat. We probably will have a food dictator in the United States within a few months-an absolute authority at Washington-who will say not only how much an American family shall eat, but how much it will be compelled to pay for the foodstuffs. It will be hard for some families. Most Americans submit to authority, particularly the authority that seeks to pry within the portals of the home, with rather bad grace. Yet the annoyance on the one hand will be more than compensated on the other by the protection that the Federal Government can and will

give the householder in the prices that he pays for his food.

There undoubtedly will be a greater study by the Government into national methods of marketing—of trans-



portation and distribution-a study which undoubtedly will be followed by much genuinely remedial legislation. In such a study, Wells Fargo is going to offer its assistance. Our Food Products department long since ceased to be an experiment; it is an immensely practical working agent of the express, an agent which has sought through broad-minded interest to establish a better, a closer, more intelligent cooperation between the grower, the dealer and the consumer, with a view to the mutual advantage of all three agents.

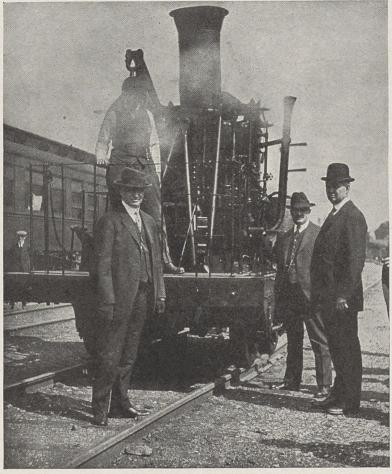
Mobilizing the Garden Patch

A moment ago and we were speaking of the wheat, the bread for which most of the ships, big and little, are builded to carry overseas. Yet it is equally important that wasteful America begin at once to conserve her other great crops. The United States Department of Agriculture, the agricultural departments of the various separate states and agricultural colleges, too, are to-day using their entire experience

and organization toward the solution of this master food problem. It is, in truth, the problem of the mobilization of the garden patch. For not only are the farms, or the ranches, or the plantations—their names according to the section of America in which you find yourself-going to be used to their fullest capacity in this year of grace, 1917, but thousands of acres of land, which never before have felt the cut of the plowshare, are already in seed. A great propaganda across the face of America has resulted in the lawns of private estates, the gentle sweeps of pleasure parks and of country clubs, the broad acres, of landed reserves, all being brought to meet the food problem which is at once both national and international.

On other pages of this month's Messenger our Mr. D. G. Mellor—manager of Wells Fargo's Food Products department and a most successful farmer into the bargain—discusses this phase of the problem so thoroughly that it needs no further com-

ment here. Last month, while the time still was ripe for planting, we first called attention to the individual part that each Wells Fargo man could play in this giant mobilization of the gar-



Daniel Willard inspects America's first locomotive

den patch. Mr. Mellor also has issued a stirring bulletin on this very topic. In a few more months the Messenger will hope to have the opportunity of printing photographs and records of at least a few typical Wells Fargo gardens. For we feel that the suggestion has not fallen upon deaf ears in the great human organization of our express.

All this while and I have said nothing of the mobilization of the fighting branches of the service of our country. I have felt that your own daily newspaper could tell you better of a great situation that in its various phases changes, almost over night. As this is being written, the recruiting for the Navy and for the naval marines is progressing steadily, while final steps are being taken in Congress for the raising of an army of a million men, under universal training-the great equal method under which such progressive lands as Switzerland and Australia have preserved their absolute democracy, the health and strength of their manhood as well; the method which America, beginning to understand, is now beginning to adopt as her very own.

In the mobilization of fighting men the recruiting of forces for the Army and the Navy, Wells Fargo has been privileged to do a small part. Before President Wilson's

signature upon the Declaration of War was thoroughly dried, we had tendered the use of our wagon advertising boards to the Secretary of the Navy and to the Secretary of War. The offer was quickly accepted. And posters, at first improvised, and afterwards much improved, were hurried to our stables for display upon our fleet of moving billboards.

For the past month or so our wagons have been carrying Uncle Sam's call for volunteers into the four corners of almost every city in the land. The same medium is now presenting a message in behalf of the Liberty Loan.

A Whole Nation Awakens

America is at last awakened! America has turned to-day toward the most supreme labor of her existence. Her shipyards are reincarnate, her thousands of factories are throbbing night and day pouring out guns, uniforms, motor trucks, aeroplanes, food, munitions, cars, locomotives—thousands upon thousands of all these. Her recruiting stations and her training camps are filled.

There is no room in the land for the sloth or the sluggard—or the coward.

It is President Wilson who, as properly becomes his high position, best states the need for united national endeavor. The Messenger reprints in this issue not only his great address before Congress on the evening of the second of April, but also his proclamation urging a national preparedness. If there is any eye which falls upon this page which has not followed both of these papers, it is advised, most heartily, to peruse them now and without further delay. Each will bear repetition. Each sets forth in the language of the scholar, in the clear, concise English of the man who must always be numbered among the world's greatest statesmen, the fundamental principles of a co-operative and successful democ-

Upon such principles the United States must stand, will continue to stand. With such principles as her guiding chart, our ship of state will sail, through the little

known seas ahead, past the growing storm which to-day seeks to encompass her, straight ahead into the gentler seas of peace and security. God save her upon her voyage!



SECRETARY BAKER **WORKING DAY AND** NIGHT IN SOLVING PROBLEMS OF WAR

Few of Critics Realize Tremendous Strain to Which Secretary Is Subjected.

WEST NOT RESPONSIVE

Ex-Congressman Olcott of New York Believes Casualties Will Awaken People.



Buffalo TIMES' Bureau, Colorado Building, Washington, June 23rd.

There is a widespread belief among those who have traveled through the the West that the people of the middle section will not wake up to a full realization that the United States is at war until the casualty lists begin to come in. This opinion was very emphatically expressed by former Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott of New York, among a group of other former members of Congress to day. Right here in Washington, however, one has only to see the crowds around the telephone booths that connect with the War Department to realize that the United States is certainly preparing with all of its forces and all of its energies to take a very active part in the great European war.

The movement of troops and of vessels of the Navy are, of course, covered with the utmost secrecy, because information of this character would be sure to percolate through the ocean or the air to the enemy. But if one could only realize what is going on at the War Department and could appreciate the terrific strain under which Secretary of War Baker is working night and day, some idea could be obtained of what this man is doing and at the same time appreciate the injustice of the criticisms which have been so freely passed upon this official, who literally spends two-thirds of every day in tackling and solving the problems with which he has been confronted for the past three months. Few people realize that in addition to preparing to enroll perhaps a million men in the military establishment of the United States, he is at the same time engaged in the most stupendous building operations ever undertaken in any country.

Building Sixteen Cities.

Building Sixteen Cities.

Secretary Baker is building 16 cities in Massachusetts, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Texas, Washington, Maryland and Virgini, a with several other sites yet to be selected. Each of these cities will be sufficiently large to house 40,000 men and they will be as complete, except for architectural effect, as any town in the United States of 40,000 people, and so far as sanitary arrangements, water supply and other conveniences are concerned, they will exceed the great majority of towns of similar size anywhere in the world. When it is considered that each of these cantonments, as they are called, can be built only after some four thousand carloads of material are supplied or 64,000 carloads in all, an idea of the gigantic task which the secretary has to supervise can be understood.

But while much has been written as to the building task which confronts Mr. Baker, little or nothing has been said as to one other and most important feature of the job. In supplying buildings in which to house the men provision must also be made for the care of the sick, and therefore hospital accommodations are being grepared under the direction of the secretary. These base hospitals will cover practically 50 acres in each place and will form small towns in the nature of suburbs to the city. The number of sick provided for at the start will be three per cent. of the garrison and in addition, quarters will be erected for the medical officers, male and female nurses and civilian employes

Hospital Plans Under Way.

Hospital Plans Under Way.

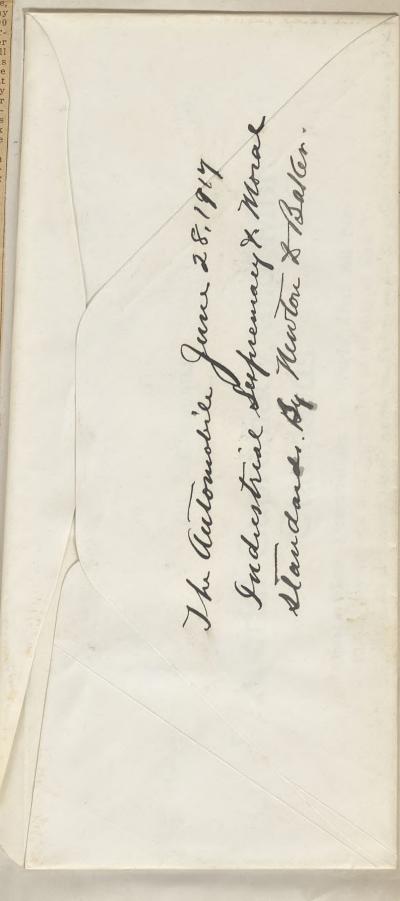
employes

Hospital Plans Under Way.

Acting under the authority of the Secretary of War, Surgeon General Gorgas assigned Cols. Birmingham and Glennan of the Medical Corps, to look after the important work of planning these base hospitals. The plans are well under way. The wards are arranged to take care of 32 patients each and are grouped around the buildings used for administration, kitchen, mess, operations, clinics, recreation, etc., the other buildings being conveniently located and all connected by corridors, the latter so constructed that they can be enclosed if the climatic conditions warrant. These groups of buildings about 100 in each, will be heated by a central power plant and lighted by electricity. Secretary, Baker, in connection with the Council of National Defense, and the big men who have been invited in to consult with him and it, has adopted the cost and percentage plan as being not only the most advantageous to the government from a financial standpoint, but also promising the utmost speed, and speed is essential, for it is the secretary's determination to have all of these cantonments ready for the great army early in September.

ation to have all of these cantonments ready for the great army early in September.

Washington hotels are crowded and overflowing with contractors and would-be contractors for every conceivable kind of material that can be used in building these towns. Many of them are of necessity disappointed and they do not hesitate to pour into the ears of the critics who are always ready to listen, venomous suggestions of graft and chicanery. Unfortunately newspapers have been misled into giving ear to these disappointed men with the result of creating misunderstanding and incidentally causing reflection to be made upon the ability of the man at the head of the War Department, who has during the past three months shown how well fitted he is for the enormous labors which have been thrust upon his shoulders. Fortunately, however, the great majority of men in Congress realize the value of the services of Secretary Baker, and how conscientiously he is endeavoring to prepare this country to strike the blow which will result in convincing the Central Powers that the United States was in earnest in its determination to avenge the ruthless murder of its citizens and the destruction of their property.



Industrial Supremacy and Moral Standards

America Must Demonstrate to World That All Mechanical Inventions and Ingenuity of Mankind Are To Be Used to Produce and Keep a Permanent Peace

By Newton D. Baker Secretary of War

¶EDITOR'S NOTE—The German ruling mind, said Secretary of War Baker, before the Editorial Conference of Business Papers in Washington, has become obsessed with the grandeur of industrial supremacy. It has completely lost sense of the existence of moral standards. America, when taking its place at the table where peace will be determined, must vindicate the political philosophy upon which this country has been founded by impressing upon the world that the application of human ingenuity and mind should be for the development of comfort and peace of mankind.

R. BALFOUR some years ago wrote an essay called "A Fragment on Progress." It admittedly began nowhere and ended nowhere, but it raised the question as to whether there is any such thing as progress, not measuring or attempting to measure the value of human achievement by physical standards, but attempting to assess the doings of mankind by their contribution to the spiritual and ideal benefit of the race. In that spirit and with his philosophical temper, he undertook to examine the question as to whether the devotion of so much of the genius of mankind to physical and mechanical invention had really produced in addition to human comforts and happiness a result at all in proportion to the outlay, and I think he came somewhat to the conclusion, though it did not end-it ended with a question mark-I think he came somewhat to the conclusion that it was very doubtful whether really mankind had much progressed, when measured by that standard. I do not know that I share that feeling, but I think the answer to that question is going to be determined by this war, as the answers to many philosophical questions are determined by wars.

Industry Converted for War

We have devoted an enormous part of the intellectual energy and the physical strength of mankind to the conquest of the forces of nature and the resources of nature. We have reached literally into the clouds and captured the greatest servant mankind ever had, and brought him down and turned him to driving our dynamos. We have reached down into the very center of the earth and taken up portions of the earth itself, and, by processes which alchemy would have regarded as miraculous, have used the very bony structure of the earth as a fuel for the production of energy to serve us in physical ways. We have taken the brain

of man and put it on the anvil of invention, and brought out all manner of physical and mechanical contrivances, inventions, aids and appliances, easing the burden of doing the physical work of the world; and yet, in the very nature of that process, of consuming the earth and converting it into new forms and agencies for service and helpfulness, the question is not improper as to whether we have not created a bigger servant than we can manage.

Now, I imagine that the inspiration of the impossible political philosophy which at present seems to govern the German Empire is born of industrialism. I suspect that the motive of the Pan-German movement, the Berlin-Bagdad movement, the Bagdad Railroad controversy—I suspect that practically all of the major things that have been involved in that diplomacy of middle Europe for the past twenty-five or thirty years—are based upon industrial aspirations and ambitions, and if we look at it with perfect calmness, I think we can say in an uncritical or, at least, in an unblaming spirit, that the German ruling mind has become so obsessed with the grandeur of industrial supremacy that it has completely lost sense of the existence of moral standards.

When Moral Balance Is Disturbed

You and I know many Germans. Many of them have been our personal acquaintances and our friends, and a more gentle and more neighborly and more kindly and orderly set of acquaintances none of us ever had. It is not in their nature to spread poisoned candy and to poison wells, and to commit assassination, as a process of war upon the sea; it is no more a part of their nature than of anybody's else to resort to barbarity; but when the great obsession comes, when the nervous energies of a people are devoted for a continuous number of years to the idea of mechanical and industrial supremacy, and the moral balance is lost or withdrawn, then the results we witness occur.

Washington differs from most capital cities in that it is a residential city, as distinguished from an industrial or a manufacturing city, in that it is distinctively a capital city, rather than a large and metropolitan center of a country; and yet when you come here to-day you find Washington no longer a place of beauty only and of calm dispatch of an

ordered and allotted public business, but you find it electrified with energy, you find it full of business, you find that the eves of the business world are centered now on Washington, and all other great centers of industry and commerce and business are merely tributary or subcenters to the concentration of the business of America in this city of Washington. Now, why is that? It is because war has become a thing of industry and commerce and business. It is no longer Samson with his shield and spear and sword, and Goliath with his sling; it is no longer selected parties representing nations as champions, and in physical conflict one with the other, but it is the conflict of smokestacks now; it is the combat of the driving wheel and of the engine, and the nation or group of nations in a modern war which is to prevail is the one which will best be able to co-ordinate and marshal its material, industrial and commercial strength against the combination opposed to it.

The character of war has changed, not only ain the manner I have suggested, but it has changed in the place in which it is fought. There is no longer beating of drums and marching of bands and unfurling of flags across wide areas, with men going around mountains and meeting one another and fighting upon an open plane, but so far as land warfare is concerned, it is fought by men who never see one another's faces; it is fought by the use of weapons which are trained to indirect fire, and the mathematical and scientific processes by which observation is translated in the aiming of a modern high-powered gun, filled with science and accurate knowledge; but that is only the land end. The very skies are filled with warriors now, and the underseas as well; and so we see that at least a part of the mechanical progress which has been made by mankind has been drafted into the making of what is now called the lethal weapon of war, and here in Washington we are undertaking now to marshal the genius and the vitality and the courage of a great peace-loving people, in order that they may throw their preponderating weight as a unit in this scale and rescue peace for the world. The world must have peace. The present war is costing something more than \$60,000,000 a day in money—probably nearer a hundred million—and more than 10,000 lives of human beings a day, and every day the war continues the world is that much poorer in its accumulations, in its resources and in its men. I think that all believe that every resource was exhausted before our entry into this war took place, and I think every thinking man will agree that there is now no way to re-establish peace on this troubled and bereft planet except by the exercise of the superior force of the United States.

A Battle for Peace

So that we start into this war as the evangels of peace; we are mobilizing the industry and the resources of the United States in order that they may secure peace for the world. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be pressed beyond the point of the expression of opinion, which is necessary to secure wisdom, every

division which we allow among ourselves delays the achievement of the great object of this war, and it is for that reason that I address to you, as editors, these precautionary remarks. It is not possible to take the industrial, commercial, agricultural and social life of a nation of 110,000,000 people and divert them out of their normal courses without creating here and there confusion and without breaking in upon the long-established and deeply cherished habits of great numbers of men. Now, it may not have occurred to you, but the thing that human beings like the least is to have their habits disturbed. We will stand almost any other kind of inconvenience with less complaint, but just try some morning eating your breakfast in a chair that is different from the one you ordinarily eat in. Just try sitting at a different place at your own breakfast table. Try coming down the back stairs, if you are accustomed to going down the front stairs, and see whether it does not disarrange your program most of the day and give you a sense of an unusual start, or something that has happened to you that is out of the normal, and if you are not constantly asking your mind to examine and see whether the switches on your day's track are really set right.

Business Habits Jarred

The greatest asset we have is our habits; it makes unnecessary separate reasoning operations for a great variety of things which we are compelled to do daily, and it is not until we have converted an operation into a habit that it becomes an asset. Now, in this mobilization of the people of the United States we are going to jar their habits. Business houses are not going to be able to do as they used to do, many ways; workers in industrial establishments, farmers who are tilling their fields, everybody is going to be asked to give up, or, at least, to permit the temporary obstruction of some of these deeply embedded habitual modes of action and thought and, as a consequence, we are all going to be in a more or less disturbed state of mind: things are not going to be as they usually are, and so our minds are going to be filled with questions as to whether the things which are in an unusual state are in a right or a profitable state. You gentlemen are going to meet that in the trades which your journals address. Some of the reorganizations and readjustments in those trades are going to be quite fundamental and profound, and the disturbance of the line of habit and normal business is going to be difficult of rapid adjustment.

Now, if all of you here, catching the spirit of the community of enterprise, will preach to those who read your papers and who are influenced by them, and whose modes of thought are controlled by them—if you will preach to them the constant doctrine of the necessity of the sacrifice of habit, in order that there may be community of enterprise in this new undertaking, if you will just take the trouble to analyze the creaking which the machine develops in the process of readjustment, and point out in a large view how unnecessary it is that these things should be, if you

(Continued on page 1221)

until the scheme for producing the smaller ones was in smooth operation.

The great thing is that those two million tractors have got to be built. The steps by which they can be produced in minimum time are: First, the creation of a government department to handle the business end of the matter. Such a department should be free from politicians, and should have for its personnel such men as are now going into the aviation department—the Henry Southers and the Howard Marmons of the tractor and parts making industries. There should be men with long experience of selling, men who are authorities on the automobile system of parts manufacture, assembly, and so on. These men should have free hands within very wide limits.

Second comes the engineering organization. This the S. A. E. alone could supply to-morrow. The proper specifications, having regard to all angles of the case, could be drafted within a couple of months. If the word to go was given July 1, the first standardized tractors could be shipped before December. Nor would it be necessary to restrict present tractor output to any extent while the various manufacturers are making the necessary preparations.

The scheme is admittedly idealistic, but it is the prerogative of America to turn the impossible into the actual. As an engineering task it is no greater than others that have been accomplished successfully. It is as nothing when compared with the organized munition production

of the Allies at home and abroad.

Industrial Supremacy and Moral Standards

(Continued from page 1208)

will calm the apprehensions and spur the courage and determination of your clientele, you will have it in your power to make a contribution to this aggregation of our industrial and other resources in a common cause, which will be second to no contribution made by any group in the country. And I am not asking you to forbear criticism. A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open season for critics, and that is rather fortunate. There are no perfect people, and all of us who are imperfect are anxious to have their imperfections called to our attention, so that we can be more on guard against them, and people who are exceedingly busy about great tasks are quite likely to allow their natural imperfections to run away with them, while they are absorbed about other things.

But make it constructive. There is a man in my country from whom I learned more than from any man I ever knew, I think. He bought a house in the country, and decided that it needed a new roof. It was a very humble place, and as soon as he decided that the existing roof would not do he got a ladder and got up on the roof and tore it all off; and when he got down to the bottom of the ladder he realized that he had not yet thought of buying a new set of shingles, and it was a long time before he could either get the money together or get his friends to bring the new shingles out to him, and in that time the rains came and the winds blew, and every makeshift device that he could provide did not keep him from catching cold and ultimately dying from exposure. Make your criticism helpful and constructive; point out the way to do it right when you discover that it is being done wrong, and do not spare us who are here charged with responsibility, if after you have pointed out the right way to do it we persist obstinately in continuing to do it the wrong way.

But I started out with a quotation from a philosopher, Mr. Balfour, and I want to end with that, not as a lost thread, but to show at least that I remember how I started out with these remarks that I am making here. Mr. Balfour was uncertain whether there was any such thing as progress; he was uncertain whether these vast engines and in-

tricate machines which we have devised were not over-mastering the better part of us and making us a nation of mechanics and geniuses, rather than a happy people; and I said that the answer to that question was going to be given by this war. America has a chance to match her wits against the wisest people in the world now. Our inventors who have loaded the Patent Office from garret to cellar with the most brilliant manifestations of ingenuity that the human mind has ever seen, in times of peace and pleasantness, are now summoned to do their very best in order that American ingenuity may be contributed as a great national asset. Our industrial captains, and our great commercial people, our farmers, all of us from the most important to the least of us in all trades and occupations now have an opportunity to put our hands on the rope that is pulling civilization out of the fire.

Organization for a Great Purpose

When war is over and there assembles in some stately place and around some marble table a company of men to make peace, if at that table there sits a man who is entitled to speak as the representative or an America which has co-ordinated itself, and demonstrated to the whole world the invincibility of a democracy like ours-if, from the section at that table at which America sits, an authoritative and compelling voice can be heard to say that all of the mechanical inventions and all of the ingenuity of mankind is to be made its servant, is to be used to produce and keep a permanent peace, is to be used in the making of better conditions for men and women and children to live under, and find the highest development of all their powers unobstructed by unholy national ambitions, if that kind of voice can be heard with authority and compulsion in such a council, then truly our country will have organized itself to some purpose, for we will have vindicated the political philosophy upon which we have been founded, and in which we have lived, and we will have settled the doubts of philosophers about this spectacular application of human ingenuity and mind to the development of mechanical side to the comfort of mankind.



French trucks leaving the Cama at Lyons preparatory to making a short run for the purpose of instructing recruits in the fine points of driving war trucks in proper convoy formation

The Cama—World's Greatest Automobile Organization

This Is the Automobile Supply Department of the French Army in the Field—Two Centers, Paris and Lyons -How the System Operates

By W. F. Bradley

EDITOR'S NOTE: Unusual interest attaches to this intensely analytical and comprehensive article, as the information was obtained by Mr. Bradley, special representative of THE AUTOMOBILE with the Allied Armies, by permission of the French War Department. Before it could be forwarded to the United States the manuscript was submitted to the Ministry of War and approved. All photographs used in illustrating the article were approved by the French censors.

AMA is the name applied to the great automobile organization which stands back of the French army in the field. That organization is the biggest the world has ever seen, or probably ever will see, for France

makes a greater and more varied use of automobiles than any of her Allies, or enemies, in the field.

The cama is the huge automobile supply department of the French army. When the United States becomes sufficiently involved in the war to need a cama it will establish that department at Detroit. But France possesses two automobile-producing centers, the greater one being at Paris and the lesser at Lyons. Thus she has a cama in each district. The latter one, with which this article is particularly concerned, receives automobiles from the Lyons factories, from Italy, and from the few makers in the centers east and west of France. It differs from Paris in that it handles neither metropolitan nor American makes.

Between the factory which produces automobiles and the army which uses them there is this important and extremely useful organization. Trucks and passenger cars are not placed on freight cars and shipped direct from the factory door to the war zone—at any rate, not under the highly developed war system prevailing in France. The cama places contracts with the various factories; it receives fleets of complete cars or chassis as the case may be; it tests every one; it equips them much more carefully than the private automobilist fits out his car for a long tour; it trains drivers for these

vehicles; it forms them into convoys

in charge of competent officers, and finally it sends them out, complete in every respect, for active service in the war zone.

Fiat, for instance, is one of the most important suppliers to the cama; but as these factories at Turin are supplying the Italian, English, Belgian, Russian and probably also the armies at Salonica, with various types of vehicles, it is more advantageous that they should send the standard chassis, without attempting to equip it to suit the requirements of the individual The Lyons factories, which are located almost at the door of the cama, do not always produce their own bodies. Thus, instead of allowing these factories to send their chassis to a local bodymaker, the cama takes delivery of them in the first place, passes contracts with the bodymakers, and incidentally supplies most of the raw material, and attends to the detail equipment in its own shops.

To American eyes this may seem a needless complication and a source of additional expense. But in other and similar organizations, where supposedly complete American vehicles are handled, the same preparations have to be gone through. Not one of the American cars or trucks is equipped exactly as the army wants it, and even if they were correctly equipped, the cama would be necessary in order to verify them, to supply them with drivers, and to send them away as self-contained units capable of following an army anywhere

It has been proved, however, that the army can get

'Stand With George Washington for America First,' Writes 'Americanus

To the Editor of the Chicago Examiner:

The President of the United States has declared his determination to depose the Kaiser in Germany as he deposed Huerta in Mexico. We portunity to obtain European approval and aristocratic social recognition that the people of the United States be put upon rations in order that an abundance of food may be sent to England.

The average American citizen desires to be wholly loyal to our allies but does not think that the people of the United States should be put upon rations under government law and control until the people of England have been put upon rations under government law and control.

He maintains the same attitude in regard to the food supply as he

does in regard to this country's man power.

The average American does not think that our glorious young manhood should be sent abroad under conscription to be butchered in the trenches until Canada has adopted conscription and Australia has adopted conscription and the five hundred thousand British slackers in America have been compelled to enlist and go abroad to fight England's

There is no reason why the people of the United States should eat black bread and send white bread abroad to England, other than the desire of certain natural born and bred flunkies to curry favor with Eng-

There is a certain element in the politics and in the society and in the business of the United States which desires to see this country and to make this country a dependency of England. One of the great difficulties, however, that this yellow-plush element encounters is its ignorance of what constitutes a British dependency and how the people of a British dependency really behave.

Canada is actually a British dependency and it has not adopted conscription in order to compel its youths, whether they would be willing or not, to go abroad and fight for England's supremacy in Europe. Canada has sent volunteers. Why should we not send volunteers first,

especially as we have thousands of volunteers eager to go?

Australia has not adopted conscription nor has Australia determined to go upon half rations in order to supply England with full rations. Why should we not consider our own country first, as Mr. Hoover suggests? Why should we not be as independent, as self-regardful, and as self-respecting as Australia?

South Africa is a British dependency, India is a British dependency, and neither of these places, devoted as it may be to the Crown, subservient to the King, and awe-struck by the British aristocracy, has proposed to starve its own people to make England fat or to send its whole youth abroad under conscription while English slackers in our country are refusing to fight their own English fight to give England the hegemony of the sea and the domination of Europe.

Your American newspaper should tell the yellow-plush element of our population, for its own benefit, that England does not respect those who are too dependent, too subservient. It is not in the character of the genuine, admirable, upstanding Anglo-Saxon to be a snob or

a toady or to like a snob or a toady.

There is this good reason then for not unduly sacrificing our own

people and our own interests for the benefit of England.

And for people of intelligence and patriotism there are other more

serious and more potent reasons.

The European war is possibly just beginning. Competent authorities have estimated that it may last from seven to ten years. Monarchies are crashing to the ground every now and then. Governments are being overturned. New conditions are being created, new sentiments are being evolved, new alignments may develop.

A recent broadside of the soldiers' and laboring men's committees of Russia declares that the revolution in Russia was a revolution as

much against the war as it was against the Czar.

A communique of the Italian government says that the entente nations view with alarm the friendship of the Russian PEOPLE for

Obviously, therefore, Russia is not inclined to re-enter the war on the side of the entente and if bullied and threatened by the entente MIGHT enter the war on the side of Germany.

China is in revolution and may, as a result of the revolution, align itself in this European complication with Japan and the allies or against Japan and on the side of Germany.

Spain is in revolution and no one knows yet what the result of that revolution may be.

may be able to do this in time, but it will undoubtedly take some time and some effort and some expense and some sacrifice. In the combinations and permutations which may develop in the European situation, through evolution and revolution, and alignment

and realignment, we may find ourselves in the next few years fighting almost any possible combination of enemies. We may be deprived of effective allies, we may have to wage the war alone against Germany, or against Germany and Russia, or against such a tremendous combination as Germany and Russia and Japan.

Unlikely as this serious possibility seems at present, it is never-

theless a possibility in the complexity of this war.

But whether or not the United States is compelled to fight alone against one foe or against many, the United States should be PREPARED to fight alone and to make effective war against one or any number of enemies. We cannot be prepared at home if we send all our food and all our men and all our money and all our munitions abroad.

Your American newspaper has fought for many years for preparedness for the United States, for the mightiest navy for the ships for the United States, for military universities like West Point and Annapolis throughout the United States, to provide officers in the ranks of our citizens, available in case of war, for universal service, to give every citizen of the United States the essential training for military service when military service to protect our people shall be required.

All of these plans and crusades, as I understand them, have been made for the defense of our country and the safeguarding of our in-

I recall that the Examiner has explained a thousand times to its opponents and its critics that its advocacies were to preserve peace, and not to precipitate war; that its objects were the protection of our nation against the attacks of foreign nations and not for the conduct of aggressive and offensive warfare against foreign nations.

Every thoughtful American citizen believes to-day that if we had been fully and formidably prepared, and if we had consulted the interests of AMERICA FIRST, we could have accomplished all our proper demands and desires on this continent and in Europe without ever having

been compelled to go to war.

It was George Washington who said: "To be prepared for war is the most effective means of preserving peace." And surely our own experience has established the truth of George Washington's words, since to be unprepared for war has proven the most effective means of destroying our peace.

Another of George Washington's injunctions to the people he made independent and desired to see continue in independence, prosperity and security was to keep out of entangling alliances and to devote ourselves

to maintaining the welfare of our own country.

Succinctly summed up in two words, George Washington's farewell address consisted of the Chicago Examiner motto, "AMERICA

If George Washington's first aphorism in regard to peace and preparedness has been proven so conspicuously true, his second injunction in regard to minding our own business and providing for the prosperity and security of our own people may be accepted as equally true.

The first duty of our AMERICAN GOVERNMENT is to our AMERI-

CAN PEOPLE and our AMERICAN COUNTRY

Feed our allies, of course, but feed AMERICA FIRST.

Supply our allies with arms and ammunition, but supply our own AMERICAN soldier boys FIRST.

Build steel ships to aid England, but make our own AMERICAN navy the mightiest in the world and our own AMERICAN merchant marine the greatest in the world, FIRST

Preserve AMERICAN welfare and AMERICAN resources against the day when America may have to stand alone against Germany, or against Germany and Japan, or against Germany and Russia, or against England and Japan, or against any possible combination of alliances and enmities which may come out of this European turmoil.

Neither snobbery nor short-sightedness should be allowed to weaken this nation in the midst of the dangers which now exist and the greater

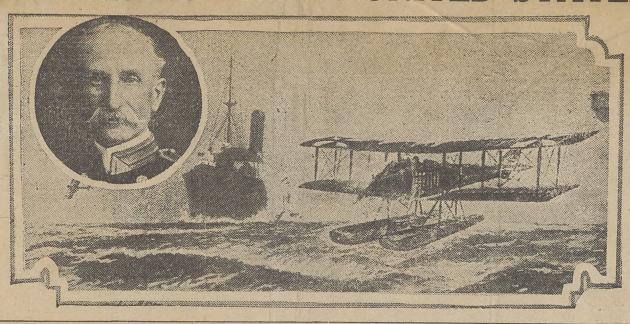
menace which may come.

Let every loyal citizen stand with George Washington in behalf of the independence, the integrity, the prosperity, the security of AMER/ AMERICANUS. ICA FIRST

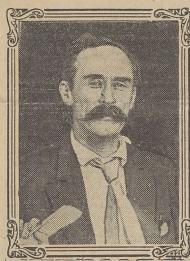
MILLIARD

Assurances sur la Vie

BUILD MORE HYDRO-AEROPLANES, IS RISING CRY IN UNITED STATES



Above is shown a sketch appearing in the New York Herald of America's most formidable torpedo-using hydro-aeroplane as it would appear in action, and in the circle is its inventor, Rear-Admiral Bradley A. Fiske, This machine is now being tested by the Navy Department, and when Congress passes the \$600,000,000 air bill, it undoubtedly will be one of the types chosen for immediate construction. Below are the portraits of men who are bending every energy to put the bill through Congress.



REAR-ADMIRAL ROBERT E. PEARY

"New York Herald's" Editorial, Demanding Machines by Thousands, Strikes Popular Note.

(BY COMMERCIAL CABLE TO THE HERALD.) NEW YORK, Tuesday.-The demand of the New York HERALD for "hydro-aeroplanes and more hydro-aeroplanes'' has caused a deep impression in Congressional circles. Coming as it does in conjunction with the efforts of President Wilson and his advisers to get through Congress the \$600,000,000 aviation bill, it is considered unusually timely and is winning the approval of aviation experts and Congressional leaders.

Representative Murray Hulbert, of New York, who is fathering the huge aviation bill, said after seeing the editorial in the Herald: "That's fine! It expresses just what I have been trying to make the country understand. I am all of the Herald is coming out in this glad the HERALD is coming out in this

way."
Rear - Admiral Robert E. Peary yesterday made a strong appeal before the Military Affairs Committee of the Sen-ate, summing up the possibilities of



aviation and showing how the hydro-

aviation and showing how the hydroaeroplane could outmanœuvre the submarine. He ended his plea by saying:

"Why not make it the fixed national aim of the United States to be the foremost air Power in the world, and why not do it now?"

Mr. G. Douglas Wardrop, editor of the "Aerial Age," commenting on the Herald's editorial says:

"In taking for its slogan 'America rules the air,' the Herald is not only in line with the best thought concerning modern warfare, but, as usual, it is abreast of it. The Herald has important work to do in this connection, and I offer its management my hearty congratulations. It will throw all its power into the



Congress Is Preparing to Vote on Huge Appropriation Supply Craft.

balance for the early day when America shall rule the air."

The Herald editorially this morning

"The crisis of the war is upon us. With the harmonious co-operation of the Allied surface Fleet, with great armies of thousands upon thousands of aeroplanes, victory will be assured and billions will be saved. Honest men will be able to look one another in the face and say that the honor of the world has been saved."

To amplify the interviews given yesterday by himself. Rear-Admiral Robert.

terday by himself, Rear-Admiral Robert E. Peary and Mr. Alan R. Hawley, pre-sident of the Aero Club, Mr. Henry Woodhouse, a governor of the club, will distribute copies of his book on naval aeronautics, in which he calls attention to the need of hydro-aeroplanes in war.

Mr. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is hastening all preliminary descriptions of the need of the large secretary of the large se

tails prior to the passage of the huge appropriation which is being demanded of Congress.



BAKER WORKING DAY AND NIGHT AT HUGE TASK

Secretary of War Probably the Busiest Man in the United States These Strenuous Days at the Capital.

WASHINGTON TAKES ON MARITAL SPIRIT

Evidence on Every Hand That the United States Is Preparing to Exert All Its Energies in the Prosecution of War on Germany.

(Capital News Special Service.) Washington, June 27.—There is a widespread belief among those who have travelled through the west that the people of the middle section will not wake up to a full realization that the United States is at war until the casualty lists begin to come in. This opinion was very emphatically expressed by former Congressman J. Van Vechten Olcott, of New York, among a group of other former members of congress today. Right here in Washington, however, one has only to see the crowds around the telephone booth that connect with the war department to realize that the United States is certainly preparing with all of its forces and all of its energies to take a very active part in the great European war. The movement of troops and of vessels of the navy are, of course, covered with the utmost secrecy, because information of this character would be sure to percolate through the ocean or the air to the enemy. But if one could only realize what is going on at the war department and could appreciate the terrific strain under which Secretary of War Baker is working night and day, some idea could be obtained of what this man is doing and at the same time appreciate the injustice of the criticisms which have been so freely passed upon this official, who literally spends two-thirds of every day in tackling and solving the problems with which he has been confronted for the past three months. Few people realize that in addition to preparing to enroll per-haps a million men in the military establishment of the United States, he is at the same time engaged in the most stupendous building operations ever undertaken in any country.

BUILDING SIXTEEN CITIES.

Secretary Baker is building sixteen effices in Massachussets, New Jersey, South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Texas, Washington, Maryland and Virginia, with several other sites yet to be selected. Each of these cities will be sufficiently large to house 40,000 men and they will be as complete, except for architectural effect, as any town in the United States of 40,000 people, and so far as sanitary arrangements, water supply and other conveniences are concerned they will exceed the great majority of towns of similar size anywhere in the world. When it is considered that each of these cantonments, as they are called, can be built only after some four thousand carloads of material are supplied or 64,000 carloads in all, an idea of the gigantic task which the secretary has to supervise can be understood.

But while much has been written as to the building task which confronts Mr. Baker, little or nothing has been said as to one other and most important feature of the job. In supplying buildings in which to house the men provision must also be made for the care of the sick, and therefore hospital accomodations are being prepared under the direction of the secretary. These base hospitals will cover practically fifty acres in each place and will form small towns in the nature of suburbs to the city. The number of sick provided for at the start will be three per cent of the garrison and in addition, quarters will be erected for the medical officers, male and female nurses and civilian employes.

PLANS FOR HOSPITALS.

Acting under the authority of the secretary of war, Surgeon General Gorgas assigned Colonels Birmingham and Glennan, of the medical corps, to look after the important work of planning these base hospitals. The plans are well under way. The wards are arranged to take care of thirty-two patients each and are grouped around the buildings used for administration, kitchen, mess, operations, clinics, recreation, etc., the other buildings being conveniently located and all connected by corridors, the latter so constructed that they can be enclosed if the climatic conditions warrant. These groups of buildings about 100 in each, will be heated by a central power

Secretary Baker, in connection with the Council of National Defense, and the big men who have been invited in to consult with him and it, has adopted the cost and percentage plan as being not only the most advantageous to the government from a financial standpoint, but also promising the utmost speed, and speed is essential, for it is the secretary's determination to have all of these cantonments ready for the great army early in September.

plant and lighted by electricity.

CONTRACTORS AT CAPITOL.

Washington hotels are crowded and overflowing with contractors and would-be contractors for every conceivable kind of material that can be used in building these towns. Many of them are of necessity disappointed and they do not hesitate to pour into the ears of the critics who are always ready to listen to venemous suggestions of graft and chicanery. Unfortunately newspapers have been mislead into giving ear to these disappointed men with the result of creating misunderstanding and incidentally causing reflections to be made upon the ability of the man at the head of the war department, who has during the past three months shown how well fitted he is for the enormous labors which have been thrust upon his

shoulders. Fortunately, however, the great majority of men in congress realize the value of the services of Secretary Baker, and how conscientiously he is endeavoring to prepare this country to strike the blow which will result in convincing the Central Powers that the United States was in carnest in its determination to avenge the ruthless murder of its citizens and the destruction of their property.

THE DAILY TRIBUNE SIOUX CITY, IOWA.

AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAFER

COAL AND GOVERNMENT.

T DOES not seem a natural consequence that the present cabinet shall break up because of a difference of opinion over the price of coal.

The coal matter is simple. The government is the greatest single buyer of coal. It knows what coal costs, or it does not. It knows whether mine owners are making money, or whether they are not. It knows what it has cost mine owners to produce coal at the mouth of the pit for five years past. It knows the additional items of expense entering into such production now.

Secretary Lane made a very strong talk for the government against the extortion that was plainly being practiced upon it by coal mine owners. As a result of this talk, the mine owners agreed to make a price of \$3 a ton at the mine. Three dollars a ton is more than the coal has been costing, including a reasonable profit. It does not matter that they reduced the price \$1 to \$5. Such reduction is but indication of the extent of the extortion being practiced.

The acute question really, is whether the government shall be master or a beggar in the case; whether it shall pretend to be delighted at being given a reduction on the price the coal mine owners were disposed to ask, or whether it shall say to coal mine owners, "this is what your product is reasonably worth, and the government will not pay any more for what it requires for its own purposees, nor will it allow you to charge any more than will produce a reasonable profit on what you sell to the people." You cannot make up from them what you seem to give the government.

The mine owners made the concession they did make to Secretary Lane because they feared the government might take possession of the mines and they did not want that precedent established. The probabilities are they will make further concession sooner than force the government to the experiment of doing its own mining. If they shall not, then the probability is still greater that the government will pursue the master's course and take over such mines as it needs.

Coal mine owners have lost the sympathy of the general public by their endless increases in price and their disposition to take advantage of the people in a time of war. There will be few mourners for coal mine owners,

Geneseo, New York

THURSDAY, JUNE 28, 1917

WASHINGTON LETTER

June 26th-There is widespread belief among those who have travelled through the west that the people of the middle section will not wake up to a full realization that the United States is at war until the casualty lists begin to come in. This opinion was very emphatically expressed by former Congressman J. VanVechten of New York among a group. olcott, of New York, among a group of other former members of congress today. Right here in Washington, however, one has only to see the crowds around the telephone booths that conect with the War Department to realize that the Var Department to realize that the Var Department to realize that the variety of the variety to realize that the United States is certainly preparing with all of its forces and all of its energies to take a very active part in the great European war. The movement of troops and of vessels of the navy are, of course covered with the utmost secrecy, because information of this character would be sure to percolate through the ocean or the air to the enemy. But if one could only realize what is going on at the war department and could appreciate the terrific strain under which Secretary of War Baker is working night and day, some idea could be obtained of what this idea could be obtained of what this man is doing and at the same time appreciate the injustice of the criticisms which have been so freely passed up-on this official, who literally spends two-thirds of every day in tackling and solving the problems with which he has been confronted for the past three months. Few people realize that in addition to preparing to enroll perhaps a million men in the military establishment of the United States, he is at the same time engaged in the most stupendous building operations ever undertaken in any country.

Secretary Baker is building sixteen cities in Massachusetts, New Jersey, South Carolina Courting the Miles.

South Carolina, Georgia, Ohio, Michigan, Kansas, Texas, Washington, Maryland and Virginia, with several other sites yet to be selected. Each of these cities will be sufficiently large to house 40,000 men and they will be as complete, except for architectural as complete, except for architectural effect, as any town in the United States of 40,000 people, and so far as sanitary arrangements, water supply and other conveniences are concerned they will exceed the great majority of towns of similar size anywhere in the world. When it is considered that each of these cantonments as they are each of these cantonments, as they are called, can be built only after some four thousand carloads of material are supplied or 64,000 carloads in all, an idea of the gigantic task which the secretary has to supervise can be un-

secretary has to supervise can be understood.

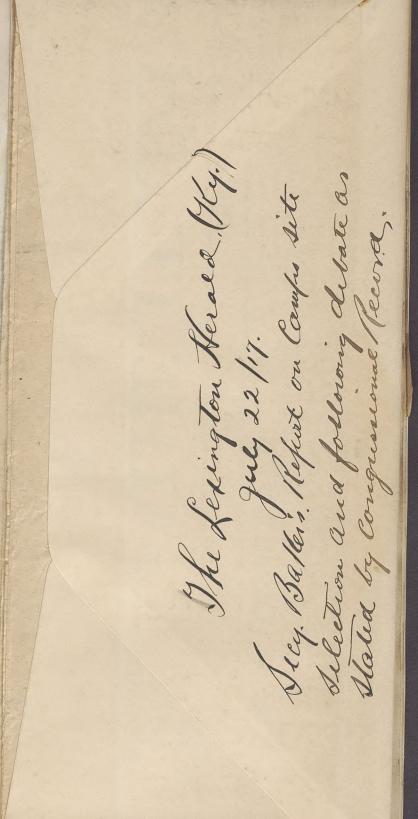
But while much has been written as to the building task which confronts Mr. Baker, little or nothing has been said as to one other and most important feature of the job. In supplying buildings in which to house the men provision must also be made for the care of the sick, and therefore hospital accommodations are being prepared under the direction of the secretary. These base hospitals will cover practicall fifty acres in each place and will form small towns in the nature of suburbs to the city. The number of sick provided for at the start will be three per cent of the garrison and in addition, quarters will be erected for the medical officers, male and female nurses and civilian employes.

Acting under the authority of the secretary of war, Surgeon General Gorgas assigned Cols. Birmingham and secretary of war, Surgeon General Gorgas assigned Cols. Birmingham and Glennan, of the medical corps, to look after the important work of planning these base hospitals. The plans are well under way. The wards are arranged to take care of thirty-two patients each and are grouped around the buildings used for administration, kitchen, mess, operations, clinics, recreation, etc., the other buildings being conveniently located and all connected by corridors, the latter so constructed that they can be enclosed if the climatic conditions warrant. These groups of buildings about 100 in each, will be heated by a central power plant and lighted by electricity.

Secretary Baker, in connection with the council of national defense, and the big men who have been invited in to consult with him and it, has adopted the cost and percentage plan as being not only the most advantageous to the government from a financial standpoint, but also promising the

as being not only the most advantage-ous to the government from a financial standpoint, but also promising the ut-most speed, and speed is essential, for it is the secretary's determination to have all of these cantonments ready for the great army early in Septem-ber.

Washington hotels are crowded and washington notes are crowded and overflowing with contractors and would-be contractors for every conceivable kind of material that can be used in building these towns. Many of them are of necessity disappointed and they do not hesitate to pour into the ears of the critics who are always. and they do not hesitate to pour into the ears of the critics who are always ready to listen, venomous suggestions of graft and chicanery. Unfortunately newspapers have been misled into giv-ing ear to these disappointed men with the result of creating misunder-standing and incidentally causing re-flections to be made upon the ability of the man at the head of the war de-partment, who has during the past three months shown how well fitted he is for the enormous labors which have three months shown how well litted ne is for the enormous labors which have been thrust upon his shoulders. Fortunately, however, the great majority of men in congress realize the value of the services of Secretary Baker, and how conscientiously he is endeavoring to prepare this country to strike and now conscientiously he is endeavoring to prepare this country to strike the blow which will result in convincing the central powers that the United States was in earnest in its determination to avenge the ruthless murder of its citizens nd the destruction of their property. tion of their property. C. A. H.



LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY, SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917.

THE LEXINGTON HERALD

Daily by mail, 60 cents per single month; \$6.00 per year; payable in so thorough an examination as those engineers made. advance. Delivered by carriers in the City of Lexington at 15 cents per Sunday, \$1.50 per year in advance.

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HERALD TELEPHONES.

PHONE-197; Desha Breckinridge, Private Office.

SUNDAY, JULY 22, 1917.

FACTS THAT DEMONSTRATE NEWTON D. BAKER IS UNFIT TO BE SECRETARY OF WAR

Early in May the Secretary of War announced that Kentucky and Indiana would form the Ninth Training Area of the National army; that a site would be selected for the encampment of the division composed of troops from these two states; that the location of the camp would be in charge of the General commanding this Department, Major-General T. H.

training area was delayed. In compliance with a request from Mayor telegram from General Garlington that he had not so appointed him. James C. Rogers, Senator Ollie M. James, saw the Secretary of War, and sent to Mayor Rogers of Lexington the following telegram:

Washington, D. C., 12:25 P.: June 7, '17.

"Mayor James C. Rogers, Lexington, Ky.

"Have seen Secretary of War Baker and he says General Barry has made alternate recommendations and Secretary of War has appointed General Garlington to visit all sites under consideration and decided he will visit Lexington.

OLLIE M. JAMES."

That telegram was sent on June 7. On June 9 Senator James told Hon. Thomas A. Combs of Lexington that telegram was dictated by him to the stenographer of the Secretary of War, read and revised by the Secretary lished in this issue, reveals the fact that he did not make alternate recom-

It will be noted that Senator James said the Secretary of War, "Has appointed General Garlington to visit all sites under considera-

tion and decided he will visit Lexington."

General Garlington:

"Lexington, Ky., June 8, 1917.

"General Garlington, "Inspector General's Office,

"War Department, Washington, D. C., "Please wire when you expect to arrive in Lexington to inspect

proposed national army camp site.

"DENNY B. GOODE, Secretary. "Board of Commerce."

In reply to that telegram Mr. Goode received the following telegram:-

"Washington, D. C., 4:55 P. M., July 8, '17. "Denny B. Goode.

"Lexington, Ky., "Have received no instructions to inspect proposed site.

It is, therefore, proven that in the telegram which Senator James told sites under consideration, including Lexington.

"Lexington, Ky., June 11, 1917.

"In the name of the men who will be conscripted for service against a foreign foe and for the sake of their families we request that you make investigation of relative healthfulness of site designated at Louisville and site offered here. Feel it only proper urgently to request interview before you make irreparably grave mistake in designating camp on cold crawfish land subject to fogs? six hundred feet lower than the Blue Grass site. Feel confident that you would not willingly or with full facts before you send men from mountains and uplands to mosquito infested fog covered land. For your sake as well as sake of soldiers request that you suspend "JAMES C. ROGERS, Mayor of Lexington,

"F. A. BULLOCK, County Judge, "THOS. A. COMBS. State Senator.

that they make an appointment for an interview with the Secretary of is sought by all who can afford to escape the heat of the South, will be War. On Thursday, June 14, a delegation from Lexington in which there sent to the debilitating climate of the South during the hottest months of were Thomas A. Combs, F. W. Bacon, L. M. Moore, John Skain, S. H. Dailey the year, That is, the National Guard which was in southern camps in and Desha Breckinridge, accompanied by Senator James and Mr. Cantrill, the spring was brought home, demobilized, now is remobilized and to be sent had an interview with the Secretary of War. In that interview the Sec- in the hottest months of the year back to the south at the cost of millions retary of War reiterated his statement that General Barry had made alter- of dollars and with grave danger to the health of the Guard. nate recommendations. He refused to permit the inspection of the reports Numerous and contradictory announcements have been made as to tary of War has made public a personal letter from Mr. Shouse it is not immade by the Board, or by General Barry, as he afterward refused numerous the time when the Guard will be sent to France; it was announced they roper to tell Mr. Shouse's course in a case somewhat similar, though not near-made in The Herald, and also to the inquiries from Senators and Representatives for those reports.

it was too rich to be used for a camp site for soldiers; that it should Mr. Baker not had them demobilized they would be trained now. If they citizens appealed to him for his assistance in securing it; he had been perbe used for the grazing of cattle. All of the site at Louisville that is fit to are to be sent to France, where the weather is more severe than in Kenbe cultivated, all that is not crawfish land, was in growing crops. But Mr. tucky, or Ohio, or Indiana, or even New York, during the winter, there is no passage of the Army Bill; he is as influential in Congress as Mr. Sherley vice against the enemy. Baker refused positively to re-open the matter.

partment he would not permit Louisville to be turned down."

The Lexington Herald published the facts about the land offered by of so unjustifiable a course is fit to be Secretary of War. Louisville and accepted by the Secretary of War. It published a report by George MacLeod, made after a thorough examination. At the request of

those reports has ever been denied categorically, nor by any one who made

. . . .

On June 28, the Senate passed the following resolution:

"The Secretary of War is hereby directed by the Senate, if not Inconsistent with the interests of the public service, to transmit to the Senate the reports of the Board of Officers appointed to select and designate the site for the cantonment of the Ninth Division, comprising the states of Indiana and Kentucky, together with the reports and reccommendations relating to its selection made by General T. H. Barry, commanding General, Central Department."

It will be noted that this resolution directs the Secretary of War "to transmit to the Senate the reports of the Board of Officers appointed to and expressed desire of Joffre and Balfour, forced him to change his policy. selected and designate the site," etc. The Secretary of War made no reply Is it well for this country to have as War Minister a man who has to be to this resolution until July 11. His full reply is published in this issue of The Herald. He does not obey the resolution by submitting the reports of the War? made by the Board. He merely submits excerpts from the reports and the conclusions of the Board. He does, however, submit reports made by two sentiment, not dilly dally and procrastinate until forced to action by public army officers after the site was designated by him, which reports are not sentiment aroused in spite of him. called for by the Senate resolution. In reading Colonel Hunter's report the fact should be borne in mind that Colonel Hunter and Major Hampton inspected the Lansing-Wiel farm of five hundred acres to the south of Lex- to transmit to the War Department all messages coming from Europe and north of Lexington offered by Lexington for the training camp. In the report Lexington. It was utterly without legal authority or military necessity. Those made by Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick P. Reynolds under date of June 20, messages had been censored by English or French censors. The messages

"In referring to the maneuver ground this is of level and rather low lying ground, and while quite suitable for use as a drill ground it is evidently undesirable for camping or cantonment purposes and in the report of the Board dated May 27, 1917, it was suggested that but little of this part need be used for buildings."

That report of the Board referred to by Col. Reynolds is not submitted by the Secretary of War. But General Barry's recommendation is sub-General Barry appointed a Board of Investigation to inspect and report mitted. It reveals that the Board of Investigation made various sugupon camp sites. That Board visited a number of cities which offered gestions, but that General Barry recommended Lexington; that the sites and made a report to General Barry. On June 4, General Barry trans- statement of the Secretary of War that the location of the cantonments mitted to the War Department the reports of that Board, with his recom- would be in charge of General Barry was violated by the Secretary of mendation. He recommended Lexington. He did not make any alternate War; that his statement as quoted by Senator James that General Barry recommendations, stating in referring to Lexington, "No mistake in my made alternate recommendations is not true; that his statement as quoted opinion can be made in selecting that site. I recommend it be selected." by Senator James that he had appointed General Garlington to visit all The announcement of the designation of the cantonment site for this sites under consideration was not true, as it is also proven by the

> Secretary of War designated Louisville not because of the recommendation of any military men, but in defiance of the recommendation of General Barry, and the conclusion is equally inevitable that it was for some reason the Secretary of War is unwilling to reveal. The Louisville Times said it would not permit Louisville to be turned down."

> The Herald has published the records and the facts as far as obtainable and publishes this morning in full the report of the Secretary of War. It submits these facts to the people for their consideration and determination as to whether such an example set by the Secretary of War does not demonstrate his utter unfitness for the position he holds.

In further demonstration of the contention of The Herald that Newton of War and sent with the approval of the Secretary of War. It will be D. Baker is not fit to be Secretary of War, it submits the following innoted that Senator James quotes the Secretary of War as saying: "General disputable facts, demonstrating his unfitness by reason of lack of foresight, Barry has made alternate recommendations." General Barry's report pub- and executive capacity, as well as lack of persistency of purpose and

border where it had the most intensive training. After every intelligent person at all familiar with current affairs knew that war between Germany and the United States was inevitable, the militia was ordered from the Mexican On June 8, the following telegram was sent by Denny B. Goode, to border and demobilized. The equipment was taken from the men and they scattered to their homes, except in a few instances in which, fortunately, the order for demobilization had not been obeyed when war came. The Herald was one of numerous papers that at the time protested vigorously against this unjustifiable and reprehensibe course.

> Had the militia not been demobolized it would have been as well prepared and as well equipped as the regular army to be sent to France in May. At it is, it is not yet remobilized. Millions of dollars were spent needlessly, worse than uselessly in taking the troops from their camps on the Mexican border to their homes and demobilizing them. Not only were millions of dollars wasted, but invaluable time was lost because of the in view of a statement in the brief submitted by the Board of Trade of demobilization of the troops that had had intensive training.

Granting that this mistake was due only to lack of foresight, the most charitable possible assumption, no man so lacking in foresight as Mr. Baker is proven to be by this act is fit to be the War Minister of a great Nation in a great crisis.

Private citizens, men and women both, have been fined and sent to It is, therefore, proven that in the telegram which Senatur sames that is, therefore, proven that in the telegram which Senatur sames that is, therefore, proven that in the telegram which Senatur sames that is, therefore, proven that in the telegram which Senatur sames that is, therefore, proven that in the telegram which Senatur sames that is, therefore, proven that in the telegram which senature sames that is, therefore, proven that in the telegram which senature sames that is, the inspected the Lansing-Well question, I was satisfied as to the reference of the senature sames that is, the inspected the Lansing-Well question, I was satisfied as to the reference of the senature same satisfied as to the reference of the senature same satisfied as to the reference of the senature same satisfied as to the reference of the senature satisfied as to the senature satisfied as to the reference of the senature satisfied as to the reference of the senature satisfied as to the reference of the senature satisfied as to the senature satisfied as to the reference of the senature satisfied as to the senature satisfied as to the reference of the senature satisfied as to the Mr. Compos ne diceated in the office of the Secretary of the south of lative merits of sites in controversy.

After revision by the Secretary of War, it thereby becoming practically the conscription. In spite of protests of publicists and army officers Newton D.

Lexington on the Versailles road, He No personal considerations were after revision by the Secretary of War, it thereby becoming practically the directed statement of the Secretary of War, there are two statements that are untrue, that General Barry had made alternate recommendations and the secretary of War, there are two statements that are brown to the Sherley is the ranking member of the committee on Aptack and the statement of the Secretary of War, there are two statements that are untrue, that General Barry had made alternate recommendations and the secretary of War, there are two statements that are propriations. Due to his influence that camp site was selected. Due to have alternate recommendations and the secretary of War, there are two statements of the Shightest account in the versalities road. The statement of the Shightest account in the versalities road that the shightest account in the versalities road. The statement of the Shightest account in the versalities road that the shightest account in the versalities road. The shightest account in the versalities road the shightest account in the versalities road. The shightest account in the versalities road that the sh untrue, that General Barry had made alternate recommendation was given to the best that the Secretary of War had appointed General Garlingon to visit all to have been demobilized they would have to highlighting a "day" rock which, which to highlighting a "day" rock within a red to highlighting a "day" rock within a red to highlighting a "day" rock which the best to highlighting a "day" rock within a red to highlighting a "day" rock within a rock been fit for service in April—as it is they will not be fit for service overseas tablishing a "dry" zone within a radius of two miles about cantonments, the Elmendorf tract six miles to the in such matters as these, means the before January, 1918. Napoleon said he could give his generals any thing under which orders a hundred and twenty saloons would have been put out north of Lexington on the Russell health and comfort, and the facilities Early in the day of Monday, June 11, the Secretary of War for some as yet unrevealed reason took the to be provided for in these canton-Louisville. Monday night, after it had been revealed what land was offered course that would delay the participation of the National Guard in the not put any saloons out of business. by Louisville, citizens of Lexington sent the following telegram to the Sec- war the longest possible time. All the men and women fined and sent to jail because of their protest against conscription could not during all their lives counts of the rejoicing of the saloon keepers, have not ascribed it to the do as much to delay our real participation in the war as Newton D. Baker did influence of Representative Sherley. They have been careful not to state and J. White Guyn are known to the was it lightened by the many heated by this one act. Yet he is Secretary of War.

> foresight is the delay in the mobilization of the National Guard since the orders. In addition to the destruction or burning of buildings acres of growbreaking of relations with Germany on February 3, and the declaration of ing food crops have been ruined, the product not even fed to cattle. war on April 6. It is now nearly six months since the breaking of relations with Germany, nearly four months since the declaration of war. The National Guard is not yet entirely remobilized. It is to be mobilized and today, there are telegrams from a number of Louisville men which were taken into the Federal service August 5th, more than six months after the read by Senator James. Among them are W. B. Haldeman and Alex. P. obtainable it has been published in The records which form part of each breaking of relations with Germany, four months after the declaration

It is officially announced by the War Department that the National Guard of all the states will be concentrated in the southern states im- accepted as more accurate than their statements in that brief. "BRUCE DAVIS, Pres., Board of Commerce." mediately after being taken into the Federal service. There is published in other columns of this issue a list of the camps to which the National said, "Representative Sherley informed the War Department he would not ready been verified by the announced other than theaccentuation of dif-Telegrams were also sent to Senator James and Mr. Cantrill asking Guard, from northern and eastern and western states, where the climate

would be sent before the snow flies; the latest announcement by Mr. Baker ly so clear cut as the location of the cantonment for the Kentucky and In-The only obection he urged to the site offered by Lexington was that is that they will be sent as soon as trained, probably during the winter. Had diana troops. A city in Mr. Shouse's district wanted a cantonment; the possible justification for transferring the National Guard from the home After an investigation Mr. Shouse told his constituents and so advised the camps to the southern camps. If they are to be, as it would naturally be pre- War Department that if any cantonment was located in Kansas it should The Vice-President.—The Chair May 15, 1917: The Louisville Courier-Journal and Times made vicious and viperous sumed they are to be, the first sent to France they should remain in the be located at a place not in his district, that he felt his duty to the counattacks upon the men who protested against the location of the cantonnorthern camps until sent. It might be possible that there would be justiry and the transmitting, in response to a resoment at Louisville, and in it's exultation because of the securing of the camp fication for sending the National Army, that will not be ready for service for located at any other place than the place t The Louisville Times said: "Representative Sherley informed the War De- at least a year, to southern camps, but there is no justification for sending very best. Mr. Shouse represents a district that was before his advent in formation relative to the reports of the National Guard to those camps. We submit that no man who is guilty politics normally Republican by large majorities; he is the first Democrat the board of officers appointed to se-

* * *

years county surveyor, made a thorough investigation and submitted their to send that handful of men, though they are, to France. Only a handful there report, which was also published in The Herald. No statement made in are, it is true, but they have given heart to the French and have aroused the enthusiasm of the people of this country, rapidly dwindling under the oppressive influence of such policies as the Secretary of War has been wishes of the Secretary of War.

In the correspondence with Col. Roosevelt, published in full in the tran Magazine for August, there is a letter from the Secretary of wer date of April 13, in which he states that he has a number of approved the policy of not sending any American troops for active service in any European theater until after all the troops had an adequate period of training. Had the policy which he approved a number of times been followed no American troops would be sent to France until 1918.

Public sentiment in this country, aided tremendously by the advice forced by public sentiment to do that which is essential for the winning

We submit that the War Minister of this Nation should lead public

On July 3, Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, ordered cable companies had no more legal right to do this than the veriest gamin in the streets of which he desired particularly to censor came from the trained men with General Pershing's force. There has been no explanation of this illegal this Nation in this crisis of the Nation's life. act of his except the suggestion that it was for the purpose of preventing the facts being made public that would reveal the fabrication, or, as termed by Mr. Creel, the elaboration put out over the name of Josephus S. Daniels Secretary of the Navy, for the purpose of arousing enthusiasm on the

We submit that no man who would be guilty of such an illegal act as Newton D. Baker was guilty of on the 3rd of July is fit to hold a portfolio in the cabinet of the President.

On the facts submitted we contend that it is demonstrated that the Secretary of War in violation of his word designated Louisville because of Guard delayed the participation of those troops in the war for months: that his determination to send the National Guard to southern camps during the summer reveals an utter lack of comprehension of the imperative need for training and preparing our troops for service in France during the win-

The question of money is of small consideration, but the question of time is of vital consideration. Had we participated in this war two years ago the war would now be over. Had we been prepared to send a half million men of the regular army and the National Guard to Europe in February we and the English and French might have broken through the lines this summer. Due to lack of preparation, in very largest measure because of Newton D. Baker, we have been able up to now to send but a handful

As the dead fly maketh the apothecary's ointment to stink, so the designation of Louisville revealeth the whole philosophy of the Secretary offered by Louisville was utterly unsuited for the purpose for which it was accepted. Hundreds of thousands of dollars additional expense must be incurred to make that land even at all usable. Tens of thousands of lunes are being expended to dig draining ditches and to oil stagnant water. Buildings which the Louisville papers said were worth thousands of dollars have been sold for a song to be demolished and taken from the land, and other buildings which those same papers said were worth thousands of

Even the Louisville Courier-Journal is moved to utter the following editorial in protest against that action:

"Lumber was never more costly than it is today. To the nonmilitary mind of anyone who has occasionally to buy lumber, and who has heard much about the necessity for conserving everything, including space in freight cars, it is not clear why it is deemed necessary at Camp Taylor to burn down well-built frame barns containing thousands of feet of good lumber in order to make way for new frame buildings made of lumber no better than that which is

And the destruction of these buildings assumes a peculiar significance refer to the character of the soil nor fully considered by me in the light Louisville in offering that land. That statement is:

term, any buildings now on the property are to be left in their present condition or their destruction compensated. This not expected that merchantable timber will be cut."

Buildings on the property have already been torn down or burned. The site. He inspected the Lansing-Weil question, I was satisfied as to the re-

The Louisville papers while rejoicing over this order and printing ac-"Representative Sherley informed the War Department he would not permit residents of the Blue Grass. Their controversies between individuals or Equally inexplicable upon any reasonable hypothesis of patriotism and

But it is permissible to wonder what was the reason for the change in the orders. In addition to the destruction or burning of buildings acres of grow
In comparison with those reports the provide and of a provide and of a

> In the report taken from the Congressional Record, which we publish superficial investigation. Humphrey. They are two of the men who signed the brief submitting the the columns of The Herald. Wheth- case, including the one which is the offer of Louisville, in which the statements were made, "Insect pests are er the statements made by The Her- subject of the Senate resolutions, introlled by the Board of Health and county authorities." "The soil is ald have been accurate or inaccurate herewith, involve more or less bitter merally good Blue Grass land." Are their statements in telegrams to be will be demonstrated next winter and communities. The reopening of any

> W. B. Haldeman is also the editor of The Louisville Times, which the presence of mosquitoes has alarmit Louisville to be turned down."

In the report of the Secretary of War there is included a letter from ands of dollars in digging drain ditch-duty. Ion. Jouett Shouse, Representative in Congress from the Seventh District es and the oiling of stagnant water. of Kansas. The Seventh District of Kansas was most fortunate when Mr. When the spring and winter come Shouse transferred his residence from the Seventh District of Kentucky to the conscripted men sent to Louis- for by the resolution of the Senate. the Kansas District, the Ashland District most unfortunate. As the Secre- ville will bear testimony either to the to represent that district. He put his duty to his country above any per- lect and designate the site for the the War Department, dated May 4, sonal or local advantage and gave his opinion against his own interest. cantonment of the Ninth Division, 1917, the following boards of officers comprising the States of Indiana and are appointed to investigate and The American people rejoice that there are some American troops in The Louisville Times exults that "Representative Sherley informed the Kentucky and so forth, which will be report upon available camp sites for

Mayor Rogers, J. White Guyn, the city engineer, and W. A. Newman, for France. It is the one most effective act which this Nation has accomplished War Department he would not permit Louisville to be turned down." Surely

We have revealed the facts. We have challenged any Louisville paper to deny any statement made in The Herald. We have challenged any committee of Louisville citizens to make an investigation and refute the statements made by the engineers published in the columns of The Herald. re-published this morning from the Congressional Record.

The men conscripted will have a better camp because of the fight made by The Herald. Because of that fight it has been drained, and the mosquitoes which Alex P. Humphrey and W. B. Haldeman said were under "the control of the Board of Health and county authorities," have been given an oil treatment. Everything possible will be done by the War Department under the orders of Secretary Baker to protect him from the revelations of the unfitness of the site. But when the winter and spring come we want the men who are on or in that site to remember the fight The Herald made, and though they cannot under military law express criticism of their superior officers, we want them to know The Herald did what it could to prevent their being sent there, and that as one result of its efforts the site was made as habitable as possible after the Secretary of War desig-

And, as the inevitable delay and errors that will come as long as Newton D. Baker is Secretary of War, delay our victory at the cost of lives and treasure, we want the readers of The Herald to record when he violated his word and designated an unsuitable camp at the behest of a Representative in Congress; that it protests when he orders troops from northern and eastern states sent to the South during the summer; that it protested and will continue to protest that because of lack of ability, foresight, patriotism and veracity he is unfit to be War Minister of

Secretary Baker's Report on Camp Site Selection and Following Debate As Stated by Congressional Record

There is published below the full | incorporated in the Record and lie report of the Secretary of War in on the table. response to the resolution of the Senate directing him to transmit to the Senate the reports of the Board "The President of the Senate, of Investigation and the recommendation of General Barry.

It will be noted that General Barry the Secretary of War does not give Each department commander was en-

contradict the statements made by responsibility for decision. George MacLeod, W. A. Newman and J. White Guyn in regard to the char- cision, with no evidence in the papers acter of the soil of the maneuver and nor subsequently submitted camp sites at Louisville. He prac- could raise a reasonable doubt as to tically confirms those statements, ceived the approval of the War Dewhich are published in the Congres- partment. But when that decision sional Record because of Senator was not positive, was qualified by

Col. Hunter in his report does not Department, the question was carereveal that he has investigated it of all the evidence originally submitwith care. The implication from his ted or that could be otherwise atstatement made in paragraph 6 of tained by me. In doing this the his report is entirely erroneous. Col. Members of the Congress and many Hunter did not inspect the site of- other persons were patiently heard fered for the training camp of the and carefully weighed. Decision was Ninth Area; he never even saw that suspended until, acting in my executive capacity on this purely executive cation from his statement is utterly ments. It was a task of large proerroneous and misleading.

George MacLeod, W. A. Newman report of Col. Reynolds and Col. Hun- partment commander or made in the ter reveal that they made a most first instance here, after prolonged

spring. The statements in regard to case means the reopening of these plans of the Board of Health and the ing any further aid to this depart-Government to spend tens of thous- ment in performing res executive

Cantonment of Ninth Division

"War Department. "Washington, July 9, 1917. "Washington, D. C.,

"Sir: Under date of May 6, 1917, I instructed the territorial department commanders to select the sites for ecommended Lexington; that the those cantonments of the National Board of Investigation recommended Army which were to be located withthe New Albany-Jeffersonville site; partments. To aid them in making that the Secretary of War designated this selection they were directed to Louisville, which had been recom- avail themselves of the services of the mended by no military officer; that a propriate staff officers who had been assigned to their headquarters. any reason for his designation of tirely free to use these services as he Louisville, nor any ground upon thought best. But, whether he visitwhich he selected it in preference to ed each proposed site in person and there conferred with his staff officers or whether he found it desirable It will further be noted that Lieu- an independent investigation and retenant-Colonel Frederick P. Rey- port their recommendation to him in writing—in either case they were nolds, who reported upon the Louis- merely his advisers, the department ville site after it had been designat- commander being left in this, as in ed by the Secretary of War. does not any other military question, with sole

> "In all cases where the department the soundness of his decision, it reany degree of doubt, or was frankly opinions and evidences offered by portions, coming as it did at the same time with many other grave prob-

The record is made up. As far as cisions of the Secretary of War made ferences of opinions and without giv-"In connection with the foregoing

remarks I submit herewith the re-"Very respectfully,

"Newton D. Baker. "Secretary of War.

ments to be Located in Ninth

"Proceedings of a board of officers convened pursuant to paragraph 3, Special Order No. 87, Headquarters, Central Department, Chicago, Ill.,

[Extract.] Special Orders, No. 87

"Headquarters Central Department "Chicago, Ill., May 15, 1917.

"3. Pursuant to instructions from

Central Department as follows:

"(b) Board for cantonment to be located in Ninth Divisional Area (Indiana, Kentucky): Col. Edward M. Lewis, Infantry; Lieut. Col. Oren B. Meyer, Fourteenth Cavalry; Maj. E. L. Ruffner, Medical Corps; Capt. Francis B. Wilby, Engineer Corps; Capt. Perry M. Shepard, Quartermaster Reserve Corps.

board will act as recorder. Each tonment sites, but with varying ad board will assemble without delay at vantages and disadvantages as given each place as may be indicated by the in the separate reports which have

recommendations by instructions transmitted from the War Department and such other instructions as may from time to time be furnished. submitted to these headquarters as 000 cash for improvements. qiuckly as they become ready in each case and will be forwarded to reach these headquarters not later than June 3, 1917. Each report will consist of an original and 11 copies.

"The travel directed is necessary in the military service.

"By command of Maj. Gen. Barry, "H. O. S. Heistand, "Adjutant General, Department Ad-

jutant.
"1. The board convened at 10 a. m., May 18, at Louisville, Ky.; Present, all members, except Col. O. B. Meyer, Fourteenth Cavalry, who joined the cantonment to be located in the Ninth board and were heard: Indianapolis, tached to the following disadvantag- is cold, crawfish land, infested by Ind.; Evansville, Ind.; New Albany, and Jeffersonville, Ind.; Louisville, ing area; (3) longer winters than if fogs, more noted for the malaria Ky.; Lexington, Ky.

site offered near the city of Louisville was visited and inspected by the

"On May 19, delegations were received from Terre Haute, Ind.; West Point, Ky.: and Ligonier, Ind.; and the board proceeded to Jeffersonville, New Albany and Jeffersonville site; indictment of a camp site than was Louisville.

"On May 20 a delegation from Bowling Green, Ky., was received after which the board inspected ad-

"On May 21 the board inspected sites offered by the city of Lexington, Ky., and returned to Louisville where delegations were received from Louisville, Ky., New Albany, and Jeffersonville, Ind., and Huntington, Ind., after which the board proceeded to Bowling Green, Ky.

"On May 22 the board inspected three sites offered by the city of Bowling Green and then proceeded to Evansville, Ind.

May 23, delegations were received from Paducah, Ky., and Fort Wayne, Ind., and sites offered by the city of Evansville were inspected by

sites near Indianapolis were inspect- the board says, I am inclined to the ed by the Board.

spected site offered by the city of In- report thereon made by the departand returned to Indianapolis, where Maj. Hampton, Quartermaster Corps, a delegation from Fort Wayne, Ind., no mistake, in my opinion, can be "On May 27, the board worked on

the preparation of its reports and then proceeded to Marion, Ind. "On May 28, the board inspected the site offered by the city of Marion; proceeded to Huntington, Ind., and

inspected the site offered by that city; proceeded to Fort Wayne, Ind., and inspected the site offered by that city, and returned to Indianapolis.

noon and evening of June 1, the board areas, this department, recommend- a sanitary point of view. has been at Indianapolis, Ind., en- ed as follows: gaged in the preparation of its reinary inspection, the board decided State in the area should have the little of this part need be used for wholesome water.

port it was necessary to inspect the it by the department inspector and of 2,000 acres, 1,000 in each tract. Guard of Kentucky, I unqualifiedly Dr. Bailey, which formerly belonged pressions, as the roll of ground would was a failure, as only a few acres an end to such criticism as tends to evidence of affording proper drainage after the recent heavy rains. The
age after the recent heavy rains. The
age after the recent heavy rains. The
and Lexington second. Attaching litlevel and drains toward the city of railway has began work on doubleman are scattered the main easterly of crawfish mounds.

The reservations to this between 500 and 530 feet above sea ready under construction; the street been put to.

The reservations to this between 500 and 530 feet above sea ready under construction; the street been put to.

The reservations to this between 500 and 530 feet above sea ready under construction; the street been put to.

The reservations to this between 500 and 530 feet above sea ready under construction; the street been put to.

The reservations to this between 500 and 530 feet above sea ready under construction; the street been put to.

The reservations to this between 500 and 530 feet above sea ready under construction; the street been put to.

The reservations to the street been put to the ed the proposed site at that place, that the best site is Huntington, Ind., red clay. The land is largely used ed work on their sidetracks, and I tion only having started within the from the maneuvering grounds. and returned to Indianapolis the but taking all the requirements into for truck farming. Part of it is now was informed would put on a shut- last day or so, owing to the extreme same night for the preparation of its consideration, of eight sites, the board in growing crops; the rest is in mea-

separate reports covering the followinfinite country is interested in any
ville, second, Lexington, fifth, and
infinite country is interested in any
ville, second, Lexington, fifth, and
infinite country is interested in any
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ville, second, the country is in

"May 27: Louisville, Ky. (supplemental report also mailed June 1);

New Albany and Jeffersonville, Ind.;

"June 1: Evansville, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Fort

"June 2: Indianapolis, Ind.: Padu-

from the evidence submitted, they Creek, Mich., I approve.

board, there are believed to be not es, Iowa; Cedar Rapids, Iowa. I ap- to sewer any part of the area, dis- spected the Louisville cantonment between the Ash Bottom Road and Ky. As indicated on the map fursuited for the purpose intended as prove.

"Regarding the Indianapolis site. near Fort Benjamin Harrison, which is offered free for five years, it is believed the site could be utilized if desired in connection with the Government-owned land in the military reservation.

"5. The remaining eight sites were "The junior line officer of each believed to be suited for use as canwantages and disadvantages as given the search place as may be indicated by the sentor member thereof, and will the search proceed to such points in its respective divisional area as may be indicated by the sentor member thereof, and will the search proceed to such points in its respective divisional area as may be indicated by the sentor member thereof, and will the search proceed to such points in its respective divisional area as may be indicated by the sentor member thereof, and will the search proceed to such points in its respective divisional area as may be indicated by the sentor member thereof, and will the search proceed to such points in its respective divisional area as may be indicated by the sentor of the desire to any of the sentor of real value.

"In last nighty per cent of the camp and thought to anyone in any dithough the instructions given the board do not call for recommendation of real value.

"In last nighty per cent of the camp and thought to anyone in any dithough the instructions given the board and not call for recommendation of real value.

"In last nighty per cent of the camp and thought to anyone in any dithough the instructions given the board and not call for recommendation of real value.

"In last nighty per cent of the camp and thought to anyone in any dithough the instructions given the board and not call for recommendation of real value.

"In last night, and thing goods said on the camp and the canton and the canton as the purpose. Construction that the canton ment is to remain at Louisville. It do not know whether you have the following conclusions of the fellowing conclusions of the tent of the camp and the purpose. Construction the canton that the canton ment is to remain at Louisville. It do not know whether you have the self-of the camp and the canton that the canton matter of the camp and the canton of the canton that the canton matter of the canton that the canton matter of the canton the canton of the canton the canton that the canton matter of the canton that the cant may be arranged in the following or- ment and to the General Staff, but in

ernment for rental only: Individual reports on sites will be five years, together with about \$50,- ed.

five years, "if necessary to secure pointed by Gen. Barry to inspect

two years, after that \$10,000 per year. of the most prominent business men one year, after that \$30,000 per year, which Louisville had offered that Ind., rental of \$18,000 per year. "Marion, Ind., rental of \$20,000 per tatim:

\$20,000 to \$30,000 per year.

000 per year. board that evening. Delegations from the opinion that the site offered at of the troops about to be assembled, the following cities offering sites for Huntington, Ind., is by far the best it would be a crime to accept Louis-Divisional Area appeared before the board, provided little weight is at- is at the falls of the Ohio River. It

> 000 per year. "(c) Taking all the requirements be found, and in justice to the into consideration, the board is of the opinion that the eight sites should be rated in the following order: First, imagine a more definite or striking eighth, Fort Wayne site.

after which the board inspected additional sites offered by the city of the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate tucky, near Lexington that I think it that if it should be desired to locate tucky, near Lexington that I think it the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate would be a grave mistake to locate would be a grave mistake to locate with the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate with the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate with the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate where the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate where the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in would be a grave mistake to locate which the division in tents rather than in which the division in tents rather than in which the division in tents rather than in the division which the division in tents rather than in the division which the division in tents rather than the division which the division whi

"E. L. Ruffner, Major, Medical Corps. "F. B. Wiley, Captain. Corps Engineers. "Perry M. Shepard, "Captain, Quartermaster Reserve

Corps. "Ö. B. Meyer,

"On May 25 the delegations were, son, which constrains the opinion received from Rochester, Marion, that the National Army cantonment honor to be, Huntington and Columbus, Ind., and site should be in Kentucky. From all belief that Lexington, Ky., will prove "On May 26 the board proceeded as satisfactory a site as any, and to Fort Benjamin Harrison and in- from an examination of that site and dianapolis, located near that post, ment inspector, Col. Hunter, and made in selecting that site, and I

> recommend it be selected. "Major General Commanding.

[Western Union Special.] "Adjutant General of the Army,

"Washington. "On May 29, except on the after- sites in the six different divisional

Haute, Ind.; Fort Wayne, Ind.; Mar- I were called upon to determine, I condition. The houses on the tract ion, Ind.; Huntington, Ind.

"9. The inclosed map is taken water. would recommend Lexington site." "By accepting it I am satisfied no there are no closely settled districts Herald, June 24, 1917.

are, therefore not recommended: and Fort Leavenworth, and Fort Riley. I approve.

"All proceedings except for eighth divisional area go forward June.

> "House of Representatives, U. S. "Washington, D. C., June 12, 1917. "Hon. Newton D. Baker. (personal),

> "Secretary of War. "My Dear Mr. Secretary:-The excuse for this letter is the belief on ny part that you are always anxious to secure information of importance to your department and the further elief that I can submit some infor-

der with respect to cost to the Gov- either case I feel that you should make some investigation of the site "Terre Haute, Ind., offered free for near Louisville proposed to be utiliz-

"It so happens that I was at Louis-"Lexington, Ky., offered free for ville last month when the board apcamp sites in Kentucky and Indiana "Louisville, Ky., offered free for came there. In conversation with one "Evansville, Ind., offered free for of that city concerning the land "New Albany and Jeffersonville, gentleman made the following statement, which I quote practically ver-

"Huntington, Ind., rental of from benefitted by the location of a cantonment here. It would mean many "Fort Wayne, Ind., rental of \$35,- millions of dollars annually to Louisville. But, from the standpoint of Louisville cantonment site in connec-(b) The board is unanimously of the Army and from the standpoint cantonment site inspected by the ville's proposition. The land offered located farther south: (3) adjacent which it gives to all forced to occupy it that afternoon (May 18th) the coffered near the city of Louis-rental price of from \$20,000 to \$30,- I am interested in Louisville, I think a more unfit camp site could scarcely

"(d) It is the opinion of the board desirability of a camp site for Ken-separated from each other by the

"Sincerely and cordially, yours,

"Jouett Shouse."

Army. "Subject: Sanitary inspection of site time in their service.

Jeffersonville and New Albany site a Maj. Hampton, Quartermaster Corps. "3. The land included in the part would prefer the Louisville site for to Dr. Standiford. It is eminently I think, guarantee fairly satisfactory are now in cultivation. second time in order to satisfy them- Of nine sites, arranged only with re- offered for building purposes is part- cantonment holding 40,000 men. selves as to whether or not it showed spect to cost to the Government, the ly country with gentle slopes. It is "7. The barracks buildings are al- practically the only use it has ever evidence of affording proper drain- board puts Terre Haute, Ind., first between 500 and 530 feet above sea ready under construction; the street been put to. board therefore on this date pro- the weight to four conditions, the Louisville. It is excellently drained tracking their road to the camp site; corn, none of which, by the way had map, are scattered, the main easterly of crawfish mounds. ceeded to Jeffersonville, Ind., inspect- board is unanimously of the opinion in all parts. The soil is loam over the Southern Railway has commend- been cultivated this spring, cultiva- reservation being probably 21/2 miles mal report.

"2. The board has already mailed"

"2. The board has already mailed"

"3. The board has already mailed"

"4. The board has already mailed"

"5. The board has already mailed"

"6. The board has already mailed then makes a fourth recommendation that if the division is put in tents, dates given below:

"May 27: Louisville, Ky. (supple-"May 2

cah, Ky.

"3. The following proposed sites were considered by the board but not States of Michigan and Wisconsin."

mistake would be made.

"Tenth divisional area including to mear by.

"4. The center of the business section of Louisville is 5 miles distant." visited, as in the opinion of the board, The board recommends site at Battle The city's water supply is offered for the use of the troops and is already "Eleventh divisional area, State of upon the ground. The supply is taken down in instructions, transmitted Illinois. Board recommends Rock- from the Ohio river and is sedidown in instructions, transmitted Illinois. Board recommends Rockfrom the War Department; West
Point, Ky.; Danville, Ky.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Columbus, Ind.; Rocksoil, cultivating onions and potatoes Point, Ky.; Danville, Ky.; Hopkinsville, Ky.; Columbus, Ind.; RochesThirteenth divisional area, includin quantity. The city undertakes to
ter, went to Louisville to inspect the
On that portion of the land along the
'Hon. J. C. Rogers,
'Mayor Lexington

"Mayor Lexington ter, Ind.; Iigonier, Ind.; Dune Park, ing the States of Minnesota, Iowa, construct a brick sewer which will First Kentucky Infantry. He had in- Preston Street Road which has been Ind.; Crawfordsville, Ind.; Logans- Nebraska, North and South Dakota. care for nearly all the building area. spected and was thoroughly familiar drained by the use of agricultural Board recommends in the order nam- Disposal to be into the city trunk with the Lexington site. When in tile, were looking forward to a rain; visited the proposed training camp F. Hegewald, of Louisville, and Gen. railway service. Cur reflow citizens Of the sites reported on by the ed Twin Cities site, Minn.; Des Moin- sewers. Should it be impracticable Louisville, Boger D. Williams, Kentucky Na- are led to ask that your colleagues

cantonments to be located in the in War College memorandum fur- of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. porous tile drains. The control of lington site, he now reported that the the proposed maneuver site. These Road and the camp site to the east. Gen. Williams expressed his astonishnished the board for its guidance and are, therefore not recommended: and Fort Riley. I approve.

| The control of Missouri, Kansas and Colorado. | Porous the drains. The control of missouri, the control of missouri, Kansas and Colorado. | Porous the drains. The control of missouri, Kansas and Colorado. | Porous the drains. The control of missouri, Kansas and Colorado. | Porous the drains. The control of missouri, Kansas and Colorado. | Porous the drains. The control of missouri, Kansas and Colorado. | Porous the drains and mosquito breeding on the site of the saw, and stated that the camp site and investigation of the camp site and inves found in country districts generally. tailed report today, which I will for-Malaria is not common in the vicinity. Health conditions in the city do
the report on the cantonment site for
summer this ground will be hard and the report on the cantonment site for not materially differ from those in other cities in the same part of the country. The social evil is under careful surveillance. There is a restricted district which is being gradulus of Col. Hunter and Maj. Hampton.

The report on the cantonment site for the cantonment site for the report on the cantonment site for the si

"War Department, "Surgeon General's Office.

"June 20, 1917. "1. Forwarded. The opinion of Col.

"Chicago, June 30, 1917.
"Hon. Noon D. Baker,
"Secretary of War, War, Depart-

ment, Washington, D. C.
"My Dear Mr. Secretary: The inclosed is Col. Hunter's report on the tion with my telegram of this date. I ask your special attention to paragraphs 4. 6 and 8. "Very sincerely, yours,

"T. H. Barry."

"War Department, "Headquarters Central Department, "Chicago, June 20, 1917. "From: Col. George K. Hunter, Inspector General.

"To: Commanding General Central Department. "Subject: Report upon an inspection of the cantonment site at Louisville, Ky.

Ind.; thence to New Albany, Ind., for second, Louisville site; third, Evans- this, voiced by a man whose inter- 28, 1817, and went over all of the from Indiana will be printed in the the purpose of inspecting a site pear ville site; fourth, Huntington site; ests were entirely on the side of that these two cities and returned to fifth, Lexington site; sixth, Terre which he condemned. Personally I place buildings, and I went entirely leaves. Haute site; seventh, Marion site; do not pretend to be unprejudiced. I around the tract known as the man-lows: am so thoroughly acquainted with the euver area. These two tracts are Report of George McLeod, Engineer,

Louisville, and in the afternoon proceeded to Lexington, Ky., where a
delegation from Danville, Ky., was
heard.

The division in tents rather than in
buildings, the order of the sites as
given above would be materially modified, with the position of Lexington
heard.

The division in tents rather than in
buildings, the order of the sites as
given above would be materially modified, with the position of Lexington
heard.

The division in tents rather than in
buildings, the order of the sites as
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The division in tents rather than in
buildings, the order of the sites as
given above would be materially modified, with the position of Lexington
heard.

The division in tents rather than in
buildings, the order of the sites as
given above would be materially modified, with the position of Lexington
heard.

The division in tents rather than in
buildings, the order of the sites to locate
the camp proper is most admirably
adapted to the purpose. All of the
ground on which buildings will be
erected is practically the highest much nearer the top.

"E. M. Lewis,

"Colonel, Infantry, President."

"Example of the training camp."

"Example of the training camp." property holdings there were dispos-ed of long since. But I have a pro-running through this tract which will in examination of the training camp

Recorder.

The adquarters Central Department, "Chicago, June 4, 1917.

These proceedings are so inconusive, and there are so many "ifs"

The adquarters Central Department, "Chicago, June 4, 1917.

The adduarters Central Department, "Chicago, June 4, 1917.

"The adquarters Central ith of Evansville were inspected by the board, which then proceeded to Terre Haute, and then proceeded to Haute, and the next largest because the floating that the time not being such the ground at the time not being such the Haute, and then proceeded to Indian- Kentucky. Indiana already has a at stake, it seems to me you can not they are now running these laterals site. I found approximately 160 the Audubon Park Club. "With great respect, I have the western portions of the maneuver ford's old residence, the eastern line I had been told that this ground very soft after going 8 to 10 inches Country Clubhouse and its beautiful "Office of the Surgeon General, "Washington, June 20, 1917. "From: Licut. Col. Frederick P. Reylied. Work of the Compt. Living and t nolds, Medical Corps, United land undrained so that troops might receive instruction in handling them-"To: The Adjutant General of the selves under conditions which will tween the Preston Street Road and people are trying to add to the enundoubtedly confront them at some the Ash Bottom Road is mostly an campment site, is very nicely covered & Nashville Railroad. We made in Road

Louisville, Ky.) on May 30 after in- War Department. In view of the ground, it is evidently undesirable present consumption of the city of ly the wet subsoil.

"On June 1 the board decided that much impressed with the Lexington al land suitable for building has been ton site and approved of it for the the Carolina rail over practically all a water-holding character. This, apart in an effort to reclaim the land send a committee of intelligent men in order to prepare their final re- site by reason of report made upon offered which increases the total area smaller camp needed by the National of this property, now belonging to however, would only apply to the de- for agricultural purposes; but this to examine the site and there will be

"Geo. K. Hunter."

[Western Union Special.] "Hon. Newton D. Baker,

ment, Washington.

with the plan formulated by a committee which recently investigated and reported upon the subject. The and reported upon the subject. The retary of War this afternoon to Sensation of ligurar is liganced in the city of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be single section of some 60 or 70 acres because of the spring it will be supplied to the sprin sale of liquor is licensed in the city. at resolution No. 94, introduced on yord a limited amount of timothy, sod. Eighty per cent of the camp tor from Indiana (Mr. New), in offer-

that that information came from engineers, residents of the State of Kentucky, I ask that the reports of those engineers be printed in the Record at the conclusion of my remarks, in order that it may appear in conjunction with the report of the

Secretary of War. I am aware of the fact, Mr. Presitations to sustain, and those reputations they stake upon the correctness of their reports.

The Presiding Officer. Is there ob-"1. I visited the camp site on June the matter referred to by the Senator

The reports referred to are as fol-

Who Examined Louisville Camp

"Engineer's Report.

"The engineer who examined it with me and should be with every south of Preston Street Road has a Road, crossing the Southern at Pres-

at ditch to the southern and acres of land north of Dr. St Crawfish Bogs.

uncultivated crawfish bog. I drove with grass sod, which it has taken vestigation at many places, and found "'So much for the encampment site for cantonment at Louisville, "4. On June 29 I made another through this diagonally in a machine, several years to secure. dor General Commanding.

The composition of the surface of the continuous over the country. If the continuous of the country o (copy attached), I submit herewith Hegewald, of Louisville, and Gen. ground was hard and sun baked at the camp site is in timothy and weeds the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. with electricity. Very attractive and the following report of inspection of Roger D. Williams, Kentucky Na- present, the crawfish having just be- -rather a poor stand of timothy, with Between the Ash Bottom Road and comfortable parrack buildings are "The boards convened to report the site near Louisville, Ky., selected upon National Army cantonment of the National Army, resulting the site near Louisville, Ky., selected the site near Louisville Railroad viewed all of the camp site and a mounds. These mounds could be a more sanitary nor with reference to its availability from a sanitary point of view.

Williams expressed his aston
with reference to its availability from a mounds. These mounds there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that there is a large woodland, the boundary inglief than that the boundary inglief than the boundary inglief than the boundary i "2. The land offered by the Louis- ishment upon what basis the Lexing- examined—and I gave the 800 acres well drained, and possibly two-thirds prising some 200 acres is covered "Now, for the maneuvering field "Eighth divisional area, including vill Board of Trade consists of two ton papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with of it could be used for the buildings. with many large trees and a heavy, and drill grounds, which cover about Fighth divisional area, including ports, with the exception of the purport, with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with ports, with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which cover about the papers had made their attacks a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which will be a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds, which will be a close investigation. I brought with many large trees and a neavy, and drill grounds area, and the papers had made their

qualified for a snipe bog, and that is conditions for the encampment.

No Grass or Sod.

"Chicago, Ill., June 30, 1917. of the acreage being entirely left to road in places 4 or 5 feet deep. lie waste because it is not of the "Secretary of War, War Depart- character that would bear tilling.

Water Standing in Woods. posal could satisfactorily be made by site, and, notwithstanding his knowl- the Louisville & Nashville Railroad, nished us, the maneuver grounds are viewed all of the camp site and a going, because our distinguished

crawfish mounds difficult, in the wet largely with weeds and white top. A season of the spring it will be slip-section of some 60 or 70 acres be-that Gen. Williams himself expressed

"I had but one object, Mr. President, in introducing the resolution, in introducing the resolution, and that was to make sure if nos "To the Adjutant General, United and that was to make sure, if possible, that the troops from my own the maneuver ground which abuts on "1. Forwarded. The opinion of Col. Reynolds, as expressed in this paper, is concurred in.

"W. C. Gorgas.

State of Indiana, as well as those from Kentucky, the two States comprising the ninth district were given beyond the 160 acres directly across turning west into a lane which bisects was also because the best camp site.

"Leaving the camp site, we properly a ceded along the Preston Street Road turning west into a lane which bisects was also because the best camp site. "W. C. Gorgas,
"Surgeon General, United States
Army."

"War Department,
"Headquarters Central Department,
"Chicago, June 30, 1917.

"War Department,
"Chicago, June 30, 1917.

"Chicago, June 30, 1917.

"W. C. Gorgas,
"Surgeon General, United States
available within that territory. I am because of the fact that in the spring and fall and during all the wet seasons water laid on it, rendering it too wet to cultivate, and that in the prising about 150 acres located on each side of this lane is under cultivation and drains fairly well. After by Andrew Cowan, Mr. Cowan was ever in any further discussion of the too hard for decent cultivation; that tivation and drains fairly well. After by Andrew Cowan. Mr. Cowan was matter; but in order that my own motives may be the more fully undives may be the more fully undiversely and in order that it was properly drained by the use of agricultural subsoil tilling conformal proceeding along or down the lane for 2,500 feet to a point opposite the sixth Corps of the Army of the Popular that it would be a point opposite the sixth Corps of the Army of the Popular that it would be a point opposite the sixth Corps of the Army of the Popular that it would be a point opposite the sixth Corps of the Army of the Popular that it would be a point opposite the sixth Corps of the Army of the Popular that it would be a point opposite the sixth Corps of the Army of the Popular that it would be a point opposite the sixth Corps of the Army of the Popular that it was properly drained by the under that the under the under the under that the under that the under that th derstood, and in order that it may be necting with ditches, that it would main body of the maneuver grounds, tomac. He is one of Kentucky's

dent, that these engineers have no official status, but they have repujection? The Chair hears none, and crawfish mounds coming out through pushed down from 3 to 5 feet with

Dirt Roads in Site. macadamized roads on the east and to be sparsely covered with swamp camp site will be accepted as conwest, with a fairly good macadamiz- grass and weeds. The surface here clusive by Louisville people, who ed road on the south. The roads through the property are nothing the pr more than dirt roads, which will be ner, containing 10 to 15 acres. Water "He invites the Lexington Board practically impassable for haulage in was again found at an average depth of Trade and the argumented editor

wet weather. Character of Buildings.

"O. B. Meyer, with me and should be with every south of Preston Street Road has a consist that por- lieut. Colonel, Fourteenth Cavalry, Member of Congress and every citi- gradual slope to the south, and it is tonia, and examined first that por- lieuted a crop, the water pressed by the Lexington criticisms.

After examining the maneuver site, nearly always drowning it out; that the gradual slope to the south, and it is tonia, and examined first that por- lieuted a crop, the water pressed by the Lexington criticisms.

No Blue Grass. tract and when those laterals are completed the tract will be well Preston Street Road, running thence completed the tract will be well preston Street Road, running thence Road—which is described as the ing of about the same consistency as drained so that it can all be used in a southeasterly direction at ap- camp site—was largely in blue grass. fresh putty, the soil becoming softer Interurban Traction Line, now being in any kind of weather. In my judg- proximately right angles to said road, This, I found, is not a fact. If there and softer until water was reached, double-tracked; on the south by ment there are at least a thousand that had apparently been drained by is any blue grass on any of this prop- at which point it was simply soft, thin 'Durretts Lane,' which is a smooth golf links, some 80 acres, I would Road, which traverses the main Newburg Turnpikes. The eastern The remainder of the 980 acres, be- judge, which I believe the Louisville maneuver site; a large section lying boundary is about half way between

Corps, who was delegated by the board to make preliminary inspection being easily reached at a depth of being easily reached at a depth of being easily reached at a depth of board to the Louisville and Nashville road to the Louisville road to the Lou of the site offered by the city of Pa- Ninth divisional area, including use which the last-named part is in- city and find they are using the most Drug Co., together with the soil of acres, I would judge, on the cross 18 inches. We investigated at other and Douglas Park. Here lies a level ducah, Ky., and proceeded to that place, (via Louisville, Ky) on May 30 after in the first of the last-named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last-named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last-named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last-named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last named in the graph of the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last named in the graph of the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named in the graph of the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark the last named part is inches. We investigated at other dark the dark specting the site offered at Paducah.

Upon the recommendation of Maj.

Ruffner, as the result of his prelimRuffner, as the result of his prelim largest tract, has been excavated to grounds, and found conditions gen- regiments may be drilled there with-Fit Only for a Snipe Bog. the depth of from 4 to 10 feet and erally the same.

Having been a resident of Louis- the clay hauled away and used for "The main body of the maneuver opportunity for teaching trench and was thoroughly familiar with this some idea of the character of the of old drainage ditches from 1 to 3 "Invite the Lexington Board of National Army cantonment. I was buildings. Since that date, addition- "6. Whilst I inspected the Lexing- section. I have hunted snipe and soil and the fact that it would be of feet in depth and from 100 to 200 feet Trade and the Lexington Herald to

Reservations Scattered. The reservations for this encamp- surface sparsely covered with a few site is beautiful, sanitary, and fit in

Roads. There is no grass or sod on the presents a very bad appearance, in from the city of Lexington to inves- bring before the attention of the Senentire 800 acres beyond a few acres some places water having washed tigate the site at Louisville, Lexing- ate the facts concerning the military of poor timothy, the great majority deep ditches along the side of the ton being a rival for the location of camp selected near Louisville. Hav-

> White Guyn, Engineers Who Examined Louisville Camp Site. "Lexington, Ky., June 27, 1917.

"Mayor Lexington, Ky.

regards the qualifications laid down "Fourteenth divisional area, States means of septic tanks and subsurface edge and former report on the Lex- which woods were included within to the west of the Preston Street portion of the maneuver grounds neighbor, Senator New, has uninten-

This observation was borne out by remarks of the farmers in the neighborhood. Mr. Mike Brightenstein, who farms a small place across the had been placed on a Southern Rail-

Maneuver Site.

which has been reserved and is not sary for us to cut our way through. that it is a healthful site, in fact, as included in the offered site. While We found the surface of all this sec-fine a site as could be desired. he seemed to be very anxious that the training camp should be located crawfish mounds. At two points in objection, the request of the Senator guarded in his remarks, his wife, who was working in the field with him, in one place and 3 feet in another, with. told me that this land was not suit- In using the sounding rod we found able for cultivation owing to being the first 4 or 5 inches to be very hard; "crawfishy" resulting in thousands of beyond this the rod could be easily the dry, sun-baked clay in the sum- but little effort. Returning to the the Sixth Corps of the Army of the mer and being more or less covered car we proceeded west along the land Potomac, has mady an inspection of with water in the wet and rainy sea-sons of the spring, fall and winter. to a large field containing about 200 the cantonment and maneuver acres, which lies at the intersection ground sites and has found them adof the lane and the Ash Bottom Road. mirable. This 980 acres is well supplied with Going through this field, we found it "Col. Cowan's judgment on the

> of the sounding rod when working it places upon it or near it. It is down into the ground, the soil being bounded on the north by Ar

"Wm. A. Newman, "J. White Guyn, "City Engineer, Lexington, Ky.

The location of cantonments. To my mind, Guard, a distinguished Confederate

is not over 8 or 10 feet wide and some private citizens who were sent wire to you and ask that you will this site, I should like to call the at- ing more than 50 years' experience tention of the Senate just brefly to with troops in the field I have not Report of William A. Newman and J. the report from the Secretary of War, known personally any camp site so which was made by Gen. George K. suitable in all respects, so advantag-

"Dear Sir:-At your request we Louisville Board of Trade, Mr. J. C. lighting ; also electric and

their attacks upon this site, which was in every way most satisfactory

"The camp site, as indicated on the for the purpose,"

That is the report of the Army

plainly shown that I acted not upon never be used for agricultural pur- the area of which is approximately greatest Federal soldiers, and one of This was also borne out by the walked through this section for a citizens. I shall not take the time of testimony of Mr. John Kahney, who distance of about 1,800 feet, crossing lives southwest of the Standiford many drainage ditches which were ask that it be incorporated in the residence and across the lane from that portion of the Standiford farm growth; in some cases it was necestigated the site most thoroughly, and

The Presiding Officer.-without The letter referred to is as follows:

Army Camp Site a Splendid One, Says Col. Cowan. "Col. Andrew Cowan, veteran of

of 21/2 feet. We then proceeded down to make an examination of the site. the lane to the Ash Bottom Road, "Col Cowan's opinion on the site

discourage the friends of our soldiers "The entire 800 acres comprises an who will be encamped here. We want abandoned, low, flat swamp with a all to know in advance that this camp

"'Andrew Cowan, "'Formerly Chief of Artillery "'Sixth Corps, Army of the Potomac. "'Louisville, Ky., June 30, 1917."

Hunter, in which he says this about eous in topography, and so desirable from a sanitary point or view. Added "On June 29 I made another trip to most unusual natural advantages, to this camp site in company with the site is penetrated by admirable Mr. F. M. Sackett, president of the city serewage, city water, and city tionally done a most serious injustice to the State of Kentucky, and to the representatives of the War Depart-

"John B. Castleman.

"United States Senate, Washing-

'W. B. Haldeman. I have another telegram from Attilla Cox, Jr., oneof the leading business men of Loisville, which is as

solutely without foundation in fact.

"Louisville, Ky., July 2, 1917. 'Hon. Ollie M. James,

"Washington, D. C. "In addition to what others have said, desire to add my assurance based upon examination of the property that the Louisville cantonment site by reason of topography, sanitation, transportation and other facilities sould not be surpassed anywhere.

"Attilla Cox, Jr. I have a telegram from Hon. Alexander P. Humphreys, one of the most he says:

"Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1917.

the fullest investigation as to its absolute fitness. All you need is to ask phiectors to come and see it.

I have also a telegram from Mr. R. V. Board, president of the Louisville "Louisville, Ky., July 1, 1917. 'Hon. Ollie M. James.

"Washington, D. C. "Have had many years as manufacturer of munitions. Am well acquainted with Army encampment of Louisville, and the opinion of a numown is that the site is healthful, convenient, and peculiarly adapted for purpose. Our Representatives in Congress and Senate, as well as the War Department, are to be congratu-

"President, Louisville Wagon Co. Mr. President, I merely desire to place these telegrams in the Record to show that the site is a splendid one, whatever may have been the rivalries and contentions between Kentucky and our good friends in Indiana, who had already had given them the officers' training camp, with thousands of soldiers located there, known as Fort Benjamin Har-The War Department, after considering all the facts, decided think all the facts disclose clearly and conclusively that the War De-

Personally I took no part as between the contending cities within my State. I was anxious to have the defense at my hands.

partment acted wisely in selecting

word further.

Senator from Indiana?

War consider the claims of Indiana nature of the camps, and other and did not seek in an y way to ex- now living. ert anw influence, personally or otherwise, with the Secretary of War have never understood, and I have tucky, (Mr. James) or the junior tive of Massachusetts.

that I have had sent to me a great many telegrams from the State of Kentucky, and a good many exhibits, some of them physical, indicating that Louisville should not have been selected. I have not thought it best to introduce them on the floor of the Senate, and as I have said before, Mr. President, I think, under the circumstances, all has been said that it is

antly willing that the responsibility President from Tennessee. for it shall rest there. If the reports of the engineers, on which I based troops from Georgia, Alabama and troops from Illinois, after Maj.-Gen.

vals, writes a German correspondent United States. there. He says that the garrison latetables are being raised in the opera the Civil war. tables are being raised in the opera the Civil war.

"Camp Grant," Rockford, Ill., for has planted potatoes in the grounds of his historical villa Wahnfried. Frau of the months of his historical villa Wahnfried. Frau of the months of his historical villa Wahnfried. Frau of the months of the sweet promise: "Cast in this country we feel too great regard for potatoes to attempt to speak of them in disrespectful of the sweet promise: "Cast in this country we feel too great regard for potatoes to attempt to speak of them in disrespectful of the sweet promise: "Cast find a first our common lot. We can not escape distinguished especially for his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley."

Thro' many a thorny path He leads of them in disrespectful of the sweet promise: "Cast find a first our common lot. We can not escape distinguished especially for his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley."

Thro' many a thorny path He leads of them in disrespectful of the sweet promise: "Cast find a first our common lot. We can not escape distinguished especially for his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley."

Thro' many a thorny path He leads of them in disrespectful of the sweet promise: "Cast find a first our common lot."

Thro' many a thorny path He leads our common lot. We can not escape distinguished especially for his campaign in the Shenandoah Valley. her eighty years, can be seen daily fantry at the beginning of the Civil for troops from Indiana and Kenwith Siegfried or her daughter, Eva, war. walking in the Hofgarten. She regularly visits the wounded in the new troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and King's Mountain. Palace hospital.

Some Draft Absurdities NEW YORK EVENING POST

reau, in assigning the "quota" to the is this year reckoned at 1,454,000. The can war.

"Louisville, Ky., June 2, 1917. respective States under the selective city of Cleveland was pushed up "Camp Fremont," Palo Alto, Cal., "The site selected for the canton- adopted directing the Secretary of told the Senate that its actual popument at Louisville is in every way Commerce to inform the Senate upon lation could not be inexcess of 80,000, suitable and admirably adapted for what basis the population of cities yet the Centus figurer took his pad the uses to which it will be put. The tatements in a Lexington newspaper to Congressman Sherley and as to the cantonment at Louisville are ab-

amiable lightning calculator in the aliens worked in them and the same Census Bureau. He has been taking 3,500 citizens the draft will be appencil and paper and increasing the plied on the basis of 7,000 population. Kentucky and the South, in which population of the United States at The aliens increase the numbers regan astonishing rate. He may have istered, but make the burden of the the patriotic motive of proving to the draft proportionately heavier upon cut; Page and Dillingham, of Vermand. Kaiser that there are 150,000,000 peo- their neighbor citizens. Connecticut mont, and Hale and Fernald, of "Washington, D. C.

"Just back from a drive to the tamp site. You need have no fear of the full of the tamp site. You need have no fear of the full of the tamp site. You need have no fear of the full of the ful

lous figures have been ploduced for here, as the British are now doing, Bridgeport is solemnly given a popu- cannot draft aliens ourselves. Can lation of 278,906. The natives are we think of permitting foreign govastounded. By every customary test the figure should not exceed 100,000, are prepared to abandon the rights

The names chosen follow:

For the national army:

The chief trouble is due to the factories. It was found that 3,500

fessed aim was to prevent the opera- of the Kentuckians. have already called attention tion of the conscription law from beother cities. To take one near by but drafting is another matter. We but the mystic multiplier, 9.32 is of aliens and our own principles.

that Indiana ought not to have two and Kentucky none and gave one to Kentucky and one to Indiana. I Named for Military Heroes

WASHINGTON, July 21.—Names | Pike, U. S. A., explorer of the Southcantonment located in Kentucky, as of American military heroes of sev- west. "Camp Dodge," Des Moines, Ia. eral wars, including several Confed-

anxious to have it located in Indiana; but after the issue has been decided erate leaders, have been given by the braska North Dakota and South Dawe Kentuckians never fight over lost War Department to the thirty-two kota, after Maj.-Gen. Grenville M. battles. We accept the decision as cantonments in which the national Doodge, U. S. V., who commaanded good, patriotic Americans. The re- army and the National Guard will Iowa volunteers in the Civil war.

port of the Secretary of War is over-whelming and conclusive, speaks for whelming and conclusive, speaks for speaks for training.

In announcing the designations the for troops from Kansas, Missouri and itself, and needs neither apology nor department revealed that the sub- Colorado, after Maj.-Gen. Frederick ject had been given consideration by Funston, U. S. A., and colonel of the Mr. Chamberlain obtained the floor. a board of officers headed by Briga- Twentieth Kansas U. S. V. Mr. New.—Mr. President, just a dier-General Kuhn, chief of the war college division, and that selections Tex., for troops from Texas, Arizona,

The Presiding Officer.—Does the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Oregon yield to the Senator from Indiana, after Mr. Rodes and us who are candidates so wrapped up in worldly things, that that selections Text, for troops from Texas, Arizona, men were present. The item does were governed by a carefully present of the cause of our lack of faith? We are pared policy. In each case the name Lieut.—Col. W. B. Travis, the desertions of the irrefutable evidences of the committee are still living, together with thousand nearly, because of our lack of faith? We are pared policy. In each case the name of the committee are still living, together with thousand nearly, because of our lack of faith? We are pared policy. In each case the name of the committee are still living, together with thousand nearly, because of our lack of faith? We are pared policy. In each case the name of the committee are still living, together with thousand nearly, because of our lack of faith? We are pared policy. In each case the name of the committee are still living, together with thousand nearly, because of our lack of faith? We are pared policy. In each case the name of the committee are still living, together with thousand nearly pared policy. In each case the name of the committee are still living, together with thousand nearly pared policy. In each case the name of the committee are still living, together with thousand nearly pared policy. In each case the name of the committee are still living to the committee are still living together with thousand nearly pared policy. The committee are still living together with thousand nearly pared policy. The committee are still living together with thousand nearly pared policy. The committee are still living together with thousand nearly pared policy. The committee are still living together with the committee are still living together with thousand nearly pared policy. The committee are still living together with the committee are still living together with the committee are still living selected is that of a man from one fender of the Alamo. Mr. Chamberlain.—I yield to the Senator from Indiana, if he desires to make a further explanation.

Selected is that of the troops of the troops of the troops of the troops of the attendance as a correction of the attendance as a correction of the attendance as a correction of the attendance of the blessed promises which have been given to sustain and by somebody evidently interested in the part of the properties.

Mr. New.-Mr. President, just a were chosen for convenience, names Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. word to say that I did not at any like Washington and Lincoln were namesake announced; presumably time seek to have the Secretary of omitted because of the temporary the explorer. National Guard.

sites ahead of any of those in Kentucky. I made no personal effort, are duplicated by prominent men troops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, after Nathaniel Greene, of the Continental or withany officer having anything to do with the selection of that site. "Camp Devens," Ayer, Mass., for army, a native of Rhode Island. "Camp Wadsworth," Spartanburg, "Camp Devens," Ayer, Mass., for army, a native of Rhode Island.

never intimated, that either my and and Connecticut. After Brig. - er Brig.-Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. like the Lord's work to the real panever intimated., that either my friend the senior Senator from Kert- Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. V., a na- A., born in New York.

"Camp Hancock," Augusta, Ga., for triot.

Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Beckham) had anything to do with securing the location of the site at Louisville.

"Camp Upton," Yaphank, Long Island for troops from the Metropolitan portion of New York City, after Louisville.

"Camp Upton," Yaphank, Long Island for troops from Pennsylvania, after Maj.-Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, Louisville, "Maj.-Gen. Emery Upton, U. S. V., a Maj.-Gen. Emery Upton, U.

G. Meade, U. S. A.

"Camp Lee," Petersburg, Va., for troops from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District Maryland, Delaware and District Maryland, Delaware and the District Maryland, Delaware necessary to say here concerning this of Columbia, after Robert E. Lee, Wheeler, C. S. A., born in Georgia

The Secretary of War, in transmitting this report, says that he assumes for troops from Tennessee, North ting this report, says that he assumes for troops from Tennessee, North the declaration inevitable.

The Secretary of War, in transmitting the secretary of responsibility for the selection of the Carolina and South Carolina, after Louisville site. I think that is prop- Maj.-Gen. Andrew Jackson, U. S. A., consin, after Lieut.-Gen. Arthur Mac-President from Tennessee.
"Camp Gordon," Atlanta, Ga., for "Camp Logan," Houston, Tex., for "Camp Logan, Tex., for "

my original statement are correct, Florida, after Lieut.-Gen. J. B. Gor- John A. Logan, U. S. V., of Illinois. and if the objections which they make don, C. S. A., a governor of Georgia.

A government has just ordered 3,450,000 Tre fault is ours. We are to blame. to them that love Him." Therefore, They are well founded, that fact will be "Camp Sherman," Chillicothe, O., "Camp Cody," Deming, N. M., for pairs of shoes, there is grave fear of shoes, the shoes of shoes, the shoes of demonstrated in the course of time, for troops from Ohio and West Virtroops from Minnesota, Iowa, Nethat the 7,000,000,000 bond issue isn't fures to accept the "life-line" that is Stand firm in your faith. Behind the and the whole matter must be left ginia, after Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. braska, North Dakota and South Dakota, after Col. William F. Cody, born going to be enough.

S. A., a native of Ohio. AMSTERDAM.—Bayreuth is becoming a military instead of a musical center and potato growing commendate from Kentucky, hero cal center and potato growing comm "Camp Taylor," Louisville, Ky., for in Iowa.

"Camp Custer," Battle Creek, Mich. for troops from Texas and Oklahoma, ly has been increased, the streets for troops from Michigan, after Maj. after Col. James Bowie, killed in the swarm with field gray uniforms, and Gen. George A. Custer, U. S. V., who Alamo. all street lighting has stopped. Vege- commanded a Michigan brigade in "Camp Sheridan," Montgomery, bombs but the Kansas City Star as-

Cosima Wagner, who is hale despite onel of the Twenty-first Illinois In- "Camp Shelby," Hattiesburg, Miss., language. tucky, after Col. Isaac Shelby, first The fact that the new German with us, and will exercise His

"Camp Pike," Little Rock, Ark., for governor of Kentucky, and hero of troops from Arkansas, Louisiana and King's Mountain.

The fact that the new German strength in our behalf,—if we will the leadeth me, and—so I walk allow Him. He is constantly "keep-

La., for troops from Louisiana, Miss- cion that his country is going to try ssippi and Arkansas, after Gen. P. to get along without La Folette. G. T. Beauregard, C. S. A., born in

"Camp Kearny," Linda Vista, Cal., completes its plans to manufacture WASHINGTON, July 21.—One of deal of what they are after. They What these rules have done for oth-I have a telegram from Gen. W. Belief of the editors of the Earny, one of the editors of the Courier-Journal and of the Louisville rimes, and national committeeman and distinguished citizen, in which he is virtually owner of the expedition to California in the Mexiand distinguished citizen, in which he supplied to him by the Census Bu- tion of 485,000; for draft purposes it expedition to California in the Mexi- which he is virtually owner of the available supply.

> draft. On Monday the matter was some 300,000 above all reasonable es-made the subject of sharp comment in the Senate. A resolution was Pomerene, who lives in Canton, O., Maj.-Gen. J. C. Fremont, U. S. A., new attack on the oncoming Russian explorer of the West.

Northern Senators Angry

satisfactory imaginable, thus threat-ens, even before it is put into force, mich higher than in another. Senator New England Senators sent to the charges of political favoritism. Eight bored the gizzard out of him. to provoke bitter charges of sectional Brandegee, of Connecticut, gave a favoritism, and of glaring discrim- simple example. In the city of New in which they charged that national Britain a poll was taken of several guardsmen were to be trained in a

This letter was signed by Senators Lodge and Weeks, of Massachusetts;

number of men of that age registering would seem to imply a total popfor the question of aliens of military leston, S. C. The fact that General state. ulation higher than the official figures, he instantly marks it up by dotheir drafting for service in the armto detection of animary age, a joint resolution to authorize their drafting for service in the armforemost military chiefs in the han-

to the absurd result in New York ing so grossly uneven as there is now ments of the training camps it be-some steps in foot racing that will city. About 1,000,000 was added to danger that it may be. But there is came known that there is absolutely our population by a slight turn of the more in it than this. It is one thing no doubt of the intention of the War make 'em appreciate us. Census man's pencil. Equally ridicu- to allow recruiting of foreigners Department and the President to send the National Guards to Europe. fast as the Shipping Board is able to produce them. The period of It can be stated without violation of military secrets that it is the hope War Department. of the department to have a large percentage of the guardsmen in Eu-

People's Forum

(Contributions to this column expressing the opinions of our subscribers on matters of public nterest will be published and ap-125 AT RODES MEETING.

Lexington, Ky., July 21, 1917. To the Editor of The Herald: friends of J. Waller Rodes in Saturday morning's Herald contains the statement that "about forty were belittling the Rodes meeting.

Respectfully yours, R. L. STIVERS.

PAR AGR APHS

When one considers that the U.S.

"Camp Bowie., Fort Worth, Tex., er's affection or "bust."

Ala., for Ohio and West Virginia, serts that in this country we feel too We all have our sorrows. This is

When the Washington Government

army and incidentally for a larger and more densely populated grave-

ing the necessary multiplication. Thus does he obey, with a vengeance, the Scriptural injunction to increase and is expected to pass. The pro-

They will be put aboard ships as inroads on the personnel of the Herto have been very brief, but the lack of ships will make it slightly longer. the Government how to run the lock their beligerency merely to advising tics, it is likely to be lost on a vote. This means in effect the mand for more ready. This means in effect the mand for more ready.

We are living today in a wonderful of our dependence upon Him.

you publish this truthful statement God, and faith to grasp the full sigby somebody evidently interested in help and comfort us, as we journey

"Camp Dix," Wrightstown, N. J., Gen. Dix," Wrightstown, N. J., Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia, after Maj.-Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. V., a governor of New York.

"Camp Meade," "Cam

aind and heart as we do. No discouraged, and feel at times that cause we can not, in our own strength, bear up long, under the ter- 'Tis sweet to keep my hand 'sn His, "Big potatoes" in Russia serve for rific strain, under whic hall of us are living today.

den upon the Lord and He shall sustain thee," God loves us, sympathizes To know that He is close to me, Mississippi, after Brig.-Gen., Z. M. "Camp Beauregard." Alexander, gives rise to the pronounced suspi- ing watch over His own," and "all Richmoyd, Va., July 28, 1917,

THE CABINET IN CONGRESS

certain fixed days, with the privilege because they can ask a dozen questory and the of addressing the Houses and the tions in ten minutes. Our system has Germany is raising troops for a project finds a good deal of support, though it is a long way from becom
duty of answering questions. The the defect that it may take a week for a member of Congress to get an answer to a single one.

duty of answering questions. The the defect that it may take a week for a member of Congress to get an answer to a single one.

W. L. Heizer, the Secretary, will ing law yet. It is interesting at the moment rather as a sign of the times. The idea is no new one. Apparent
It is evident that the chief merit of gladly send, if addressed at Frankfort.

Congress would be the chance given

ly it has been aroused from a thirty- members to get information quickly five-year sleep by the war crisis and directly. It is said that Congress the desire of Congress for information. Many members of Congress feel siving broad and absolute powers to insidious disease to be taken una-Today we have the official action of Gov. McCall, of Massachusetts, and Gov. Edge, of New Jersey, objecting to the gross injustice done their States by the mode of reckoning adopted. The Governor of New York also not yet got around to noticing the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the same thing here. Be it noted that exception is taken not to the dark titself, but to the linequality of its application. The measures which was going to be the fairest, most of emocratic, and most universally satisfactory imaginable, thus threat-portion of men darked in one States and the congress for information. Many members of Congress for information. Many members of Congress for information with desire of Congress for information. Many members of Congress for information of mould be quicket to easie the desire of Congress for information. Many members of Congress for information of mould be quicket to easie the desire of Congress for information. Many members of Congress for information of mould be quicket to easie the desire of Congress for information. Many members of Congress for information of mould be quicket to easie the desire of Congress for information of mould be quicket to said that Congress of Congress for information of mould be quicket, insists began to present the war of such and directly. It is said that Congress of Congress for information of mould be quicket, the war of such and directly. It is addituated to the desire of Congress to be taken unature of calculation to the case of machinery by which they can get it quickly and exactly. Hence the proposal to seat members of the cabinet

opposition to having the cabinet in is reaping a harvest of 5,000 souls Congress on the ground that such a yearly in Kentucky, killing more peoposal to seat members of the cabinet Those restaurant waiters who in Congress, where a member with a system of government. It is pointed diseases combined, the average man question weighing him down can get out that abroad, where all cabinet goes along apparently unconscious

Will not those timber-headed with certain information. The first large state body. When the trench armies as are the guns prime minister and the members of with certain information. The first large state body. When the trench armies as are the guns prime minister and the members of his official family are called to ac-would these armies, never giving up wilder and exasperate the citizens who are made the victims of the Census estimates. The process is simple in every sense of the word. The law provides that the quotas for the several states shall be according to population. But the Census experate the citizens who are made the victims of the word. The law provides that the quotas for the several states shall be according to population. But the Census experate the citizens who are made the victims of the word. The interview between the member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member and the Secretary is undifferent work of Creel and let us know official, there is no record of the word. In this country, however, the several states shall be according to population. But the Census expert the normal transfers. Any time they member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member and the Secretary is undifferent work of Creel and let us know official, there is no record of the word. In this country, however, the single member of Congress instead of the president is not subordinate to Congress. His office is an elective to the revisional Guards.

The New York Herald is firm in the support of the scourge. The member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member of Charlotte member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member of the store the member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member and the Secretary Baker from send-displayed to Charlotte member of the store the member of the scount, the support of the scount work of Creel and let us know official, there is no record of Tuberculosis Commission network of Creel and let us know official the member of the scount for the secretary Baker from send-displayed to Compel th the population. He starts out with the sacred figure 9.32, which is, we suppose, the percentage of the population composed of men, between the ages of twenty-one and thirty-one. But if he finds, in any place, that the number of men of that age register.

The starts out with the starts out with the starts out with the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible and equal draft.

Selected by General Wood.

The starts out with the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the treatment of the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the value of living that study and may make it a delicate undertaking for a cabinet member and a Conform to the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the value of living that study and may make it a delicate undertaking for a cabinet member and a Conform to the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the value of living that study and the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform to the value of living that study and the conviction that Senator Reed's diarrible against Mr. Hoover is conform t commanding the Southeastern Dehim and Senator Stone out of the
partment, with headquarters at Charpartment, with headquarters at Charstate

a permanent record of such semiofficial conferences is seen in the
tion in his own way. In other words,
heartened. practice, growing common, of letters written from men high in the constitution, provides for a nicer bal-Some of the conscripts may not be executive branch to members of Con- ancing of the executive and the legis-

the first tection will be the first tection with the announcein the first tection will be the first tection with the announcein the first tection will be the first tection with the announcein the first tection will be th quite frequently. It is a standard hauling the President up for crossmeans for the opposing political party to put its queries, and it sets them plan. Strangely enough, there are down on the records with great ex-actness for all time. The trouble others who oppose it on the ground that it would increase the already with it as a method is that it is slow, somewhat overshadowing executive and that it can be delayed almost in- power by reason of the influence that definitely by shunting it down some the cabinet members would exert training, as originally planned, was fore have been willing to confine legislative sidetrack. Also, just be- on members of Congress. The pro

tics, it is likely to be lost on a vote.
This means in effect that no man can ask a question in this way unless he can get a majority to back him, while consumption Can Be is well known abroad that the nost merciless and searching interro-

atories-which are also the most sautary and useful—usually come from inority parties. There are, of course, other ways in tors, including many who were sufage, an age of great possibilities, and which Congress can question the ad- fering with the disease decided to yet, one full of anxiety and care. The ministration. The executive branch make a scientific study of tubercupresent world-war has brought about has its unofficial but well-recognized losis in all its phases. The disease a condition, never before known in the history of the world. A spirit of unrest pervades humanity. This is o be seen in every phase of human The heads of the important com- timely graves. These physicians formlife, and is already beginning to tell on our nerves. We are all living under a terrifes strain, which is not at the metals of the important contribution in the particular field that their work covers, and the dephysicians all over the country in where the head of the committee the incorporation the lead of the kellet have soon exploding. all conducive, either to our physical happens to be in opposition, the lead- ed the belief long held that the dis spiritual strength. Hence, the ing member who supports the admin- ease was hereditary and found that need of a stronger, more abiding istration program will answer ques- its spread was due to carelessnes You report of the meeting of the faith in God, and a fuller realization tions which are directed at the execu- and the failure to observe certain

tive. This arrangement is condemn- rules of correct living. The result was ed, however, by those who see in our that the cases of most of the af-Isn't it true that many of us suffer committee system one of the leading fected physicians "were arrested" as present." The fact is that about 125 much at times in mind and heart, bemen were present. The item does cause of our lack of faith? We are lit is pointed out that the committee are still living, together with thouwith him an injustice and we ask that we lose sight of our dependence upon net member. Behind the doors of the irrefutable evidences of the correct committee room he gets more in- ness of the conclusions reached by formation than he divulges, in order their study of the disease which has to guide him in framing his bills. He heretofore been regarded almost as convinces himself of the necessity for death warrant. along day by day along life's path- certain provisions, and the House as found no specific for the disease and a whole is often asked to take that very little medicine is used, the rules necessity on faith. "Every line in this bill has been carefully consider-tion of a competent physician for imepistle (5:7), exhorts that we cast all our cares upon God, "for He recessive we could convince you that PARAGRAPHS

all our cares upon God, "for He careth for you." The French translation of our word "casting," is "unload," and gives an added beauty to the thought. God is so anxious to the thought. God is so anxious to the thought. God is so anxious to attitude has been particularly marktroops from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. After Brig.- Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. like the Lord's work to the real part of the need for haste there.

In spite of the need for haste, there would have us "unload" all on Him.

Why don't we take Him at His word?
Why don't we allow Him to do for
Those soldiers to be encamped at "unload" all on Him.
Why don't we allow Him to do for us, what He is able and wants to do?

In spite of the need for haste, there is a large coterie of inquiring spirits in Congress who want to ask questions under almost any circumstances. Doubtless there is need for

theless, no one can follow the debates

God leadeth me. While all is dim; To close my weary, aching eyes, And follow Him.

But it is sweet. My Guard, my Guide; and the entire absence of all kinds of dissipation. The observance of these rules has prevented many threatened ases and cured many of those taken

INSIDIOUS AND SUBTLE.

guardsmen were to be trained in a distance with the strike the str spectfully requested to reflect whether as the originators of the tip infamy they are honestly entitled to the sort of consideration they demand the specific consideration they demand the specific consideration they demand the specific consideration they demonstrate the sort of congress who desires to question the administration can either pay a personal visit to the cabinet officer the wants to see, or else he can interest the concerned.

As matters stand today, a member of democratic government, at least, the correct living are strictly adhered cabinet is a different institution, both in theory and practice, from our own. The English or French cabinet, for the least the tules of the correct living are strictly adhered cabinet is a different institution, both in theory and practice, from our own. The English or French cabinet, for the least the tules of the correct living are strictly and herred cabinet is a different institution, both in theory and practice, from our own. The English or French cabinet, for the least the tules of the correct living are strictly and herred cabinet is a different institution, both in theory and practice, from our own. The English or French cabinet, the correct living are strictly and herred cabinet is a different institution, both in theory and practice, from our own. The English or French cabinet, the correct living are strictly and herred cabinet is a different institution, both in theory and practice, from our own. The English or French cabinet is a different institution, both the cabinet is a different institution, both in theory and practice, from our own. The English or French cabinet is a different institution, both the cabinet of the correct living are strictly and herred cabinets. troduce a resolution calling on the to the legislative body. When the the French armies as are the guns method has many manifest shortcomings. The interview between the

English Educators Plan Development of Russia

LIVERPOOL-Promotion of knowls edge and understanding between the peoples of Russia and Great Britain. development of Anglo-Russian trade, and the institution of travelling scholarships in Russia were the purposes of a meeting held here under the auspices of the Anglo-Russian

Do You Understand the War?

This is the most important mo ent in the history of the United tates. Do you know why we are twar? Do you know what we are

The United States Government as published an official book telling why we are at war, and what the United States would regard as just and durable peace. This book ets forth step by step the happen-ngs of the last three years that led war. It tells of our relations to England and to Germany. It merica's justification for declaring

It contains, too, the three most mportant speeches of President Wilson, one discussing what would onstitute a just peace, the other elling why we are at war. These peeches are printed in full.

SENT FREE

This booklet is the most importnt compilation of present-day history that could be printed. word of it is of vital interest to every American; every sentence deserves careful study. There should be a copy in every American home A copy will be sent free to any eader of The Lexington Herald end your name and address to The Lexington Herald Information Bureau, Washington, D. C. Enclose cent stamp for postage. Ask for The Red, White and Blue Book.

THREE SPEECHES THAT MADE HISTORY

Cured and Prevented

COPIES OF ADDRESSES OF PRESIDENT WIL-

Wheeler, C. S. A., born in Georgia and a member of Congress from Ala- bushels of potatoes to make alcohol bear," and yet, we do not let Him be made public. The cabinet minis- gress, and setting forth the actions of the German Gov-

On Flag Day, June 14, he made a public address in er, and I. Mr. President, am abund- born in North Carolina, and chosen Arthur, U. S. A., who commanded ing whiskey Kentucky sent over to French Chamber of Deputies without Washington, telling again of the reasons for the entry whater we grow disheartened and seeing that the members get a good of the United States into the great war.

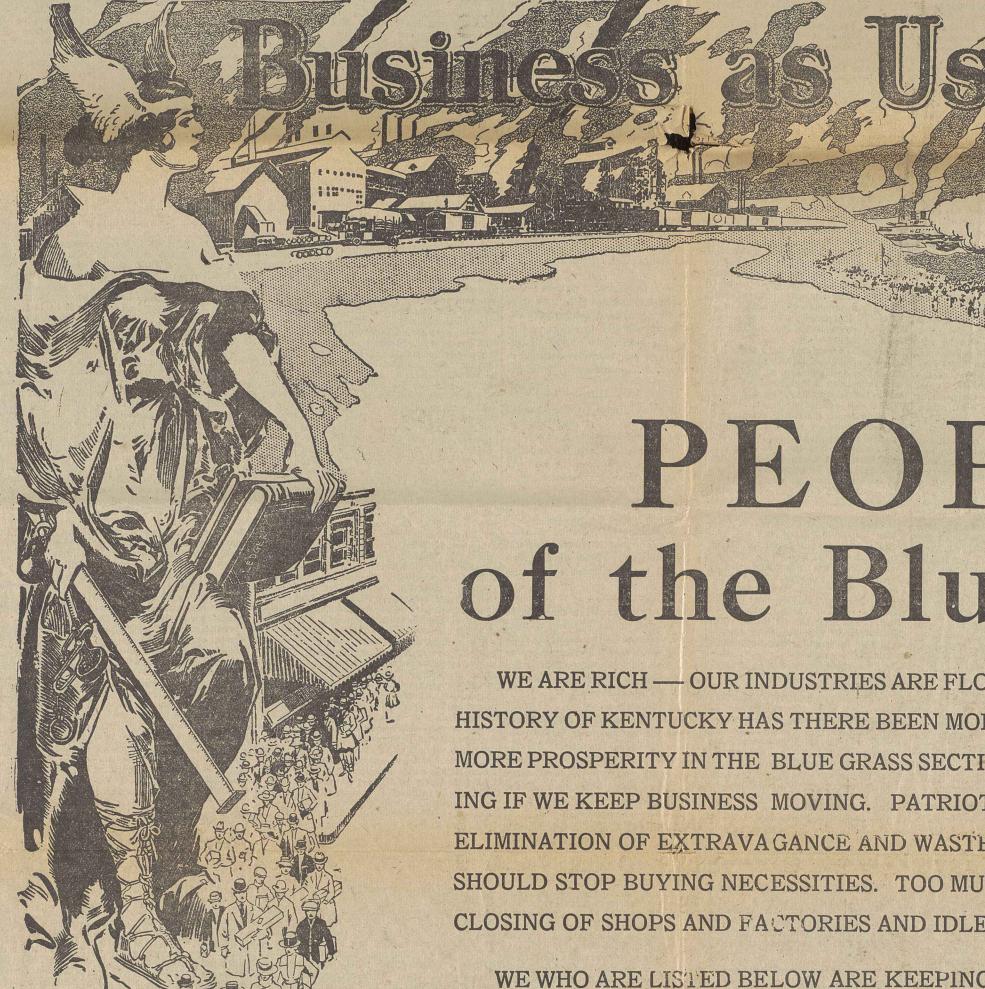
These three speeches should be in the hands of every American citizen. "He is hardly worth the living!" things will work together for good They should be read and studied sentence by sentence and word by word. Government has just ordered 3,450,000 Tre fault is ours. We are to blame. to them that love Him." Therefore, They tell why we are at war and why our boys are called on to go to the

All three of these speeches are published in an official booklet, which thrown out for his rescue, and is dark cloud, there is the silver lining. also contains a complete account of the relations of the United States to the drowned as a result,-who is respon- God lives and rules and all is well. warring nations of Europe since August 1914. A copy of this tremendously important book will be sent free to any reader of The Herald on receipt of Recent barbaric Turkish massacres ised to sustain and help us in all our The clouds hang heavy round my a 2-cent stamp to pay postage. Fill in your name and address on the attached coupon and mail to The Lexington Herald Information Bureau,

> The Lexington Herald Information Bureau FREDERIC J. HASKIN, Director Washington, D. C.

Enclosed find a 2-cent stamp, for which you will please send me, entirely free, a copy of The Red, White and Blue Book.

City State



PEOPLE of the Blue Grass

WE ARE RICH — OUR INDUSTRIES ARE FLOURISHING. NEVER BEFORE IN THE HISTORY OF KENTUCKY HAS THERE BEEN MORE MONEY IN CIRCULATION OR MORE PROSPERITY IN THE BLUE GRASS SECTION. WE WILL KEEP ON PROSPER-ING IF WE KEEP BUSINESS MOVING. PATRIOTIC ECONOMY MERELY MEANS THE ELIMINATION OF EXTRAVAGANCE AND WASTE. IT DOES NOT MEAN THAT WE SHOULD STOP BUYING NECESSITIES. TOO MUCH CURTAILMENT WILL MEAN THE CLOSING OF SHOPS AND FACTORIES AND IDLENESS AND CHAOS WILL PREVAIL.

WE WHO ARE LISTED BELOW ARE KEEPING OUR STOCKS THOROUGHLY COM-PLETE — WE ARE NOT RETRENCHING — IN THIS MANNER WE ARE ATTEMPTING TO SHOW HOW MUCH CONFIDENCE WE HAVE IN THE PEOPLE OF THE BLUE GRASS SECTION OF KENTUCKY

A. M. Caden

Franklin Motor Car Co.

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The Lexington Cloak & Suit Store Pushin Bros. & Company



JUNE 29, 1917

Vol. IV. No. 1 EWPORT



THE HONORABLE NEWTON D. BAKER, Our brilliant Secretary of War, on whose shoulders falls the task of calling the young men of the country to arms.

In Cleveland, the other night, a group of prominent men were seated around the table in the leading club discussing the war and the entry of America into it, when the conversation fell on Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War. All agreed that he was the man for the place and one of the

most brilliant men the country has produced. The executive head of the War Department has to be everything at once—soldier, lawyer, engineer, diplomat. Mr. Baker readily fills all these important places, is a superior judge of men and is the dynamic force of the War Department.

COAL PRICE DISPUTE MAY GO TO WILSON

With Baker and Lane at Loggerheads, the Controversy May Become Serious.

TOPIC FOR THE CABINET

Peabody Said to be Hastening Back, Perhaps to Resign-Meanwhile Price of Coal Stays Up.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 1.—The controversy over the method to be employed in fixing the price of bituminous coal, which flared up yesterday when Secretary of War Baker as President of the Council of National Defense rejected the agreement arrived at by the Committee on Coal Production of that organzation, Commissioner Fort of the Federal Trade Commission, Secretary of the Interior Lane, and 400 operators. may demand soon the intervention of President Wilson.

With Secretary Baker and Secretary Lane on opposite sides of the fence, the dispute approaches the doors of the President's Cabinet, and developments tonight did not indicate that there was promise of early adjustment without Executive action.

Secretary Lane could not be reached tonight, and Secretary Baker refused to develop his early remarks about pricefixing by the council and Mr. Lane, except to say that he "stood pat" on his letter, and that it spoke for itself. Asked if he had consulted Mr. Lane before the letter was made public through the Committee on Public Information, he refused to discuss that phase of the

Chairman Peabody of the Committee on Coal Production left for Chicago and a week's rest after the agreement was announced Friday night. It was reported that he was on the way back to this city that he was on the way back to this city as a result of the late developments. None of his co-workers in the Council of National Defense had heard from him, and all refused to discuss a rumor that Mr. Peabody might sever his connection with the organization if the result of his efforts to get a low price for bituminous coal for the public as well as for the Government were finally tossed overboard without a chance of being revived.

Coal Operators Undisturbed.

Coal operators Undisturbed.

Coal operators as a whole were inclined to accept the new situation with equanimity. The \$3 maximum price for bituminous coal at the mine for the consuming public, with a drop of 50 cents a ton for the overnment, was to have gone into effect today. The operators came to the conclusion that the letter by Mr. Baker rendered void the agreement made, and decided to sit tight on the former basis, pending developments.

It was pretty generally predicted that the matter would be one of the live topics at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting if the President failed to take cognizance of it before that time. There have been a number of price-fixing questions involving Government officials which have threatened trouble as to method, and the present dispute came as a climax. A general revision of procedure among officials may be one result.

Director Gifford of the Council of National Defense, to whom Mr. Baker's letter was addressed, would not be drawn into the controversy today. It is understood that he will simply call to the attention of the various branches the statement by Mr. Baker that they had only advisory power, and that any effort to reach a definite agreement was a usurpation of powers vested solely in others. Coal operators as a whole were in

The Baker letter has served to stir up much talk about all of the differences of opinion, big and little, which may have agitated the Council of National Defense and other branches of the Government from time to time. It has served also to emphasize that some officials have taken the stand for bottom prices for materials by the use of the most severe methods in dealing with producers, while others have felt that quicker action in the matter of output and delivery could be obtained by agreeing on tentative prices that might seem to give large profits to the producers. These prices, they have held, could be adjusted later, after the Federal Trade Commission had investigated and reporte on production costs as directe by President Wilson.

President May Decide.

All of the developments today have led to the belief that the President may take his place at the helm and determine take his place at the helm and determine the manner in which the various branches of the Government shall treat with producers in obtaining the supplies which the Government needs. Up to this time the President has simply made it known that he believes the Federal Trade Commission should investigate production costs for the purpose of determining prices. The question of present-day dealings with the producers, pending the result of such investigations, has been the source of whatever trouble there has been in other quarters.

Attention was called by some today to

trouble there has been in other quarters.

Attention was called by some today to the fact that no reference was made in the letter written by Secretary Baker to Director Gifford to the fact that a fifty-cent reduction on each ton of bituminous coal supplied to the Government had been agreed to by the operators.

In defence of the agreement, it was pointed out that it brought about not only what seemed a fairly low tentative price for the Government supply, but a decided reduction to other big consumers throughout the country, who would not be affected by any price-fixing that Secretary Baker or Secretary Daniels might accomplish by forcing operators to supply the Government at a certain figure. This offer of \$3 coal to the general consumer, it was stated, was a voluntary one which the operators could not be compelled to live up to in the present situation. In some instances the general consumer has been paying more than \$5.

Based on war prices, \$3 for coal was looked upon as low. War prices as a

than \$5.

Based on war prices, \$3 for coal was looked upon as low. War prices as a basis is the very thing to which some of the Government officials are unalterably opposed, and the present controversy may establish definitely the attitude of the President if he is called upon to decide the problem. Secretary Daniels has been one of the chief opponents of any consideration of war prices, and the Baker letter has apparently aligned the Secretary of War with him.

BAKER URGES ALL COLLEGES TO RETAIN SPORT PROGRAMS

Secretary of War, Addressing National Collegiate Asociation, Holds Maintenance of Athletics Vital.

BY H. C. BYRD.

Probably the strongest appeal ever made to the colleges of the country to carry out their athletic program was delivered today by Secretary of War Baker to representatives of institutions from every section of the country at the meeting this morning of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the New Willard Hotel. Secretary Baker charged the colleges with the solemn duty of maintaining in every way possible the natural and normal order of things, particularly in fostering intercollegiate athletics, with a view to keeping the academic life of the nation from deterioration.

"It is the team play and spirit developed by intercollegiate athletics that has enabled the government to carry out so successfully and expeditiously its program in relation to the training damps for officers," Mr. Baker said. "Athletics also is going to play an enormous part in the development and maintenance of the great camp cities in which there are to be housed the 2,000,000 men who are to compose the army which we now intend to raise.

"I believe that the colleges owe it as a most obligatory duty to the state to carry out the programs which are the results of years of deliberation and study on the part of those who have given their time to the study of various problems affecting sports."

I do not know," continued Secretary Baker, "just what program you gentlemen will work out today. I do think, though, that the athletics should be developed so as to reach the greatest possible number of men. A few highly specialized athletes are not sufficient to make armies, and it is to be hoped that some methods will be carried out which will put into effect a policy to give as many as possible the splendid development to be obtained in athletics."

give as many as possible the splendid development to be obtained in athletics."

"Not only that, but the great fear of those directing the affairs of the nation is that there may be a deterioration in the academic life of the country. For this reason the colleges, by carrying out their programs in athletics and thus making academic life more attractive to the students, will be rendering a service that will be fully as great as may be rendered in war. For I assure you that we must have fully equipped men to carry out the work of reconstruction after the war, which will be no less difficult than carrying on the war itself."

"And thus I cannot help but charge you that the celleges owe it to the nation to continue their programs so that in the main the government will have just as good reserves to draw from for fresh armies, if it becomes necessary to prosecute the war indefinitely, as it now has men to make up the two millions we are raising; so that when the period of reconstruction comes there will be men fitted academically to meet with success the great problems which then will be presented."

Promptly at 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Col. Palmer E. Pierce, who delivered a few approprite remarks, the gist of which was it as his personal opinion that all interpllegiate programs should be carried at. Col. Pierce was compelled to ave the meeting then to attend a nierence at the War College, and ill he returned at 12.15 the chair was d by Vice President Byer of the resity of Iowa.

In the mong those present was rwhelmingly in favor of the conventions of intercollegiate sports. Oresentatives came from as far thas Texas, as far west as Oregon, m Maine, Michigan, the middle west from all sections of the east. About men were present, representing dents aggregating more than 150,-

airded at excited Av W W SAPITAL SURPLUS ... \$250,000. NINLH VMD CEL ROCOUNTS evaince NO MERC

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Secretary Lane could not be reached

Executive action.

Secretary Lane could not be reached tonight, and Secretary Baker refused to develop his early remarks about price-fixing by the council and Mr. Lane, except to say that he "stood pat" on his letter, and that it spoke for itself. Asked if he had consulted Mr. Lane before the letter was made public through the Committee on Public Information, he refused to discuss that phase of the he refused to discuss that phase of the

matter at all.
Chairman Peabody of the Committee on Coal Production left for Chicago and a week's rest after the agreement was announced Friday night. It was reported that he was on the way back to this city as a result of the late developments. None of his co-workers in the Council of National Defense had heard from him, and all refused to discuss a rumor that Mr. Peabody might sever his connection with the organization if the result of his efforts to get a low price for bituminous coal for the public as well as for the Government were finally tossed overboard without a chance of being revived.

Coal Operators Undisturbed. matter at all.

Coal Operators Undisturbed.

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Coal operators as a whole were inclined to accept the new situation with equanimity. The \$3 maximum price for bituminous coal at the mine for the consuming public, with a drop of 50 cents a ton for the overnment, was to have gone into effect today. The operators came to the conclusion that the letter by Mr. Baker rendered void the agreement made, and decided to sittight on the former basis, pending developments.

It was pretty generally predicted that the matter would be one of the live topics at Tuesday's Cabinet meeting if the President failed to take cognizance of it before that time. There have been a number of price-fixing questions involving Government officials which have threatened trouble as to method, and the present dispute came as a climax. A general revision of procedure among officials may be one result.

Director Gifford of the Council of National Defense, to whom Mr. Baker's letter was addressed, would not be drawn into the controversy today. It is understood that he will simply call to the attention of the various branches the statement by Mr. Baker that they had only advisory power, and that any effort to reach a definite agreement was a usurpation of powers vested solely in others.

The Baker letter has served to stir up much talk about all of the differences of opinion, big and little, which may have agitated the Council of National Defense and other branches of the Government from time to time. It has served also to emphasize that some officials have taken the stand for bottom prices for materials by the use of the most severe methods in dealing with producers, while others have felt that quicker action in the matter of output and delivery could be obtained by agreeing on tentative prices that might seem to give large profits to the producers. These prices, they have held, could be adjusted later, after the Federal Trade Commission had investigated and reporte on production costs as directe by President Wilson.

President May Decide.

All of the developments today have led to the belief that the President may take his place at the helm and determine the manner in which the various take his place at the helm and determine the manner in which the various branches of the Government shall treat with producers in obtaining the supplies which the Government needs. Up to this time the President has simply made it known that he believes the Federal Trade Commission should investigate production costs for the purpose of determining prices. The question of present-day dealings with the producers, pending the result of such investigations, has been the source of whatever trouble there has been in other quarters.

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Attention was called by some today to the fact that no reference was made in the letter written by Secretary Baker to Director Gifford to the fact that a fifty-cent reduction on each ton of bituminous coal supplied to the Government had been agreed to by the operators.

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In defence of the agreement, it was pointed out that it brought about not only what seemed a fairly low tentative price for the Government supply, but a decided reduction to other big consumers throughout the country, who would not be affected by any price-fixing that Secretary Baker or Secretary Daniels might accomplish by forcing operators to supply the Government at a certain figure. This offer of \$3 coal to the general consumer, it was stated, was a voluntary one which the operators could not be compelled to live up to in the present situation. In some instances the general consumer has been paying more than \$5.

Based on war prices, \$3 for coal was looked upon as low. War prices as a basis is the very thing to which some of the Government officials are unalterably opposed, and the present controversy may establish definitely the attitude of the President if he is called upon to decide the problem. Secretary Daniels has been one of the chief opponents of any consideration of war prices, and the Baker letter has apparently aligned the Secretary of War with him.

BAKER URGES ALL COLLEGES TO RETAIN SPORT PROGRAMS

Secretary of War, Addressing National Collegiate Asociation, Holds Maintenance of Athletics Vital.

BY H. C. BYRD.

Probably the strongest appeal ever made to the colleges of the country to carry out their athletic program was delivered today by Secretary of War Baker to representatives of institutions from every section of the country at the meeting this morning of the National Collegiate Athletic Association at the New Willard Hotel. Secretary Baker charged the colleges with the solemn duty of maintaining in every way possible the natural and normal order of things, particularly in fostering intercollegiate athletics, with a view to keeping the academic life of the nation from deterioration.

"It is the team play and spirit developed by intercollegiate athletics that has enabled the government to carry out so successfully and expeditiously its program in relation to the training camps for officers," Mr. Baker said. "Athletics also is going to play an enormous part in the development and maintenance of the great camp cities in which there are to be housed the 2,000,000 men who are to compose the army which we now intend to raise.

"I believe that the colleges owe it as a most obligatory duty to the state to carry out the programs which are the results of years of deliberation and study on the part of those who have given their time to the study of various problems affecting sports."

I do not know," continued Secretary Baker, "just what program you gentlemen will work out today. I do think, though, that the athletics should be developed so as to reach the greatest possible number of men. A few highly specialized athletes are not sufficient to make armies, and it is to be hoped that some methods will be carried out which will put into effect a policy to give as many as possible the splendid development to be obtained in athletics."

"Not only that, but the great fear of

which will put into effect a policy to give as many as possible the splendid development to be obtained in athletics."

"Not only that, but the great fear of those, directing the affairs of the nation is that there may be a deterioration in the academic life of the country. For this reason the colleges, by carrying out their programs in athletics and thus making academic life more attractive to the students, will be rendering a service that will be fully as great as may be rendered in war. For I assure you that we must have fully equipped men to carry out the work of reconstruction after the war, which will be no less difficult than carrying on the war itself."

"And thus I cannot help but charge you that the colleges owe it to the nation to continue their programs so that in the main the government will have just as good reserves to draw from for fresh armies, if it becomes necessary to prosecute the war indefinitely, as it now has men to make up the two millions we are raising; so that when the period of reconstruction comes there will be men fitted academically to meet with success the great problems which then will be presented."

Promptly at 10 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Col. Palmer E. Pierce, who delivered a few approprite remarks, the gist of which was it as his personal opinion that all interplegiate programs should be carried int. Col. Pierce was compelled to ave the meeting then to attend a nference at the War College, and if he returned at 12:15 the chair was d by Vice President Byer of the rersity of Iowa.

Intiment among those present was rwhelmingly in favor of the conuance of intercollegiate sports. Dresentatives came from as far thas Texas, as far west as Oregon, m Maine, Michigan, the middle west from all sections of the east. About men were present, representing dents aggregating more than 150,
"Raycroft of Princeton and Dean Lananhan of Princeton presented stand of that mularents."

dents aggregating more than 150,
C. Raycroft of Princeton and Dean ananhan of Princeton presented stand of that university, and Fred ore of Harvard outlined Harvard's to be present, but in a telegram forth Yale's stand as being about same as that of Princeton and Harlageneral inability to develop as and an intention to afford the ents opportunities to develop along mural lines particularly was the of their remarks.

Joseph Marvel of Brown, President Rer of Lehigh, Maj, Pickering of University of Pennsylvania, Dr. ington of Colgate and representation of a great many other institutions where in favor of the continuator sports.

of sports. corrected was sprung, gh, in the attitude of Virginia. It announced last spring that iVrawould go through with its sports year, but when Dr. Lameth was I to present Virginia's views he d upon Dr. LeFeyre. Dr. Lefeyre,

The country is to be congratulated in that a cabinet minister is courageous enough, clear-sighted enough, and prompt enough, to repudiate the semiofficial assumption that the "Coal Operators" in consenting to surrender one-third of their plunder were to be allowed to march off, unmolested and applauded, with two-thirds.

"The information I have," said Mr. Baker, Secretary of War, "I think justified me in believing that the price of \$3.00 suggested or agreed on as a maximum is an exorbitant, unjust and oppressive price."

That is true, and it was time for some one in the government to make just that statement.

When for more than ten years the average price of bituminous coal at the mine has been varying from \$1.07 to \$1.17; when in Kentucky the price has been from 98 cents to \$1.03, with a constantly increasing production until it has reached nearly 26 million; when in May, 1917, after a long investigation the Trade Commission declared:

"Most of the present prices now charged on free coal and new contract are far in excess of costs as shown by the operators' books, and that operators are demanding at the mine today prices which run from 50 per cent. to several hundred per cent. over the cost of their output"-when, we say, the public have these facts spread before them day by day, they will join Secretary Baker in the declaration that the price of \$3.00 at the mine is "exorbitant, unjust and oppres-

But in his statement Monday Secretary Baker falls into a serious error concerning the source of the misconstruction of the action of the Washing ton Conference-or Conspiracy.

Mr. Baker, in explanation of his original statement, which justified itself, says, "the color which has been given to this meeting and this resolution in the newspapers may well mislead the

The publication to which Mr. Baker refers did not originate with the newspapers, but with the so-called "Committee on Public Information."

This Bureau has no place in our government. It is mischievous in operation, because it is based on an entire misconception of the relation of the American press and the American people to public affairs.

It was this committee, with Mr. Creel as its uncensored director, not the press, which placed the saving of this gouge at 180 millions; who referred to the agreement as opening a new era in our political and economic history; who sent out, officially, the contentions of Mr. Lane and Mr. Peabody and Mr. Fort, in order to answer, in advance, just such criticism as that from the Secretary of War, and who praised the greed of the operators as patriotism and fine self-sacrifice. This committee quotes an anonymous operator as saying the price fixed-\$3 and \$3.25 at the mine-will be high enough to enable the operators to deal "liberally" with labor, and it was this committee, in editing for a benighted public the proceedings of the Confererence or Committee, as reaching an "agreement with the government" which would protect the operators from prosecution by the Department of

Justice. This official bulletin quoted no consumer, but many anonymous officers and operators, who looked for the fixed price of \$3 and \$3.25 at the mines to stay fixed for two years; it was this same official and officious committee which informed the press, in connection with prosecution of the Coal Trust, that "this agreement is with the government itself," carrying the contention that such an agreement, far beyond the jurdisdiction of the cabinet or the President, suspended the Sherman act, and provided an immunity bath for the officials.

Let the Secretary send for Bulletin No. 10 and Bulletin No. 17, and see into what a quagmire Mr. Creel, with his staff of cabinet reporters is dragging the administration and the Democratic party.

Even today this official court circular summarizes the statement "issued early in the day" as denying any differences between Secretary Lane and himself, when there is an open repudiation of every utterance and conclusion contained in the speech of Secretary Lane carried by the Official Court circular. The difference goes to the very heart of the agreement, as to authority, jurisdiction and conclu-

Let us have done, once for all, with this device of foreign governments for poisoning the public mind and forestalling public opinion. Away with the Official Court Circular. Send it to the pulp mill and give Mr. Creel some honorable employment.

Baker Holds Up News from U.S. Army in France

Associated Press Dispatches Diverted to Capital and Delayed for Hours

Censor Had Already Passed on Articles

Action Taken to Prevent Imperilling of Lives, Secretary Declares

[By The Associated Press.]

Washington, July 4.-Since yesterday dispatches to the Associated Press telling of the American troops in France have been diverted by official order from their usual channel of delivery and have been delivered first to the Secretary of War for his approval.

There is no censorship of the press in the United States, Congress having refused to enact such a law, but newspapers and press associations have voluntarily been observing the requests of the government.

Heretofore news dispatches leaving France have been censored by the French officials or the American censor with General Pershing's expedition or by arrangement with London. This, however, is the first instance in which an executive department of the United States government has seen fit to divert dispatches from their destination and withhold them for official inspection.

In this case no notice of the government's intention was given and the first intimation of the practise came when, last night, dispatches addressed to the Associated Press, New York, by its Paris correspondents were by official order delivered to the Secretary of War in Washington, who, after inspecting the dispatches, delivered them to the Associated Press bureau here. Other dispatches addressed in the same way Associated Press bureau here. Other dispatches addressed in the same way were delivered to the Secretary of War here to-day and through the Committee on Public Information delivered to the Associated Press in Washington with certain portions eliminated.

The volume of matter diverted to Washington was very large, and no adequate provision for the examination or ceneorship had been made. The War Department was overwhelmed, and a consequent delay of hours in important dispatches resulted.

Assurance has been given by Secretary Baker that the new procedure is to be practised only temporarily and that double censorship will be shortlived.

Secretary of War Baker reiterated on his arrival here last night to deliver an Independence Day address that the War Department censorship is only

War Department censorship is only temporary.

"The present arrangement is only a temporary one," he said, "and will be maintained only so long as is necessary to perfect a smooth working plan to handle this matter without imperilling the lives of American citizens. I am sure The Associated Press is just as much interested in this object as we are."

Asked as to the probable duration of the present arrangement, Secretary Baker said it was impossible to deter-mine at present.

Premature News of Troop Arrivals in France Led To Stricter Censorship

To Stricter Censorship

[From The Tribune Bureau]

Washington, July 4.—When asked why press dispatches, which had already been passed by the British and French censors, were being diverted to Washington for additional censorship, George Creel, chairman of the Committee on Public Information, said:

"The diversion was decided upon as a result of the premature and unauthorized announcement of the arrival of the first contingent of the expeditionary force in France. The measure is experimental, not permanent. It can be stated authoritatively that the needs of the press will be considered to the very limit of military prudence."

It was the so-called leak in news from France regarding the arrival of American troops that caused the tightening of the censorship. Before all the United States soldiers had arrived, a dispatch telling of the coming of a part of the troops was passed by the French and British censors. It was printed in London, and cabled to three news associations here. Two of them did not send it out; the third did so, without consulting anybody in Washington, it is said.

The result was much indignation in the War Department here, and among Americans in France, for it was contended that the publication of the dispatch endangered the troops still at sea.

By Charles Law Watkins

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: On June 25 the coal operators of the United States were called to Washington at the instance of Secretary Lane and the Comthe instance of Secretary Lane and the Committee on Coal Production of the Council of National Defence, and asked to meet a challenge from the government. This challenge was "to be big men, in a big way, doing big things," and to cut the price of coal to a point where the net profit would be only liberal enough to encourage the expansion and increased production of this vital material.

The coal men met the challenge and voluntarily reduced the price to a tentative maximum which was entirely satisfactory to the Secretary of the Interior, to the Federal Trade Commission and the Committee on Coal Production. They did this in spite of the fact, as proven by the figures of the Department of Commerce and of the Federal Trade Commission, that there had not been a new dollar made for an old one in the been a new dollar made for an old one in the bituminous industry from 1900 to 1916. Fur-ther, it was mutually understood that if at the end of thirty days a thorough investiga-tion of costs showed that this price netted an unreasonable profit it was to be further adjusted.

Big Men in a Big Way

They acted like big men in a big way, and

they did a big thing.

There were in Washington, however, two men who did not know a big thing when they saw it. In view of their failures in the last three years to see or foresee big things, their failure in this instance may not be surprisfailure in this instance may not be surpris-ing, but it was none the less lamentable. They were Secretaries Baker and Daniels.

Mr. Baker "read in the newspapers" that his confrere, Mr. Lane, in conjunction with the Federal Trade Commission, the "so-called Committee on Coal Production" and the operators, had cut the price of coal from \$6\$ to the exemption figure of \$2\$ and there %6 to the exorbitant figure of \$3, and there-upon wrote a letter of outraged protest to Mr. Gifford—for the newspapers—decrying the proposed robbery. He did not wait to consult Mr. Lane, he did not wait to scrutinize the cost statistics now being compiled, but rushed pell-mell into print to reëstablish himself with the people as their defender against the piratical coal barons and a Cabi-net member who has the whole-hearted confidence of the American people.

What Mr. Lane—in whose hands are being placed the full figures of the cost of production, and who is undoubtedly accessible either by telephone or call to his distinguished confrere—thought of this deliberate affront has not yet been made public.

In any event, the momentous task which Mr. Lane and the operators had accomplished Mr. Lane and the operators had accomplished within a week was nullified by the pacifist Secretary of War within a few hours. Coal is selling again to-day for the high prices of June. How much Mr. Baker's private advisers, Messrs. Lippmann and Frankfurter, whose socialistic tendencies are well known, had to do with his open letter to Mr. Gifford is also a matter for conjecture. ford is also a matter for conjecture.

Coal the Basis of All

President Wilson in supporting Mr. Baker and his advisers in this crucial question probably does not realize that their action

probably does not realize that their action is in a fair way to produce a national crisis. The nation is not much interested in whether or not the coal operators make money. They would probably prefer to see them lose. They are interested, however, in seeing the United States defeat Germany. The public is not much concerned as to whether the price of coal is \$2.75 or \$3. They are concerned, however, as to whether at the The public is not much concerned as to whether the price of coal is \$2.75 or \$3. They are concerned, however, as to whether at the end of the coming year the fundamental industry of this country, the industry which provides the propelling power for battleships, railroads and factories, is going at top speed.

The public is not much concerned as to honest or a dishonest dollar.

What I want to know before we leave for France is whether we are to make our sacrifices for democracy or socialism, How long are the lives of our soldiers and the future of our business to remain in the hands of Baker and Daniels?

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Pacifists vs. Business Men

The men who stood by and sent this country into war unarmed and unprepared have extended their activities from the departments which they have wofully mismanaged into the only field which has as yet demonstrated-any efficiency or actual accomplishment in carrying on this war. They have arrayed themselves against American busiarrayed themselves against American business—and if there is any power in this country which is of any immediate aid to our allies or ourselves other than American business, it has yet to show itself. The War Department has sent 20,000 men to France, who must borrow foreign artillery cr stay in training camps. The Navy Department has sent a small flotilla of destroyers to England, and it could not well spare those. But American business has armed and muni-But American business has armed and muni-tioned the Allies. The \$2,000,000,000 loan could not have been financed without Wall Street and corporation advances for employes. The \$100,000,000 Red Cross Fund is due to the genius of one of our bankers. If this war is won within two years, it will be American business which will have

contributed America's share, for our man power cannot count within that time, and no one knows it better than the quondam pacifists, Messrs. Baker and Daniels.

Without the hearty, devoted coöperation of our business men America cannot win this

war. They have given themselves unstintedly to what we have considered a great democratic government. They will not effectually support an administration that is radical and socialistic.

Other and greater Liberty Loans are to be forthcoming; other and greater Red Cross Funds are to be called for; other and greater demands are to be made on our mines, our factories and our railroads. In what spirit do these men expect the business leaders to meet these demands in the future?

Here lies the national crisis: when every hand is needed to pull together, and strong hands, too, is the Administration going to strike down the strongest? At a time when coöperation is vital are two small men to be allowed to array the busi-ness interests of this country against a radical Administration? For that is the sit-uation which is at hand.

A Coal Company in the War

As you may have guessed, I am a coal operator, and for this reason feel constrained to say a word about my company, lest our attitude be misinterpreted.

Its vice-president, a man of thirty-one, with three children, is at Plattsburg in training for a commission in the infantry. Its ing for a commission in the infantry. Its secretary and treasurer, also above the draft age, is at the same camp, in the field artillery. One of its directors, a man of thirty-two, with a family, is at Fort Madison. Every employe in New York and Philadelphia and many more at the mines contributed to the Liberty Loan and the Red Cross Fund. I have spent six months on the Western front in a field ambulance, and my application is in for re-enlistment in the French army in the artillery. I say this to show that the men who control 90 per cent of the company's stock have something at heart besides the making of an honest or a dishonest dollar.

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It takes money to buy Liberty ds, to subscribe to Red Cross funds. Here is only one place for this money to ome, and that is from reasonable profits. But the national crisis involves larger is-ues than this.

The business men the country as a

| whole, the leaders of our thousand varied in-

dustries, can read only one lesson in the stand of Messrs. Baker and Daniels on coal.

The regulation of prices in this country, if these gentlemen are to have their way, is not to rest upon reasonable agreement and cooperation, but on socialistic confiscation.

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How long are the lives of our soldiers and the future of our business to remain in the hands of Baker and Daniels?

Is it truer patriotism to sit mum and do one's bit, or to stand up and speak the truth about two men who I firmly believe by their attitude toward American business and their records in their offices have shown themselves a greater menace to this country's success in the war than the entire fleet of German submarines?

I believe your paper could do no greater service to its country than by abandoning its splendidly self-contained policy toward these gentlemen and opening the attack which will lead us to a Coalition Cabinet and ultimate victory.

New York, July 3, 1917.

25,000 ACCLAIM WAR SECRETARY AS HE TELLS WHAT GOVERNMENT IS DOING TO MAKE VICTORY SURE



Freemen Fighting for Freedom Fear No Foe, He Tells Cheering Audience in Stadium.

Twenty-five thousand holiday makers packed the great Lewissohn Stadium at Amsterdam avenue and 136th to 138th streets last evening to witness a series of patriotic spectacles and to hear Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, tell what his department of government has done and is doing to insure American success in the European conflict.

The Secretary of War was immaculate and cool in a Palm Beach suit and a white lawn tie, which were silhouetted brilliantly in the glare of the clusters of spot lights trained upon him as he began to speak. Commenting upon the successful arrival of the vanguard of the American troops on the soil of France, Mr Baker said:-

"In passing, it will be deemed appro priate for me to pay in public, as I did

Marine, for the help given by the French Rear Admiral Lacaze, French Minister of commander, sent his thanks to-day to Vice Admiral Sims, American naval

repair of aeroplanes. will take a course in the construction and air centre at St. Raphael. The Americans school in connection with the French naval

Mr. Baker Cites the Hundreds of Millions Being Spent on Army and Navv.

all the safeguards that knowledge and science can throw around our soldiers is to be placed about them. And in these great encampments, where they are to be trained, modern recreation experts are to provide wholesome and attractive amusements for their leisure, so that when they come out of the army they will have no scars except those honorably won in warfare against the enemy of their country. [Applause 1]

fare against the enemy of their country. [Applause.]

"This is truly a great undertaking worthy of a great people, for modern war is no longer a conflict of a selected few who represent the nation, but it is really the era of nation against nation, and, while some of us are at the front in battle or up in the clouds fighting with air craft or in some one of the other places of military activity, there is an obligation on every one of us to stay at home to do our part as faithfully as the soldiers are called upon to do theirs at the front.

"The mere business of this enterprise is very great. Perhaps I can give some

LONDON, Wednesday.—From tweive to define the destinguished at intervals with the way on the define the defined and in close forman squachron travelled at great from tweive to define and the define the define the condition, heading first from the define and then should be defined at great from the define the define the same defined at great from the define the defined at great from the definition of the de

Aircraft from Dunkirk Battles Prussians Over Channel. wich, Killing Eight Persons, Injuring Twenty-Two-Naval Twelve to Fourteen Enemy Aeroplanes Drop Bombs on Har-

DOWN OY DILLISH FILLY Strived at Toulon to start an aviation

NEW YORK HERALD,

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 19

Sing Prison to-day. For dinner the prioners had a better meal than usual. The baseball games were played with the Highlanders, of Tarrytowi, and the Licolns, of Bay Ridge.

The evening entertainment was given actors from New York city. Some them thoughtlessly requested the chain man of the Entertainment Committee the Mutual Welfare League, who is prisoned, to come down to the station a meet us. The chairman sent an outsifield of the league to receive them. only friend of the league to receive them.

> JULY FOURTH FIRES DROP FIFTY PER CEN

And

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Through the vigorous efforts of the F Department to suppress the use of fin works, Independence Day fires were of creased approximately fifty per cent the

year.

During the twenty-two hour period fremidnight Tuesday until ten o'clock lenight only forty-six alarms were sound in Manhattan and the Bronx, as compar with last year. Only eight of yesterda fires, the Deputy Commissioner said, we traceable directly to fireworks.

A hundred fire inspectors were at we in various parts of the city yesterdand in several instances small quantit of fireworks that had been stored wi out permission of the authorities were confiscated.

CANAL ZONE'S FOURTH.

PANAMA, Wednesday.—The Fourth our string of the Canal Zone with enthusiasm, Panama west Indians and Americans taking particles. The city was decorated and there we band concerts. The festivities were formed the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the city was decorated and there were the control of the city was decorated and there were the city was decorated and 1 from disorder.

25,000 ACCLAIM WAR SECRETARY AS HE TELLS WHAT GOVERNMENT IS DOING TO MAKE VICTORY SURE



-Photos by J. J. Sullivan, HERALD Photographer.

Freemen Fighting for Freedom Fear No Foe, He Tells Cheering Audience in Stadium.

Twenty-five thousand holiday makers packed the great Lewissohn Stadium at Amsterdam avenue and 136th to 138th treets last evening to witness a series of patriotic spectacles and to hear Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, tell what his department of government has done and is doing to insure American success in the European conflict.

The Secretary of War was immaculate and cool in a Palm Beach suit and a white lawn tie, which were silhouetted brilliantly in the glare of the clusters of spot lights trained upon him as he began o speak. Commenting upon the success ful arrival of the vanguard of the American troops on the soil of France, Mr Baker said:~

"In passing, it will be deemed appro priate for me to pay in public, as I did by letter to the Secretary of the Navy, the tribute of thanks from the army to

the tribute of thanks from the army to the navy for the superb way in which they acquited themselves of the grave gesponsibility of that convoy. (Applause.)

"And I think I can say to the American people that the splendid co-operation between the army and the navy which characterized this first martial explait is a promise of a happy and effective cooperation in the future. (Applause.) So that we can look forward to the American Army and navy, the two strong arms of the American people, on many glorious fields and many glorious seas sustaining the traditions of our country and establishing forever the belief that freemen in a battle for freedom fear no foe. (Applause.)

Appeals for World Liberty.

Secretary Baker, at right in top picture, speaking at the Lewisohn Stadium; next to hi mis Dr. George F. Kane, chairman of the Celebration Committee. Below—Red Fox appealing to Secretary Baker to permit formation of Indian regiments.

contribution of this great commonwealth to our national strength, and the soldier from Wisconsin and from Ohio and from Texas equally designated, but in the eyes of the country in all that they do for us there is to be neither distinction nor prejudice nor favoritism, but they stand equal as the servants and as the unholders of our lib-

science can throw around our soldiers is to be placed about them. And in these

great encampments, where they are to be trained, modern recreation experts are to provide wholesome and attractive amusements for their leisure, so that when they come out of the army they will have no scars except those honorably won in warfare against the enemy of their country. [Applause.]

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"The mere business of this enterprise is very great. Perhaps I can give some idea to you of what it means if I quote for your information a few comparative figures.

Secretary Baker, at right in top figures.

Secretary Baker, at right in top figures.

Take, for instance, the subject of aeronauties. In 1915 the Congress appropriated something less than \$500,000 for the building of air craft in the army. In 1917 the appropriation was \$47,000,000, and now Congress is considering a bill which appropriates the great sum of \$639,000,000 for the building of aeroplanes. (Applause.)

\$222,000,000 for Transportation.

operation in the future. (Applause.) So that we can look forward to the American Army and navy, the two strong arms of the American people, on many glorious fields and many glorious seas sustaining the traditions of our country and establishing forever the belief that freemen in a battle for freedom fear no foe (Applause.)

"T want to appeal to all Americans, never during the progress of this war let us for one instant forget the high and holy mission with which we entered it, no matter what the cost, no matter what the termitation. Let us bring out of this war the flag of our country as untarmished as it goes in, sanctified and consecrated to the establishment of liberty for all men who dwell on the face of the earth."

(Applause.)

Secretary Baker reviewed what has been done by way of recruiting the regular army and the National Guard and toward raising the new forces by selective direction. The people of our several States have in their own soldler boys, so that the soldier from the sanitation has wonderfully advanced, and services and the known as a part of the sanitation has wonderfully advanced, and services the appropriation made by Congress for our libracy and then the they do for us there is to be the statically that they do for us there is to be undered as the upholders of our libracy and this year for war the first appropriation of sillow, one of transportation.

The appeals for world Liberty.

"T want to appeal to all Americans, never during the progress of this war let us for one instant forget the high and holy mission with which we entered it, no matter what the country are to be trained to meet the termination. Let us brings out of this war the time for the propriation of sillow, own and this year for war the first appropriation of the sum, the type of our stere is to be trained to meet the termination of war. They are to be trained to meet the termination of this they stand equal as the supholders of our libracy and the propriation of \$5,500,000. Congress has appropriated \$222,000,000. The or c

NEW YORK HERALD,

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 19

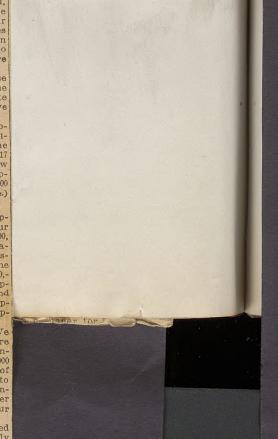
25,000 Cheer Mr. Baker's Prediction of Victory

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE NINE.) ashore and tell us they have won the fight for democracy in Europe, we must be able to tell them in return that we have kept the faith of democracy at home and won battles here for that cause while they were fighting that ordinardily so with a city.

for their cooking, hospitals and all of the buildings that ordinardily go with a city. And I tell you these things, not to magnify the size of the bank, but to illustrate to you the way in which our progress is being made, for I can tell you that, although all these things are unprecedented in size and quantity. American industry is so rapidly responding that they are being furnished and will be supplied on time. (Applause.)

In closing, Secretary Baker spoke of the duties of those who remain at home while others go abroad to fight. "We at home must fight for democracy here," said he, "as well as our armies for it abroad. In the midst of our military enterprises we must be equally loyal to our political theories. We must not allow the hours and conditions of people who work in factories and shops to be upset and interfered with. We must preserve the sweetness of our rights.

"I can see the day when this harbor of yours will be filled with the masts of ships returning from abroad and bringing back our soldiers. I Applause]. They will come, it may be, with their ranks somewhat thinned by sacrifice, but with themselves glorified with accomplishment: and whan self, was gaily bedecked with Indian these heroes step off the boats and come.



War Department Holds Up Despatches to the Associated Press for Censorship

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday.

telling of the American troops in France, have been diverted by official order from their usual channel of delivery and have been delivered first to the Secretary of very large, and no adequate provision for the examina-

Congress having refused to enact such a law, but news hours in important despatches resulted. papers and press associations voluntarily have been observing the requests of the government.

Heretofore news despatches leaving France have been censored by the French officials or the American cen-lived. sor with Major General Pershing's expedition, or by arrangement with London. This, however, is the first instance in which an executive department of the United States government has seen fit to divert despatches last night to deliver an Independence Day address that from their destination and withhold them for official in-

by official order to the Secretary of War in Washington, terested in this object as we are." who, after inspecting the despatches, delivered them to Asked regarding the probable duration of the present

addressed in the same way were delivered to the Secre-Since yesterday despatches to the Associated Press tary of War here to-day and through the Committee on Washington, with certain parts eliminated.

The volume of matter diverted to Washington was tion or censorship had been made. The War Depart-There is no censorship of the press in the United States, ment was overwhelmed, and a consequent delay of

Assurance has been given by the Secretary of War, Mr. Baker, that the new procedure is to be practised only temporarily and that double censorship will be short

Mr. Baker Says It Is Impossible to Tell When Ban Will Be Lifted.

Secretary Baker reiterated on his arrival in New York the new War Department censorship is only temporary.

"The present arrangement is only a temporary one," No notice of the government's intention was given he said, "and will be maintained only so long as is necesand the first intimation of the practice came when, last sary to perfect a smooth working plan to handle this night, despatches addressed to the Associated Press, matter without imperilling the lives of American citi-New York, by its Paris correspondents, were delivered zens. I am sure the Associated Press is just as much in-

the Associated Press Bureau here. Other despatches arrangement, Mr. Baker said it was impossible to state.

\$20-322 Fifth Avenue, New York

Sun now york

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7,000 CHEER BAKER AS HE LAUDS ARMY

U. S. Making No Entangling Alliances in Fight on Autocracy.

VAST AIR DRIVE NEAR

Secretary at City College Tells of Huge Preparations Under Way.

New York gave a splendid and heartening welcome last night to Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, who came as the President's spokesman to give his message about the war at the Independence Day celebration at the stadium at City College. Mr. Wilson was asked to come, but his advisers thought it would be inadvisable for him, and he asked Secretary Baker to speak in his stead.

A great crowd, 7,000 strong, filled the seats that encricle the vast enclosure, and at least 3,000 more, soldiers and sailors, Red Cross nurses, Boy Scouts, Community Chorus singers suffragists who gave the votes for women tableau and delegates from the League of Foreign Born Citizens, swarmed over the ground and about the grand stand in the middle.

Sky Gives Good Omen.

Even the skies were in harmony with the occasion, and gave a good omen, for the sunset was red and stormy at the start, and ended fair and clear and rosy. Before the light had faded the small, slight figure of the Secretary, clad in an immaculate white suit, was seated on the stand, flanked by Representative J. Fitzgerald, Dr. George F. Kunz, chairman of the celebration; Representative George Murray Hulbert and George Gordon Battle, chairman of the Mayor's Independence Day committee.

"The United States is in no entangling alliance," said Mr. Baker, "We are in this war upon no sordid mission. We do not seek to take the possessions of any other people or impose our will upon them in the making of their government. But after a patience perfectly unparalleled, after an effort worthy of our civilization to accomplish the recognition of our rights by diplomacy and every peaceful art America is in arms to vindicate upon the battlefield the rights of democracy against the denials of autocracy.

"Things have come to a pass in this world when all mankind must choose whether the nations of the earth are to be autocratic in their government and militaristic in their pretensions, and Even the skies were in harmony with

whether the nations of the earth are to be autocratic in their government and militaristic in their pretensions, and America has chosen—nay, she chose in 1776—that she intended to be democratic in her policles. So we have entered this war that our children and cratic in her policies. So we have entered this war that our children and our children's children may fabricate a new and better civilization under further freedom. We have entered it to remove from ourselves, our children and our children's children the maace which threatens to deny us that right."

Plea Made for Nation.

In clear tones that carried far out over

the Stadium the Secretary appealed to the people to be true to the cause for which the country fights.
"Never during the progress of the war," he cried; "let us for one instant forget the high and holy mission with which we extend it was the protected.

war," he cried; "let us for one instant forget the high and holy mission with which we entered it, no matter what the cost, no matter what the temptation. Let us bring out of the struggle the flag of our country as intarnished as it goes in, consecrated to the establishment of liberty for all men who dwell on the face of this earth.

"And now let me take your time just a moment to tell you something of our preparation. As you know, Congress has ordained that we shall undertake extensive military preparations. It is provided that to the strength of the regular army and the National Guard shall be added young men—500,000 in the first draft—drawn from the body of our country by selective processes which shall recognize the needs of industry, the needs of dependents and of those relations of life which ought not to be sacrificed if our nation is to be preserved to its maximum efficiency. And it is provided in the law that when these armies are assembled there shall be no differences between the regular these armies are assembled there shall be no differences between the regular army, the National Guard and the national army. All shall be equal in dignity, responsibility_and opportunity. There will be preserved that just pride which the various States have in their own soldier boys, but there shall be neither favoritism, prejudice nor dis-tinction. Our defenders shall stand equal before the world.

Safeguards for Troops.

Then to the fathers and mothers and wives the speaker said a word of reassurance. "Congress," he told them, "has provided the money and the expert minds of the country are providing the knowledge and experience, so that every effort is making and shall be made to provide our soldiers against any possible loss or sacrifice that is to be avoided in this great undertaking. All the safeguards that science can throw around our soldiers will be placed about them. And in the great encampments where they are to be trained recreation experts will furnish wholesome amusements for their leisure, so that when they come out of the army they will have no scars save those honorably won in warfare against the enemy of their land."

After touching on the responsibility of these with a state the season of the same and the state of the same and the same are as a season of the Then to the fathers and mothers and

against the enemy of their land."

After touching on the responsibility of those who stay at home to do their part in factory, farm and home, asserting that the victory in this war will go to "the strong and united nation, the nation nurtured and supplied by the labor of a loyal people," Mr. Baker gave some figures showing the magnitude of the military preparations

figures showing the magnitude of the military preparations.

"Take, for instance, the subject of aeronautics. In 1915 Congress appropriated less than \$500,000 for the building of aircraft in the army. In 1917 the appropriation was \$47,000,000, and now Congress is considering a bill which appropriates \$639,000,000 for airplanes, and the programme is that American skill and American resources shall be drawn upon and shall contribute to those with whom we are associated in this war the unquestioned supremacy of war the unquestioned supremacy of

\$222,000,000 for Transportation.

"Under normal circumstances the ap-"Under normal circumstances the appropriation for our army's regular supplies is about \$10,000,000. This year for war the first appropriation is \$110,000,000. In the item of the transportation of the army, instead of an appropriation of some thirteen or fourteen million dollars Congress has already passed bills for \$222,000,000. For clothing and such items Congress, instead of the ordinary sum of \$6,500,000, has appropriated more than \$200,000,000.

"And now let me give you the detail

THE WASHINGTON HERALD, THURSDAY, JULY 12, 1917.

Method to Be Followed In Drafting Big Army

Red ink numbers will be placed on black glass capsules and the capsules in a large receptacle. Blindfolded man—probably Secre-tary of War Baker—will draw numbers until each State's quota

numbers until each State's quota is complete.

He will hand capsule drawn to man next to him who will open and read the number aloud. Third man will record it on State list. When each State's quota is filled names of men will be wired to State.

Local boards will then make

Local boards will then make public names of men in their jurisdiction who were drafted.

Men may then make exemption claim if they have any. Must report for instructions, which are being prepared by War Department.

Numbers in receptacle will be ordered to cover highest number of registered men in any State dis-trict. Average of thirty men will be drafted at a clip by this method.

BAKER MAY SELECT **CONSCRIPT NUMBERS**

War Secretary Confers with President on Final Draft Plans.

Secretary of War Baker himself probably will draw the numbers which will tell who is to be drafted.

He announced this yesterday following a long conference with President Wilson at the White House, durwhich final plans for the actual drawing were discussed. If he himself does not officiate, he made it plain that one of the highest officials of the government would.

The Secretary denied a report printed in a morning newspaper that President Wilson would draw the first number, but asserted that great care would be taken to have a man high in the administration councils in actual charge of the during in actual charge of the drawing.

The great, gloomy, oak-furnished reception room of the War Department—a mausoleum of a room, about the walls of which are oil paintings of former Secretaries of War, from the earliest years of the republic's life—will be the scene of the drawing

Around the oaken center table will Around the oaken center table will be ranged the leaders of the administration who are steering the course of government in the present time of storm. President Wilson, although not taking part in the drawing, is expected to be present when the first number is drawn. His Cabinet also will be there.

The ceremony of the drawing will begin with prayer. Either the chap-lain of the Senate or the chief army chaplain will officiate. Then, blindfolded, Secretary Baker or his representative will draw the first number

or his representative will the first number.

The first drawing will be made for Alabama, and the drafting will continue through the alphabetical list of the States, concluding with Wyo-

COUNCIL OF DEFENSE TO AVOID CRITICISM

Buying Committees Will Reorganize to Guard Against Congressional Charges.

sional Charges.

The buying organizations of the Council of National Defense are to be reorganized. They will be so constituted as to avoid the criticism in Congress that the men who sell the things the government buys are serving on the boards which constitute the buying agencies.

There will be no elimination of such men as Julius Rosenwald, Howard Coffin, Bernard Baruch, Daniel Willard and the other representatives of big business who have been serving the council for three months. There is no friction between the council, the President and the members of the Cabinet, Howard Coffin declared last Cabinet, Howard Coffin declared last

night.
"This step has been in contemplation for some time. We know that the criticism is wholly unjustified. We know that the members of the council and its advisory board have given the government their disinterested service, no matter what their private interests may be. But we do not even want to permit a scintilla of doubt as to the patriotic efficiency of our work."

Accordingly, the council will be so

Accordingly, the council will be so rearranged that the men who have the final say on munition and other contracts are men who are not connected with the particular activity with which they are dealing.

War Department Has to Wait for Organization of Boards.

BAKER IS TO DRAW NAMES

Washington Under New Census Must Furnish 2,302 Men.

Provost General Crowder's Office Explains Pleas for Exemption Need Not Be Entered Personally. Wives or Others May Appear for Registered-Change in Rule for Medical Examinations of Men.

Postponement until next week of the drawing of numbers of men who will be called for examination for the national army seemed probable yesterday when it became evident that States are not, completing organization of their district exemption boards as rapidly as War Department officials had hoped. Only 21 States have reported their organization complete, although in most others only a few districts are missing.

Baker to Draw Names.

The drawing will not be made until the lists for the country are complete. Secretary of War Baker said yesterday that it was possible he would be the person who would draw the numbers by which it will be determined which of those who registered June 5 will be called upon to constitute the first force of the national army.

Ceremony at Drawing.

Mr. Baker also said that members of the Senate and House committees on military affairs would probably be invited to be present at the time the drawing was made, and the occasion would certainly be one of ceremony befitting its importance.

A so-called revised census estimate for the entire country, compiled on the basis of the draft registration will be used for determining apportionments. Each city, county or State must furnish two-thirds of 1 per cent of its paper population, according to the new estimates, which were made for the purpose of equalizing the draft rather than to represent accurate population

Total for Washington.

Thus Washington, with 346,856 estimated population, must furnish 2,302 New York city, with an estimated population of 6,504,185, must give 43,382 of the 687,000 young men to be called on the first draft. A city with 25,000 population would be required to give 166 men.

These apportionments would be subject to slight allowances for alien enemies, for men who have volunteered and for other causes.

The population estimates, far from attempting to show actual populations, simply are improvised figures reached by considering the number of regis-trants in each subdivision as 9.32 per cent of the population, since the total number registered, 9,659,382, was 9.32 per cent of the total estimated population, 103,635,300.

Plan Considered Fair.

The process resulted in large dummy population showings for cities with war industries, where there has been a recent inflow of workmen without their families.

Since the figures are based on the number of men available for military service, however, officials consider the estimates fair as bases for apportionment.

Pleas for exemption of any man need not be made by him, but may be entered by a wife, other dependent, employer or any other third person, Provost Marshal Gen. Crowder explained in a statement. It also was explained that any registered man absent from his home district need not return for physical examination, but may be ordered by his home board to be examined elsewhere.

Estimates for the States.

The dummy population estimates by States follows: Alabama, 1,946,536; Arizona, 409,203; Arkansas, 1,591,835; California, 3,189,998; Colorado, 895,536; Connecticut, 1,719,623; Delaware, 234,-710; District of Columbia, 346,856; Florida, 925,641; Georgia, 2,486,544; Idaho, 441,684; Illinois, 7,227,952; Indiana, 2,738,893; Iowa, 2,327,079; Kansas, 1,626,226; Kentucky, 2,024,353; Louisiana, 1.688,862; Maine, 646,588; Maryland, 1,292,091; Massachusetts, 3,-939,561; Michigan, 4,015,053; Minnesota, 2,377,938; Mississippi, 1,501,345; Missouri, 3,240,679; Montana, 952,478; Nebraska, 1,270,301; Nevada, 131,232; New Hampshire, 403,884; New Jersey, 2,255,407; New Mexico, 352,392; New York, 11,187,798; North Carolina, 2,-146,266; North Dakota, 706,992; Ohio, 6,074,771; Oklahoma, 1,822,470; Oregon, 675,092; Pennsylvania, 8,981,082; Rhode Island, 573,583; South Carolina, 1,384,-203; South Dakota, 626,439; Tennessee, 2,024,893; Texas. 4,397,097; Utah, 451,932; Vermont, 296,426; Virginia, 1,951,521; Washington, 1,166,855; West Virginia, 1,356,907; Wisconsin, 2,576,931; Wyoming, 245,226.

Figures on Cities.

Estimates for the leading cities are as follows: New York (including Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens and Richmond counties), 6,504,185; Chicago, 3,639,957; Philadelphia, 2,060,021; Detroit, 1,521,942; Cleveland, 1,125,440; Boston, 828,573; St. Louis, 827,264; Pittsburgh, 722,425; Baltimore, 626,964; Buffalo, 606,384; San Francisco (and county), 550,335; Milwaukee, 531,011; Newark, 469,281; Los Angeles, 453,627; Kansas City, 451,974 (106,384 in Kansas); Cincinnati, 436,352; Minneapolis, 434,453; New Orleans (and parish), 365,955; Toledo, 363,884; Washington, 346,856; Indianapolis, 339,785, and Akron, 338,348. ny Times July 12/17

READY TO SEND TROOPS TO SUPPRESS I. W. W.

Secretary Baker Only Awaits Call from Governors of Far West States Menaced.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 11.—The Industrial Workers of the World are attempting a reign of ourror in the far West. Local and State authorities in many cases are unable to cope with them, and it will require Federal troops to pro-tect life and property. The control of the National Guard by the Federal Government has taken militia protection away from the States.

The Secretary of War has been informed that in Northern Idaho, a large part of Montana, especially the Butte region: practically all of the States of Washington and Arizona, and scattered Washington and Arizona, and scattered communities in Oregon and California, the I. W. is paralyzing industries and terrifying labor. Many lumber camps have been compelled to close. Some mines have suspended; more are threatened. And now the I. W. W. has invaded the agricultural districts, organizing farm laborers and employees of related industries and intimidating laborrelated industries and intimidating laborers who refuse to join their organiza-

The agitators are threatening to burn

The agitators are threatening to burn hay, wheat and other crops after they have been gathered. The communities invaded are thoroughly frightened. The sheriffs and police are unable to maintain order, with conditions approximating anarchy approaching.

Secretary Baker is said to be awaiting formal requests from the Governors of the States affected before ordering Federal troops to protec them. The I. W. W. organization is opposed to the war with Germany. It has made the question of wages the pretext for its present activities. Its program calls for the destruction of industries until capital surrenders.

KINGMAN, Arizi, July 11.—Forty-two Industrial Workers of the World, round-ed up by Home Guards after they were ed up by Home Guards after they were brought here by armed guards who had failed in attempting to deport the men from Jerome into Californian at Needles, armed Californians driving the agitators back into Arizona, were released today by order of Governor Thomas E. Campbell. County authorities exacted pledges from the men that they would leave this district. Some said they would return to Jerome.

ELLENSBURG, Wash., July 11.-Federal troops stationed near here today arrested between fifty and sixty Indus-trial Workers of the World, charged with interfering with crop harvesting and logging, in violation of the Federal statutes.

The men will be brought to Ellensburg and placed in a stockade.

HE LEXINGTON HERALD

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

WHY THE DELAY?

A week ago yesterday the United States Senate passed with out division the following resolution:

The Secretary of War is hereby directed by the Senate, if not inconsistent with the interests of the public service, to transmit to the Senate the reports of the Board of Officers appointed to select and designate the site for the cantonment of the Ninth Division, comprising the states of Indiana and Kentucky, together with the reports and recommendations relating to its selection, made by General T. H. Barry, commanding General, Central Department.

Were the records straight, were his hands clean, were his conscience clear, the Secretary of War, within ten minutes after the passage of this resolution could have directed the report and the recommendation specified in the resolution sent to the Senate. Were the records such that they would have cleared him from the charge that his designation of a camp for the soldiers of the Ninth Division was due to the demand of Representative Sherley and not because of the recommendation of General Barry, or for military reasons, the Secretary of War would have obeyed promptly this resolution. But as yet he has made no reply.

The Secretary of War himself stated that the designation of military camps would be made by the Commanding General of the Department in which such camps were to be located. The Adjutant General of the army wrote on various occasions in varied

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that your letter and enclosure have been referred to the Commanding General of the Central Department, Chicago, Ill., who has charge of the location and establishment of military camps in that department.

The Commanding General of the Central Department recommended Lexington. In violation of the spoken word of the Secretary of War, in defiance of the word of the Adjutant General written by direction of the Secretary of War, Secretary Baker disregarded that recommendation and designated Louisville.

Why? The Louisville Times says:

Representative Sherley, informed the. War Department he would not permit Louisville to be turned down.

Though a week has elapsed during which the Secretary of War has not found time to comply with the resolution passed by the Senate he did find time to issue a statement attacking in sensational terms the agreement reached by the Council of National Defense and the representatives of the coal producers. He then found time to issue another statement saying that his former statement did not mean what it seemed to mean, and that there was no difference between him and Secretary Lane of the Council of National Defense.

He also found time to issue a sensational statement that he had ordered the officials of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad and the Western Union Telegraph Company to adjust their differences, or he would take over the lines of the telegraph company and operate them as a military necessity. And then when the officials of the Louisville & Nashville called his attention to the facts of the case, with which he should have been familiar before he issued any statement, found time to issue another statement, addressed to the attorney of the Louisville & Nashville, agreeing to the program long since inaugurated by the Louisville & Nashville and outlined by Colonel Stone.

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Not one of the four statements he issued should have been issued. There was no need for any of them. For a cabinet officer. at the head of the War Department, the most important department of the government at this time, to issue such statements and then such explanations, brings the government into disrepute, equal disrepute with the failure of the head of that department to comply with a resolution of the Senate, with which he could promptly and easily comply if the records in the department at the time of the passage of the resolution were such as to clear him from the charge implied in the statement by The Louisville Times and now re-iterated throughout the country, that pork politics and not patriotism was the controlling factor in the designation of a camp for the soldiers of the Nation.

What is the reason for the delay in replying to the Senate resolution? What is the purpose of the delay? That the records shall be corrected, that statements shall be secured to bolster up the Secretary of War in contradiction of those in the department when the resolution was passed? The resolution calls for certain papers that were then in the War Department. Why were those papers not furnished? What excuse that the country will accept can the Secretary of War make when he submits an answer to that report, accompanied as it in all probability is to be, by a defense for an indefensible act, based on papers or reports procured after the designation of Louisville?

A Board of Investigation appointed by General Barry inspected all sites offered and made its report. General Barry made his recommendation. That report and recommendation were made when the army officers thought the camp site would be selected for military, not political reasons. Secretary Baker selected it for political reasons, because of Mr. Sherley's demand. Secretary Baker's action is notice to all the army that politics control him. The virus of that poison will inevitably poison the army. It is not only improper for Secretary Baker to attempt to force army officers who had made a recommendation when their action was untrammeled to bolster up his position by reports made after his decision but it will be futile. It would be a most recklessly daring officer who would brave the displeasure of the Secretary of War, who plays politics, by condemning the site he selected in violation of his assurance and the assurance given by the Adjutant General of the army by his direction that the General commanding would have charge of the location of the camps. The action of the Secretary in putting such a burden on the officers of the army is as censurable as his conduct in obeying Mr. Sherley's demand or cowering to his threat, which ever it was.

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and big wheel-base. rigidity, ponderous machinery

10 THE LEXINGTON HERALD.

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.

WHY THE DELAY?

A week ago yesterday the United States Senate passed without division the following resolution:

The Secretary of War is hereby directed by the Senate, if not inconsistent with the interests of the public service, to transmit to the Senate the reports of the Board of Officers appointed to select and designate the site for the cantonment of the Ninth Division, comprising the states of Indiana and Kentucky, together with the reports and recommendations relating to its selection made by General T. H. Barry, commanding General, Central Department.

Were the records straight, were his hands clean, were his conscience clear, the Secretary of War, within ten minutes after the passage of this resolution could have directed the report and the recommendation specified in the resolution sent to the Senate. Were the records such that they would have cleared him from the charge that his designation of a camp for the soldiers of the Ninth Division was due to the demand of Representative Sherley and not because of the recommendation of General Barry, or for military reasons, the Secretary of War would have obeyed promptly this resolution. But as yet he has made no reply.

The Secretary of War himself stated that the designation of military camps would be made by the Commanding General of the Department in which such camps were to be located. The Adjutant General of the army wrote on various occasions in varied form:

I am directed by the Secretary of War to inform you that your letter and enclosure have been referred to the Commanding General of the Central Department, Chicago, Ill., who has charge of the location and establishment of military camps in that department.

The Commanding General of the Central Department recommended Lexington. In violation of the spoken word of the Secretary of War, in defiance of the word of the Adjutant General written by direction of the Secretary of War, Secretary Baker disregarded that recommendation and designated Louisville.

Why? The Louisville Times says:

Representative Sherley, informed the. War Department he would not permit Louisville to be turned down.

Though a week has elapsed during which the Secretary of War has not found time to comply with the resolution passed by the Senate he did find time to issue a statement attacking in sensational terms the agreement reached by the Council of National Defense and the representatives of the coal producers. He then found time to issue another statement saying that his former statement did not mean what it seemed to mean, and that there was no difference between him and Secretary Lane of the Council of National Defense.

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The scuttle fish emits a substance that clouds the water so it can not be seen. The Secretary of War issues numerous statements for which there is no call, but does not answer a clear demand for specific information asked by the United States Senate.

Not one of the four statements he issued should have been issued. There was no need for any of them. For a cabinet officer, at the head of the War Department, the most important department of the government at this time, to issue such statements and then such explanations, brings the government into disrepute, equal disrepute with the failure of the head of that department to comply with a resolution of the Senate, with which he could promptly and easily comply if the records in the department at the time of the passage of the resolution were such as to clear him from the charge implied in the statement by The Louisville Times and now re-iterated throughout the country, that pork politics and not patriotism was the controlling factor in the designation of a camp for the soldiers of the Nation.

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The only objection to the passage of that resolution by the Senate was upon the ground that there should be no delay in the construction of the cantonments. In the inspired articles from Washington there are statements similar to a statement published in The Louisville Courier-Journal in regard to the now expected delay in the completion of those cantonments. The Courier-Journal says:

The task has been surrounded by many unexpected difficulties. The War Department has been under fire from communities which hoped for cantonment sites and has been deluged with correspondence with contractors seeking a share in the work.

Had the assurance of the Secretary of War that the location of military camps would be made by the Commanding General of the Department in which such camps were located been kept the Secretary of War would not have been annoyed, nor his time taken up with discussion of their location. The Secretary of War should not have had the least thing to do with the location of any camp. Every camp should have been located by the Commanding General of the Department for purely military reasons. When such officers as Major-General T. H. Barry, Major-General Leonard Wood, Major-General J. Franklin Bell, men capable of leading the armies of the Nation in France, are in command of the Departments, to them should have been left the designation of the sites for all camps.

The Secretary of War, were he fit to fill that position, should have said to every entreating or protesting Congressman, even to Representative Sherley, the ranking member of the Committee on Appropriations and Chairman of the Sub-Committee on Fortifications, that all camps would be located in accord with the decision of the Generals in command and all contracts let in accord with the best interests of the government.

But the men in command of the Departments are soldiers, not politicians. There was tremendous opportunity for pie and pork in the designation of the camp sites. And so the designation of these camp sites was reserved by the Secretary of War to play politics instead of to prepare the army for the campaign in France and Russia.

Army To Be Well Fitted For War, Baker Promises

Secretary Tells 25,000 at City College Stadium That Government Is Ready with Money and Brains to Train Soldiers in Every Modern Detail

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he, "are to be trained—they are to be trained to meet the most modern conditions of war. They are to be equipped with the most modern and effective devices both for aggression upon our adversary and the protection of our own

"And I want to say to the mothers and fathers, to the wives and sisters of American soldiers, that the Congress has provided the money, and the expert minds of this country are providing the experience and the knowledge, and every effort is making and is to be made to protect our soldiers against any possible loss or sacrifice that can be avoided in this great undertaking.

The Secretary of War provided the official touch to the great Fourth of July celebration which filled the stadium with more pageantry and song and with a greater assemblage than ever before in its brief but crowded history. He voiced the nation's joy at the safe arrival of General Pershing's

in France, and the profound gratitude of the army and the navy for its effective protection on the way. He spoke again democracy defiance to the Kaiser, and in some detail he enumerated the preparations going forward under his supervision to make that defiance good-the make-up of the armies, the vast supplies being gathered, and last, but not lease, the great aeronautical programme now before Congress, which has his hearty indorse-

Secretary Baker's Speech

Mr. Baker said:

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"In 1776, on the 4th day of July, a nation was born, dedicated to a new theory of government and a new ideal of human liberty. On the 4th day of July, 1917, our newspapers announced throughout a vast and populous continent, to a people who for more than one hundred years have known political liberty, and with it unexampled progress, that an expeditionary force of their soldiers had landed, without the loss of a man, on the soil of France to defend in that place the great prindefend in that place the great prin- maximum efficiency.

Chairman Fitzgerald of the Appropri be introduced by Mr. Dent next Fri With the exception of the week of appropriations. The personnel bill wil and personnel and the other for the One bill provides for organization

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cate upon the battlefield the right of democracy to exist against the denials of autocracy.

"Things have come to a pass in this world where all mankind must choose whether the nations of the earth are to be autocratic in their government and militarist in their pretensions or democratic in their pretensions or democratic in their pretensions.

"America has chosen—nay, she chose in 1776—that she intended to be democratic in her policies and in her government, and our whole history of more than one hundred years justifies the statement that our people are wedded and devoted to the idea of international justice as the rule upon which nations shall live together in peace and amity upon the earth.

"So that when we entered this war we entered it in order that we and our children and our children's children might fabricate a new and better civilization under better conditions, enjoying liberty of person, liberty of belief, freedom of speech and freedom as to our political institutions. We entered this war to remove from ourselves, our children and our children's children the nenace which threatened to deny us that right.

Appeals to Americans

"I want to appeal to you and to all Americans. Never, during the progress of this war, let us for one instant forget the high and holy mission with which we entered it, no matter what the cost, no matter what the

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"Let us bring out of this war the flag of our country as untarnished as it goes in, sanctified and consecrated to the establishment of liberty for all men who dwell on the face of the earth.

"And now let me take your time just for a moment to tell you something of our preparation. As you know, the Congress of the United States has ordained that we shall undertake extensive military preparation.

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figures represent the lowest mark of three small ones were sunk, last week's day, and he will confer soon with June 3, when fifteen large vessels and

by the fishing fleets. after two weeks of immunity enjoyed fishing craft were sent to the bottom either by mines or submarines. Eleven at first, building 22,625 airplanes, and and five under that tonnage were sunk by the War Department. They propose ish merchant vessels above 1,600 tons losses of British shipping. Fifteen Brit-To Foe, Says Milner by the Admiralty figures on last week's boats was emphasized sharply to-day can aviation project which is to strike

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"Modern times have witnessed many new things, The great science of medicine and sanitation has wonderfully advanced, and all the safeguards that knowledge and science can throw around our soldiers is to be placed about them. And in these great encampments, where they are to be trained, modern recreation experts are to provide wholesome and attractive amusements for their leisure, so that when they come out of the army they will have no scars except those honorably won in warfare against the enemy of their country.

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"In passing, it will be deemed appropriate for me to pay in public, as I did by letter to the Secretary of the Navy, the tribute of thanks from the army to the navy for the superb way in which they acquitted themselves of the grave responsibility of that convey. And I think I can say to the American people that the splendid cooperation between the navy and the army which characterized this first martial exploit is a promise of a happy and effective coöperation in the future. "So that we can look forward to the American army and the American navy, the two strong arms of the American people on many glorious fields and on many glorious seas, sustaining the traditions of our country and establishing forever the belief that free men in a battle for freedom fear no foe. But I want to ask your attention for just a moment to-night to the occasion for our being in France with our soldiers. "In passing, it will be deemed ap-

No Sordid Mission in War

"One of the traditional policies of the United States from its beginning has been the avoidance of entangling alliances. The United States is in no entangling alliance. We are in this war are to be equipped with the most modupon no sordid mission of any sort, ern and effective devices, both for ag-

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"And now let me take your time just for a moment to tell you something of our preparation. As you know, the Congress of the United States has ordained that we shall undertake extensive military preparation. It is provided that the army of the United States shall consist of the regular army, the National Guard and the National Army.

"The regular army and National Guard recruited to war strength, and to them ought to be added 500,000 young men between the ages of twenty-one and thirty, drawn from the body of our country by selective processes which will recognize the needs of industry, the needs of dependents and those relations in life which ought not to be sacrificed if our national strength is to be preserved to its maximum efficiency.

"And it is provided in the law that when these armies are assembled."

"And it is provided in the law that when these armies are assembled there shall be no difference between the regular army, the National Guard and the national army. But every man, whether he has had training in the regular army or not, whether he has had training in the regular army or not, whether he has had training in the Guard or not, whether he be a member of the selective national army, is equal in dignity, in responsibility and in apportunity, a member of the army of the United States.

"There will be preserved that just pride which the people of our several states have in their own soldier boys; so that the soldier from New York will be known as a part of the contribution of this great commonwealth to our national strength; and the soldier from Wisconsin and from Ohio and from Texas equally designated; but the eyes of the country in all that is done for them and in all that they do for us there is to be neither astinction nor prejudice nor favoritism, but they stand equal as the servants and as the upholders of our liberties.

Pledge to Mothers and Fathers
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"And now let me give you the detail of only one item: Take under the item of supplies. We must buy now for the armies that we are training and sending abroad 5,000,000 blankets, 37,000,000 yards of bobinettes, 45,000,000 yards of cotton cloth, 21,000,000 yards of unbleached drilling—nay, we have to go to every factory and workshop in this country and start its wheels spinning in order that these unprecedented quagtities of our supplies may be available for our armies.

OFFICERS' TRAINING CAMPS RECRUITED IN THE COLLEGES

To Institutions Where Reserve Corps Have Been Established Prior to This Emergency Training Officers Will Be Detailed

By HON. NEWTON D. BAKER

Secretary of War

The subjoined article is taken from an address delivered at Continental Hall, Washington, May 5, 1917.

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THE War Department is especially anxious not to disturb unduly the educational systems of the country. I have had within the last two or three weeks a very large number of more or less intricate and difficult questions arising in the colleges, and no doubt each of you has had to face those questions, probably in more acute form than I. When the call to national service arose, spirited young men everywhere of course wanted to be employed in a patriotic way, and I suppose there is scarcely a boy in any college in the country who has not very anxiously addressed to himself the question, "What can I do?" A number of college presidents have done me the honor of asking me what is the answer to that question, and I have had to confess each time that I thought there was no general answer; that even in those cases where it would be obviously better for a boy to stay at college and prepare for later and fuller usefulness, yet if the boy in so doing acquired a low view of his own courage, and felt that he was electing the less worthy course, the effect on the boy himself of that state of raind toward his own actions probably was so prejudicial that it ought not to be encouraged.

I think this, though, is more or less clear to those of us who look at it from the outside: First, that the country needs officers. There is no preference of collegemen for officers, but because a man has had academic opportunities he has to start with, presumptively at least, a better foundation upon which to build the learning which an officer must have; and therefore to a very substantial extent the country desires its college graduates and its collegebred men of suitable age in the training camps in order that they may be rapidly matured into officers and used in the training of the new forces.

To the extent that the men in college are physically disqualified, or to the extent that they are too young to meet the requirements of the departm THE War Department is especially anx-

curricula as will show the boys who stay that they are being directly equipped for subsequent usefulness if the emergency lasts until their call comes.

Now, as I understand it, a part of the purpose of this gathering is to discuss among you gentlemen the question of what those modifications in your curricula ought to be. The Ordnance Department of the army and the Coast Artillery are the branches of the army in which technical scientific training and attainments are of the most importance. Those are the two technical branches of the army hardest to keep filled, and I think eyen in times of peace that it is highly desirable that the great technical schools of the country should have a curriculum which would be adapted to train men for entrance into these scientific departments of the army.

A number of questions have arisen with regard to the possibility of the establishment of junior training camp or training corps divisions in colleges. Pretty nearly every college in this country, when the national emergency arose, applied for training camp or training corps facilities. In some, such corps had already been established, and there was an immediate and so far as I know an almost unanimous demand on the part of the colleges of the country in which such corps had not been established for their establishment. That presented to the War Department several difficult problems which we have undertaken to solve, and I trust we have solved them wisely, though nobody could be more sensible than I am that our solution has not been satisfactory in all instances.

The problem presented by those applications was this: That we are not now dealing with an army or two or three hundred thousand men. We are about to deal with an army of a million and a half men, and the mills and manufactories in this country which are equipped and experienced in making army supplies and equipment are on few to turn out the amount necessary r this larger force.

We therefore have this added burden—that instead of going out into a customary market to buy usual supplies, we must go into an unfamiliar market, go clear back to the raw material in all likelihood, and persuade persons, who have not hitherto manufactured the sort of things we desire to have, to divert their energies from their normal domestic production into the production necessary for the War Department. That of course presented to us the problem of where we are going to get the necessary equipment of uniforms, clothing, and other sorts of supplies which this large army will need, and it necessitates a very parsimonious and husbanding treatment of such supplies as we have or which are in immediate prospect.

Therefore, on that ground, it seems wise not to gnocurage the present formation of funfor corps which would be outside of the emergency forces which it is our first duty to provide and equip, because equipping such junior corps would to that extent delay and diminish the quantity of supplies and equipment available to the actual forces which are first to go into training.

The second aspect of this matter is with regard to officers for training purposes. We need something like 20,000 additional officers for the training of the first increment of 500,000 men to be secured under the selective process. These training camps, it is hoped, will give us a very substantial number of those. Additional officers for the training camps later on may be necessary so that we can secure those officers. It must be an exceedingly intensive process; in other words, there must be a very great deal of individual attention paid to these young men who in three months are to acquire what ordinarily three years is none too much to acquire well; and therefore the army is going, to some extent at least, to model fits treatment of the problem upon the tutorial system with which colleges are so familiar, and, as far as we can, give individual treatment to the young men in these training corps. That will necessitate a very rigid dev

emergency.

The policy of the department, therefore, has been to maintain in those colleges where reserve corps have been established prior to this emergency such corps as established, but only so long as the officers there detailed can be spared from the more important duty of training the actual forces which are being fitted for actual service. No sort of promise can be made as to how long that will be maintained, but it will be maintained in previously established places just as long as it is consistent to have those officers detailed for that service. That is the best answer we have been able to give to the problem.

The New York Eimes.

and Friday; gentle shifting winds.

NEW YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1917.—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

ONE CENT
In Greater New York. | Elsewhere N. Y. State, N. J., Conn.

BAKER SEIZES NEWS DISPATCHES,

IGNORING CONGRESS AND CONSTITUTION; ROOT OUT SPIES, SAYS CHAMBERLAIN

SPY IN NAVY DEPARTMENT?

Senator from Oregon Believes the Leak of War Secrets Is There.

FAVORS DRASTIC INQUIRY

Believes Transport Plans Found Their Way to Wireless Stations in Mexico or Venezuela.

I. W. W. LEADER ARRESTED

Joseph Graber Taken in Scranton by Federal Officers as a German Agent.

Special to The New York Times. .

WASHINGTON, July 4. - Senator Champerlain. Chairman of the Senate Military NEW YORK TIMES correspondent tonight, hat secret information as to the movement of the Pershing flotilla was conveved by spies to Germany. These spies ne believe, have aids in the Navy Departinformation, and the Senator's theory is the spies was sent by wireless to Germany, either from Mexico oh Venezuela.

" If the spies in the Navy Department shot or hanged," said Senator Chamber- SEEN AT A LOCAL HOTEL DOUBTS PRESS WILL OBJECT can be found they ought either to be "That there are spies there have not the slightest doubt."

to have an investigation made by Secreary Daniels with the view of hunting lown thet spies within the department and he hoped the Secret Service would un down their accomplices outside. Senator Chamberlain adverted to the assertion of Secretary Daniels before the Senate Naval Committee two weeks ago at the Mongolia hearing, when the Secretary incensed over secret informaion that had been imparted to Senator relinghuysen of New Jersey, charged hat spies were at work in the Navy Department.

had received an annonymous letter postmarked Detroit, in which the priter rerealed information relating to naval and nilitary affairs. The Senator was about o interrogate Secretary Daniels on the natters touched upon in the letter when he Secretary, interrupting him, made the assertion that the information given to the Senator came from "either a spy

The Senate Naval Committee endeavared to ascertain the identity of the writer of the letter and for nearly a veek the Department of Justice, through Secret Service, tried to find him, out without avail.

Positive That Spies Did It.

The Secretary of the Navy has himself said that spies are at work in his the United States. lepartment," said Senator Chamberlain "If it is so, he ought not to top until he has found them out. That no doubt. If he is not taking steps to ought to undertake the work, and ot quit until the traitors are caught.

How else could this secret informaof the movements of the Pershing lotilla have got out except through the agency of spies? Even if there had een newspaper publication of it, that nformation could not reveal the exact oute determined upon by the navy for rnment evidently knows precisely where o look for the transports carrying our ut ready for them.

'My idea is that the spies working within the Navy Department communiated the secret orders issued to the commander of the Pershing flotilla to spy outside and that this word went hether in person or by telegraph hrough a previously arranged code, to Mexico, or to Venezuela and from eithe of those countries was sent by wireless o be caught by German war vessels-

perhaps submarines. I am inclined to think that the German-controlled wireless plan from which the word was communicated is ocated in eMxico. Everybody knows of the machinations of Germany in that

Rochambeau left a French port there was exactly the same difficulty as our American flotilla has just experienced in getting to France. Immediately the French left their port their departure was known in England, through the work of spies. Rochambeau had to take his fleet by a circuitous route of more than 6,000 miles, involving a rur down the southern coast. It took him seventy days to finally reach a north ern port. He put in on the Rhode Isl

"Our Government must act quickly in such a grave matter as this involving pies within our departments. I wish th enate had power to investigate, but here is no authority for us to do it.'

Talk of An Investigation.

By The Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, July 4.—The unsucessful submarine attack on the ships of he American expeditionary force has re-

Continued on Page 2.

"What's the Sense of living in the country, and not having..." See top of Page 4.

Associated Press Dispatches Diverted to Capital; War Department Claims the Right to Censor Them

By The Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, July 4.—Since yesterday dispatches to The Associated Press, telling of the American troops in France, have been diverted by official order from their usual channel of delivery and have been delivered first to the Secretary of War for his approval.

There is no censorship of the press in the United States, Congress having refused to enact such a law, but newspapers and press associations have voluntarily been observing the requests of the Gov-

Heretofore news dispatches leaving France have been censored by the French officials or the American censor with General Pershing's expedition, or by arrangement with London. This, however, is the first instance in which an executive department of the United States Government has seen fit to divert dispatches from their destination and withhold them for official inspection.

In this case no notice of the Government's intention was given, and the first intimation of the practice came when, last night, dispatches addressed to The Associated Press, New York, by its Paris correspondents were by official order delivered to the Secretary of War in Washington, who, after inspecting the dispatches, delivered them to The Associated Press Bureau here. Other dispatches addressed in the same way were delivered to the Secretary of War here today and through the Committee on Public Information delivered to The Associated Press in Washington with certain portions eliminated.

The volume of matter diverted to Washington was very large, and no adequate provision for the examination or censorship had been made. The War Department was overwhelmed, and a consequent delay of hours in important dispatches resulted.

ment who have access to confidential One. Known to Secret Service, When Pershing Can Attend to Escaped from England on

a Friend's Passport.

of Outgoing Cables May Bring Action.

That there are now at large in this ment at Washington. He said: country several German spies, who are

which sent Vice Admiral Sims's flotillas in care of the War Department, he said Secretary's charge is true, I have to British waters and were able to prepare a trap for those vessels, which an out the spies out, then the Secret Serv- official of one of the allied governments information regarding the movement of recently described as "one of the most troops, but the question of authority diabolical ever conceived," and that has not arisen and will not arise. knew of the departure of the Pershing newspapers are co-operating splendidly expedition before the transports passed with the Government.

beyond the American three-mile limit. are matters of common knowledge now. the War Department would take to com-Several months ago, just before Con-pel newspapers to submit dis from France to the War Depart gress declared war on Germany, a civilian-an American citizen with a German name-was frequently allowed to man name—was frequently allowed to pay long visits to vessels of the Atlantic Eleet. No one in the Navy Department suspected this person until one day there came into the possession of the department several letters written by this person to certain persons holding official posts under the German Government. Photographic copies of those letters are in the possession of the Navy Department. The man who wrote the letters, which contained suggestion as to how certain information might be obtained, is no longer permitted to visit the fleet. Otherwise he enjoys his complete liberty.

Spy Run Out of England.

Here is another instance obtained from official sources: When the war began in 1914 there lived in England, near ondon, a certain German on whose estate, as it was subsequently discovered, there had been erected a comolete wireless station. No suspicion had plete wireless station. No suspicion had ever attached to this man. But the war was only a few days old when Scotland Yard learned that a visit to the home of this German might be worth making. So perfect was the German spy system in England, at that time, that the German was informed that he was in danger before the Scotland Yard men reached his home. When they arrived there he was gone. They found the wireless outfit and a general alarm was sent out all over England for his arrest on sight.

sent out all over England for his arrest on sight.

In England at that time was a certain German-American citizen who is a friend of the German referred to, and it was to him that the German went for assistance in getting out of England. The German-American, whose loyalty to America in the present crisis is not doubted, was prevailed upon to lend his passport to the wireless spy, and ten days later the German agent, traveling on his German-American friend's passport, arrived in New York. He was in New York yesterday, and was registered at one of the best-known hotels on Fifth Avenue.

This man, on his arrival at New York, sought out and received the assistance of a well-known American citizen of German origin, and in a few weeks he

Continued on Page 2.

The Oregon Senator is eager, he said, Demand for a Real Censorship Power Taken to Protect Men in France-Says Spies Here. Are Guarded Against.

Censoring Washington

Will Cease to Do It.

The secret service agencies of the Government are busy everywhere in America, it was learned yesterday, trying to find the "leak" through which the Germans are able to get news of the diversion of war dispatches to the This new order of thing departure of American forces for Eu- capital instead of delivering them to the rope, of American war preparations at home, and of the movements of Ameri- France, as well as news associations, can warships, in some instances long had been requested for the time being before such news is known to any ex-cept the highest officials in this counthis country in care of the War Depart-

"This will continue for only a very without question among the ablest in short time and is intended for the prothe employ of the German Secret Ser-vice, is the view of many American War Department and the army. At officials. And, furthermore, there are present General Pershing's headquarters persons, who ought to know, who are are not organized, so that he is not in notify the Creel committee, and in conof the opinion that these spies are not listed as "enemy aliens" but as bearing on troop movements, and this "American declarants" who have taken out their first and, in some instances, their second papers. Little suspicion attaches to the bona fide Ger- authenticity of their dispatches touch man subject who has never renounced ing on troop movements except through the War Department, and this course is ship would be conducted without a

there are several hundred thousand in the safer for all concerned." When Secretary Baker was asked if That German spies in America were he possessed power to compel newspaper able to get possession of the orders correspondents to send their dispatches

Question of Authority. "A Government has power to control

pel newspapers to submit dispatches from France to the War Department if one or more newspapers should disregard this form of censorship and make an issue of the right of the Government to enforce such a policy.

"No newspaper will make such an issue," said Mr. Baker. "The question of the Government's authority will never be raised. You may say for me that the co-operation of the newspapers has been ideal and perfect, and that it will continue."

Secretary Baker said that he was not able to say with exactness how long the War Department would censor dispatches from France, but he believed that, it would be only a few days, and dispatches touching troop movements would be censored in France by members of General Pershing's staff.

"There is no shortage of men to handle these dispatches at Washington," he continued. "There is a sufficient staff to do the work, and they will be on duty for twenty-four bours of the day. Each dispatch will be read as it comes in, and there will be no delay, except for the short time required for reading it. No one will be favored over another in the handling of dispatches."

Outgoing Censorship.

When Mr. Baker was asked if better dispatches, he said:

"That is not directly in my department, although, of course, the Wan Department is interested in having an effective censorship of outgoing dispatches. Such a censorship is now in

rce." The Secretary of War was asked if e former employe of a German steam-ip line who was employed of a Ger-un steamship line who was employed

man steamship line who was employed in leading troopships, or the interned Germans on Ellis Island, who could see the departure of American troopships and who are allowed to have visitors, could not have enabled spies to send information in cipher to Germany regarding the sailing of General Pershing's men. He said:

"Every precaution that human ingenuity can devise is being taken to prevent such things from happening. Any suggestion that can be applied is being adopted."

adopted.

Mr. Baker was asked what steps were being taken to deal with Germans and others suspected of acting as spies. He refused to answer that qustion.

CENSORS

Passed On by Creel Committee Before Reaching the Newspapers.

WISH OF CONGRESS DEFIED

Executive Branch of Government Refused to Grant Powers Now Seized.

INVESTIGATION PROBABLE

Senators and Representatives Dissatisfied with Previous Action Along Same Line.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 4 .- Without nopartment has put into effect a censorship of press dispatches, which is not only an infringement of the constitutional guarantee of the freedom of the press but is in direct violation of the sentiment of Congress expressed recently in the several defeats of press censorship section of the Administration's Espionage bill. In the face of the declaration by Congress that there must be no curtailment of the lib-erty of the press-no censorship of any sort, in fact-the War Department has ordered that press dispatches cabled by correspondents of American newspapers in France shall be delivered to the Secretary of War before they are laid down in the offices of the newspapers to which they are addressed.

The Associated Press was the first to come within the application of this extraordinary interference with the business of collecting news. Cable dispatches addressed to the New York office of that great news gathering organization by its correspondents in France, were forwarded by the cable company in New York to the War De-

This new order of things was first ap olied last night, and The Associated Press learned of it when its Washington office was informed that a dispatch sent to it from France was in the possession could be had if The Associated Press would send for it.

No Machinery Provided.

Not only did the War Department fail to notify the newspapers of the new censor; hip, but it also failed to sequence no machinery had been provided by the committee for reading and censoring press dispatches diverted to the War Department. It was said tonight in an official quarter that things would be in better shape tomorrow, and that it was expected the new censor

The modus operandi of the new censorship, it was explained, would be as ceived a press cable addressed to an American newspaper a copy of the dispatch would be turned over immediately to the Committee on Public Information, which would have men on duty canable f reading and censoring the dispatch. The Washington correspondent of the newspaper to which the dispatch was addressed would then be notified that the dispatch as censored could be obtained at the office of the Committee of Public Information if the correspondent would send for it. Assurance was given

make that there would be very little delay Under this arrangement, a New York newspaper to which the censored dispatch was addressed, would not only be subject to the delay incident to telegraphing the dispatch from the cable office in New York to the War Department in Washington and the additional delay due to the censoring here, but would be obliged to pay the telegraph tolls on the dispatch from Washington

> This assumption of authority by the War Department and the Committee on Public Information in defiance of the decision of both houses of Congress, after weeks of debate that there should be no interference with the freedom of the press probably will result in a Congressional investigation. The methods of the Government are particularly emphasized by the fact that the newspapers have submitted to a voluntary censorship, under which news matter containing information that might be in any way helpful to the enemy was laid before the proper authority in Washington and suppressed if that authority advanced a good reason for not publishing it. War Department and the Committee on

advanced a good reason for not publishing it.

This system seemed to work well, although officials of the Administration were privately narrating minor cases of alleged indiscretions on the part of the press, these citations being used to back up arguments for the establishment of a legal censorship. But Congress declined flatly to sanction legal curtailment of the freedom of the press, because the suspicion was strong at the Capitol that it was the intention of certain officials to use the power they asked for the purpose of preventing the newspapers from exposing shortcomings of Administrative officers in the conduct of the war.

Senator Johnson Amazed.

Senator Johnson Amazed.

Senator Senator Hiram Johnson of California, one of the leaders of the California, one of the leaders of the successful opposition in the Senate to the proposed press gag measure, expressed great surprise tonight when he was told of the action of the War Department in compelling the cable companies to deliver to the department news cable messages addressed to newspapers.

papers.
"I am wholly at a loss to water stand what is being flone," he sai

"I suppose the Government is acting under the rule laid down in the order or set of regulations issued before the Censorship bill was finally disposed of by its defeat. The object was, of course, to prevent communication with the enemy. But when the Government cuts out of a dispatch coming from Europe to the United States any portion of that dispatch, it would seem at first sight to be in violation of law. Again, we must remember that we are in war, and many things are justified under the rule of necessity."

There was an exodus of Senators and Representatives from Washington over the Fourth of July holiday, and in consequence it is not possible to get any general idea of the opinion among them concerning the action of the War Department in imposing a press censorship in violation of the expressed sentiment of Congress. It is known, however, that just before the present legislative recess murmurings of dissatisfaction had been heard over the manner in which Government press bureaus and particularly the Committee of Public Information was conducted.

Some Senators and Representatives thought that Congress was entitled to be bester informed on this subject, particularly as a large amount of Government money was apparently being expended. The action of the War Department in ordering the censoring of all press dispatches from France addressed to American newspapers probably will afford the basis of the inquiry that certain Congressmen think necessary.

Opinion is very strong here that the danger of information valuable to eGremany reaching that country from the United States does not lie in publication in the newspapers, but in the carelessness of the Government itself. It is believed here that the German sples in America are not relying on the newspapers print can be justified, it is contended, only in the belief that German spies are too stupid to get information from original courses.

In this connection the carelessness of permitting, Germans to load troop ships

stupid to get information from original sources.

In this connection the carelessness of permitting Germans to load troop ships at ports of embarkation in the United States, the failure to adequately protect against wireless communication between Latin America and Germany or neutral countries in Europe, and many other possible means open to the German spy are referred to us, showing that the Government has not been on the job.

the job.

One of the worst features of the new censorship arrangements and the clrcumstances it is that it is next to impossible for the press to get reliable information about many matters of pubilc interest relating to the war. The
old relation of confidence between the
representatives of the press and public
officials of the Government does not
exist.

old relation of confidence between the representatives of the press and public officials of the Government does not exist.

Nowadays many officials are unwilling to discuss with newspaper representatives the importan matters of government. Formerly this was the custom in order that the subject might be presented to newspaper readers in an intelligent manner. Recently the tendency has been to prepare for the newspapers statements that th Government is willing to have published; "canned goods" is the common designation of these. Some important officials have adopted the practice of declining to furnish any information in addition to what is contained in these statements, while the gag rule has been applied to officials of lesser importance.

It is supposed that the War Department will attempt to justify the new illegal censorship to Congress by contending that through the publication in this country of a Paris dispatch, passed by the French censorship, that the first American expedition had arrived at a French port, the Germans were informed of the arrival of the expedition before all of it had reached France. When the Paris dispatch was published in the United States, only a portion of the expedition had arrived at the French port of debarkation.

At the time the first transports arrived the German Government must have known from its own submarines, which had attacked the American transports as early as June 22, that the expedition was nearing the French coast. German submarines are supposed to be fitted with wireless, and the information as to the whereabouts of the American transport fleet could have been transmitted to Germany by that means.

SUSPECT SPIES IN

Continued from Page 1.

vived spy rumors in the Capitol and will result in even more stringent measwill result in even more stringent measures, if possible, to cloak the movements of military forces from the enemy. The relief and gratification of officials over the safe arrival of the last units of the expedition is tempered by a maniest feeling of indignation that the German Admiralty was able to lay its plans so well and to attack the American vessels in force before they reached the zone which had been regarded as most dangerous.

which had been regarded as most dangerous.

Discussion of possible spy activities took many angles today. Some officials were inclined to believe that the Germans must have had a warning of the definite time agreed upon for the crossing, but others discredited any such theory, arguing that an attack was to have been expected as a natural consequence of the general knowledge that was common property.

There were indications that the Department of Justice might be asked to undertake an investigation when army and navy reports on the incident were complete.

At the Navy Department it was said tonight that all the information which had come through was contained in Secretary Daniels's statement of yesterday, telling how the expedition had encountered two attacks, one of them before reaching the place agreed upon as a rendezvous with Admiral Sims's American destroyers, and had successfully fought off the U-boats and destroyed at least one of them. The Secretary said he might receive a more detailed report later, but it was pointed out that there was little likelihood that it would throw much ight on the genesis of the German attack or the information back of it.

Officials, taking the view that there is no ground for a spy scare, suggested that it inevitably was a matter of pub-

tion back of it.

Officials, taking the view that there is no ground for a spy scare, suggested that it inevitably was a matter of public information that the crossing of the expedition would follow soon after General Pershing's announced arrival in France. It therefore would not be unusual, these officials argued, if the German U-boats received general orders to cruise in squadrons across various ocean lines in the hope that one of the squadrons would intercept the Americans.

Americans.

That the first attack should have occurred on this side of the usual submarine zone also was regarded by these officials as natural. The Germans, they said, must have expected Admiral Sims to send his warships from their stations well to the west to meet the expedition.

stations well to the west to meet the expedition.

There was little inclination to attach blame for the attack to any official act of the War or Navy Department. It was pointed out that the movement overseases was conducted with unusual secrecy considering the large number of men affected, and that the utmost precautions were taken after the ships were at sea to make the time of their arrival on the other side conjectural even to any person knowing the hour of departure.

Officials said, however, that if final

of departure.
Officials said, however, that if final reports on the crossing had aroused any suspicion of defects in the Government machinery for maintaining secrecy about such operations, immediate steps

wrote the Secretary of War today as follows:

"The navy accepts the thanks and gratitude of the army as an expression of fraternal esteem rather than any acknowledgment of sole achievement. The movement of the expeditionary forces, carried out with such complete success, was planned in joint conferences, and goes to the people as a proof of the effectiveness that lies in intimtae cooperation between the two great military branches of the Government.

"This generous concentration of activities is as thrilling a thing to me as the safe passage of our transports through the ocean lanes. With army and navy thinking as one, planing as one, fighting as one, the great purpose of America is expressed in terms of invincibility.

"In behalf of the men whose cour-

vincibility.

"In behalf of the men whose courage gave safe conduct to courage, I send to you the greetings of the navy, waiting in full confidence for the day when the calor of pour soldiers will write new and splendid chapters in the heroic history of our liberty loving land.

"You, who shared with me the anxiety of these days of intolerable suspense, will know the full and happy heart out of which I write."

FRENCH BEAT OFF **POWERFUL ATTACKS**

German Offensive on 11-Mile Front North of Aisne Fails with Heavy Losses.

ALL POSITIONS RETAINED

Germans Also Try in Vain to Gain Near Verdun with Liquid Fire.

PARIS, July 4.—The Germans launched powerful offensive last night north of the Aisne on a front of nearly eleven miles, from north of Joney to the Californie Plateau, which is at the eastern extremity of the Chemin des Dames Despite the severity of the bombard ment and the infantry attacks, which were kept up all night, the enemy was completely repulsed, suffering very heavy losses.

The principal points of the German at tack were east of Froidmont farm, west and southwest of Cerny, north of Ailles and against the Californie Plateau. The French artillery and machine gun fire almost entirely routed the main assault. At certain points, however, the Germans-picked assaulting troops-were able to gain a footing, only to be driven out in counterattacks, so that this morning the French held

all their positions. Today the French lines along this front were heavily bombarded, but the Germans did not renew their attack. Late reports emphaisize the enormous osses which they suffered. In a detailed operation the French captured a strong German salient east of Cerny.

On the west bank of the Meuse, (the Verdun front,) the Germans made three succesive attacks with liquid fire southwest of Hill 304. All these attacks were repulsed.

The text of the afternoon statement

follows:

Late yesterday the Germans undertook a powerful offensive action, which was prolonged all night, against all our positions north of Jouy as far as to the east of the Californie Plateau. On this long front they made violent attacks repeatedly with large numbers of their special assaulting troops. troops.

Their efforts were directed principally east of Froidmont Farm, west and southwest of Cerny, north of Ailles, and also against the Californie Plates.

and also against the Californic Plateau.

The repulse of the enemy was complete and his losses were very heavy, especially in the region of Cerny and on the Californic Plateau. His main assaults were almost entirely routed by our fire. At certain points where the Germans were able to gain a footing at the first shock victorious counterattacks drove them back and they were not able to hold a single metre of our positions.

Surprise attacks against our outposts in the sectors of Sapigneul and Vauquois were repulsed. The artillery was very active in the region of Hill 304 (Verdun front.)

The statement issued tonight says:

The statement issued tonight says: The enemy violently bombarded our lines today, particularly in the region of Pantheon, La Royère, in the neighborhood of Hurtebise, and on the Vauclerc Plateau.

It is confirmed that the German attacks last night which developed along

a front of about seventeen kilometers cost the enemy exceptionally heavy losses without bringing him either gain of ground or prisoners. Everywhere else we have completely maintained our positions.

The Germans have not renewed their attempts, but on the contrary we have carried out east of Cerny a detail operation which enabled us to capture a strong salient held by the enemy.

On the left bank of the Meuse three successive attacks, accompanied by jets of liquid flame, directed against our trenches southwest of Hill 304, were repulsed. The artillery fighting continues very spirited in this region.

LONDON, July 4.—The War Office ssued the following statement early

There is nothing to report except considerable artillery activity on both sides at numerous points of the front. Germans Say French Attacked,

BERLIN, July 4, (via London.)-The official statement from German General Headquarters today, referring to operations on the western front, says:

Headquarters today, reterring to operations on the western front, says:

Front of Crown Prince Rupprecht of Bavaria.—On account of the mist and the more difficult observation conditions caused by it the artillery activity was slight until evening, when it revived on a few sectors until nightfall. During the night reconnoitring engagements frequently developed and resulted in prisoners and booty being captured.

Front of the German Crown Prince.—East of Cerny on the Chemin-Des-Dames the French attacked twice during the night the trenches which we captured and were repulsed both times. The battle-tried Lippe and Westphalian battalions pressed after the retreating enemy, pushed their positions forward, and took a considerable number of prisoners. West of Cerny and at Craonne enterprises by our troops were successful.

Front of Duke Albrecht.—There is nothing of importance to report.

Belgians Down German Airplane. HAVRE, July 4, (via Paris.)—The Belgian War Office issued the following

statement tonight: There was slight activity on the part of the enemy artillery in the sector of Steenstraete-Het Sas. In the region of Pypegaale intense artillery duels oc-curred. Last evening an enemy airplane was brought down in an aerial combat by one of our machines and fell within the enemy lines south of Dixmude.

RAID ITALIAN TRENCHES.

Austrian Detachments and Patrols Busy on Entire Front.

ROME, July 4.-Repulse of Austrian

ROME, July 4.—Repulse of Austrian attacks near Castagnievizza, on the Carso front, is reported in the official statement issued today by the Italian War Office. The statement reads:—

Last night an enemy detachment succeeded in entering one of our advance posts south of Castagnievizza, on the Carso, but was promptly driven back, leaving ten prisoners, including one officer, in our hands.

Patrols were very active yesterday along the entire front, enemy parties being everywhere repulsed. In the Seebach Valley one Austrian officer was captured. The artillery was more active on the Carnia front at Monte Croce Pass and north of Pont Ebba and on the Julian front in the Monte Vodice area and east of Gorizia.

On the Carso the enemy, after heavy artillery preparation, attempted an attack on Hill 363, north of Castagnievizza, but was at once stopped by our barrage.

barrage.

VIENNA, July 4, (via London.)—The War Office today issued the following bulletin:

Italian War Theatre.—Detachments of honved regiments captured enemy advanced positions near Castagnie-vizza and brought in two officers and 270 men, together with two machine guns.

Spies Working for Government.

That the German, Government has agents in the employ of the United States, some of them at the troop embarkation points, is suspected by some Government officials. In this connec-

Government officials. In this connection, it was said yesterday by a man in a position to know what he was talking about, that when the United States Government took over the German ships which were interned in this country at the beginning of the war, certain employes of the German steamship companies, to whom these vessels at one time belonged, were retained in the employ of the Government. Of course, only such as were American citizens were employed, all the officers and sailors and pier employes who were German subjects being sent to internment camps.

In practically every instance the men who were kept in the employ of the Government are men who number a great many German subjects among their best friends, and among these friends are many who before the war were in the employ of German steamship interest in America. Many of these men are employed at "an Atlantic coast troop terminal" and assisted in the work of loading the supplies on the ships that accompanied the Pershing expedition to Europe. They are on the piers every day and see every transport, every supply ship, and every convoy as it leaves. Whether or not any of these men have any German friends to whom they carry the news from the troop terminals is one of the matters now being investigated by the authorities.

And then there is Ellis Island, where

ties.
And then there is Ellis Island, where a week ago 600 Germans were interned. Most of the German ship crews who were at Ellis Island were shipped south to the mountains of North Carolina two weeks ago. The 600 still on the island will be transferred to some other point in the near future.

roport that laxity in supervision of cable messages had enabled the Germans to take any 600 Germans were interned it were at Ellis Island, where a week ago 600 Germans were interned it work ago. The 600 still on the island will be transferred to some other point in the near future.

"Lookouts" at Ellis Island.

The Germans interned on Ellis Island will be transferred to some other point in the near future.

"Lookouts" at Ellis Island.

The Germans interned on Ellis Island are in a splendid position to see everything that goes on in New York Harbor so far as transatlantic shipping is concerned. Suppose, for instance, that an army transport sailed from a pier in the East River could circle Governors Island by the east route and escape observation of are as Ellis Island is concerned—that ship would have to pass Ellis Island on its way out.

The Germans who are interned on the island are permitted to remed—that ship would have to pass Ellis Island or permitted to write letters. As was pointed out yesterday the "Ellis Island outlooks" have an exceptional opportunity to see what is leaving the harbor and if they so desired they can easily transfer they can be added to the determination of the country and to Berlin? This question eve about such operations, infinedate steps would be taken.

Secretary Daniels, in reply to Secretary Baker's letter of congratulation, wrote the Secretary of War today as far as transatlantic shipping is confaint for instance, that an

SAY GERMAN SPIES

ARE HERE UNLISTED

ARE HERE UNLISTED

Continued from Page 1.

wireless plant could transmit the information to a German submarine off the Spanish coast, and that submarine would have little trouble in wirelessing the information through other submarines, acting as relay stations, to German, The Spanish wireless connects with the great German station at Nauen.

That the wireless is the mainspring of the German foreign information sewice is known to the secret service agencies of all the Allies. That such enemy stations did at one time exist at various points along the American coast is considered certain, but it is believed that practically every one of these stations was since discontinued and the wireless operations transferred to neutral territory south of the Rio Grande.

Lastly, it has been pointed out that it is also possible for a German spy in America to get a code message by cable to England or France, the message as a rule being a harmless sounding personal message addressed to a person of English or French name and signed by "an American." The message on being received by the spy in England or France is transmitted in equally harmless sounding terms to an agent in Switzerland, Holland, or some other European neutral country, and after that the transmission into Germany is simply a case of paying the regular telegraphic toil.

May Tighten Cable Censorship.

May Tighten Cable Censorship.

Commander A. B. Hoff, Chief Cable Censor at New York City, returned yesterday from Washington, where he had gone to discuss problems of censorship, but he refused to comment on the report that laxity in supervision of cable messages had enabled the Germans to learn the route to be, taken by our transports

MAY ASK AMERICA TO EXPLOIT MINES

Russian Ministry of Trade to Leading Conservatives Join So-Recommend This Step to

cialists in Demand for Changthe Government. ing the Electoral System

Half of Siberian Island Rich in Oil and Coal Is Owned by Japan.

WOULD OFFER SAKHALIEN

PETROGRAD, July 4.—A special meeting of the Minning Commission of the Ministry of Trade has decided to recommend the transfer to American hand of a great part of the empire's mine and other mineral deposits. mission has decided to speed up its pro ceedings in order to reach a decisio during the stay of Elihu Root, head the American Mission, and also in vie of the impending departure to Americ Russian mining experts who join the party of Ambassador Bakhme tieff.

M. Maliavkin, director of the minin department, yesterday propounded scheme to the commission to offe American capitalists the island of Sak halien, off the eastern coast of Siberia for working petroleum and coal deposits and also to offer for the same purpose several districts of Siberia. He als recommended the transfer to America hands of the gold mines in the Alta Mountains, the copper mines in the Cau casus and the railroads in the Un Mountains.

casus and the railroads in the Ura Mountains.

In the support of the plan to transfe the island of Sakhalien, Directo Maliavkin argued that it would counter balance Japanese influence on the island, but insisted that Americans mus recognize the continued close connection of the island with Russia.

M. Paltchinski, Assistant Minister of Trade, announced his support of the plan, declaring it was dictated by political wisdom and necessity, and was further recommended by the fact with the recommended by the fact of the plan of M. Maliavkin on condition that American capitalists undertake to employ Russian laborers and technical experts as far as possible.

STEVENS REPORTS TO RUSSIAN PUBLIC

Rolling Stock to Cost \$375,000, 000 for Country's Railroads to be Purchased Here.

PETROGRAD, July 4.-M. Stephanoff, temporary Minister of Trade and In-dustry, today received John F. Stevens and the other members of the American Railroad Commission to discuss the bes methods by which America may assis

Mr. Stevens inquired about the presen system of supplying the army and th civilian population, and M. Paltchinski Assistant Minister, gave a detailed de scription of it. The members of the American Commission expressed satisfaction at what they had learned and

crts. Chairman Stevens immediately sent ablegram to Washington, requesting the construction of locomotives an ars be undertaken at once. The order is said, will require the increase of merica's credit to Russia by 750,000,00 bles, (\$275,000,000.) In giving this or er the commission says it was guided to by commercial considerations, buildly by the desire to afford Russial possible support in the commonues.

ause.

The report concludes by saying tha he commission is still engaged in con idering the question of the supply o aw material, rails and machinery fo he Russian roads. It considers that the doption of its recommendations will bufficient to chain for the Russian sufficient to obtain for the railroads a flourishing future.

SEES AUSTRIA WEAKENED.

Rome Thinks She Is in Bad Plight Between Her Foes.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES. ROME, July 4 .- The news of the re newed Russian offensive is received here with great satisfaction as placing Aus ria in a rather difficult position.

She had denuded the Russian front to

mass a great force of men against the Italians, thus demonstrating that she had few strategical reserves, yet has not been able to wrest the initiative from General Cadorna's armies.

Now she must weaken her lines here in an effort to check the onslaughts of the Russians.

Finnish Throne Placed in Museum COPENHAGEN, July 4.-According t press dispatch from Helsingfors Finnish throne of the late Russian dy lasty has been placed in the Nationa New Dreadnought in Black Sea.

PETROGRAD, July 4.—The new Ru sian dreadnought Volia, (Liberty.) which was to have been named Alexander II has been commissioned for service the Black Sea.

PARIS AND LONDON PLEA WIDENS FOR GERMAN REFORMS CELEBRATE FOURTH

Continued from Page 1.

French will supply all rations used in

construct AMAZE British Wha

The

The Newport Traveler De Luges/17.



Copyright by Newport Traveler de Luxe.

HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, OUR SECRETARY OF WAR

We beg to present to our readers this excellent likeness of the Hon. Newton D. Baker, our Secretary of War. Mr. Baker will always give the soldier a square deal. By the word soldier I mean officer and man. With Mr. Baker's aid we present a united front against the enemy. We are trying to whip a great army into line and it's no small task. To that end we need the concrete support of every American.—Ed.

Secretary Baker was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., December 3, 1871; son of Newton Diehl and Mary (Dukehart) Baker; B. A. Johns Hopkins University 1892; LL.B. Washington and Lee University 1894; married Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Pa., July 5, 1902. Private Secretary to Postmaster General Wilson 1896-1897; began practice of law in Martinsburg, W. Va., 1897; appointed First Assistant City

Solicitor of Cleveland, Ohio, 1902, and Director of Law 1903; elected City Solicitor 1903 to 1912; Mayor 1912 to 1915; resumed practice of law, Cleveland, Ohio, January I, 1916. Appointed Secretary of War by President Wilson March 9, 1916. Democrat. Member Phi Gamma Delta. Clubs: Cleveland—Union, University, City, Chamber of Commerce; Washington, D. C.—University, Army and Navy. Home: 3017 N Street, Washington, D. C.

- July 18/17 -

CLEVELAND PLAIN DEALER

Johnson's Admirers, With Damp Eyes, Pay Tribute to His Memory



J.MARTIN THUMM AND ALEX ROSENSTEIN PLACING WREATH ON TOM LUOHNSON MEMORIAL

and marked the anniversary of Johnson's birth.

J. Martin Thumm and J. B. Vining placed a wreath on the statue and Mr. Vining. a city employe under Johnson, reviewed Johnson's career and what had been accomplished for the city under his administration.

Among prominent Democrats at the

More than 2,000 former followers of the late Tom L. Johnson surrounded his statue yesterday noon in Public square and honored his memory. The ceremmony was under the auspices of the Democratic organization and marked the anniversary of Johnson's birth.

J. Martin Thumm and J. B. Vining placed a wreath on the statue and Mr. Vining, a city employe under Johnson, reviewed Johnson's career and what had been accomplished for ner."

Ceremony were William A. Stinch-comb. organization candidate for mayor; William Radcliffe, N. P. Whelan, former judge, and Councilman John N. Sulzmann. Peter Witt, traction commissioner under Johnson and who was to have made the principal address, was out of the city.

The base of the monument was decorated with potted plants. Crowds stood with bared heads when the band played "The Star Spangled Banand what had been accomplished for

The Morida Merropolia.

JULY 19, 1917.

BAKER HAS JAX IN MIND.

The people of Jacksonville may rest assured, the Metropolis has been given to understand on good authority, that the war department will give due rec-ognition to Jacksonville and Black Point. The war department has something good in mind for Florida at Jacksonville and Secretary of War Baker has promised that the people of this State and city should not feel disappointed over the failure to secure one of the concentration camps. He declares that it was with the greatest re gret that he found it necessary to place the two last camps so that Jacksonville would not be included, because he fully realized the advantages of Black Point for military training purposes.

Secretary of War Baker is a big man and in a big place and is playing no favorites and no action borders on political expediency and for that reason Jacksonville may feel reasonably Certain that we will yet come into something good in the matter of distribution of war expenditures. We have something here that we know the Government can utilize to best advantage and we know also that the Government knows it and it follows that when the department at Washingon is ready to use Black Point it will be used.

It was natural for Jacksonville to keenly feel the failure of Black Point to be designated as one of the guard training camps after General Wood had recommended favorably. But in the last hours of consideration of arguments advanced for this and that point, a condition arose which made it necessary that the secertary of war go back on the recommendation of the commander of the Southeastern department.

IF ROOSEVELT HAD GONE.

Would Have Been to Allies What Hindenburg Is to Germans.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE EVENING SUN—
Sir: I have just finished reading the correspondence of ex-President Roosevelt
and Secretary of War Baker with reference to the former's efforts to be allowed to organize a military force for
service in France. The effect has been
to arouse my feelings on the subject to a
degree requiring some kind of expression.

to arouse my feelings on the subject to a degree requiring some kind of expression.

The Colonel has given utterance to may sentiments on many subjects in his remarkable career, but it is certain that he never, by word of mouth or on the printed page, urged any measure with more earnestness and sound reasoning than he urged that he be permitted to raise troops for the service of the United States in the present war. If the rejection of his offer did not constitute a blunder, there will be no blunders made during the progress of the war.

Can it be supposed that Col. Roosevelt's being so much more outstanding, of so much greater stature in the world than some of the men he begged to be allowed to serve under in a military capacity, had anything to do with the rejection of his offer?

On one of his campaign tours through the West several years ago a small town notable in a stammering and excited attempt to put an impressive flourish to his introduction to the "Colonel" presented him "as the leader of the human race." It is not many years ago that he was regarded as just about that in this country and in Europe. His picturesque personality, the punch that characterizes everything he says and does are precisely what are needed on the battle front. To have him over there "whooping things up" would surely be worth as much or more to us and to our allies than Hindenburg is worth to the Central Powers. H. R. Kotterman.

New York, July 12.

NEW YORK AMERICAN-

-A Paper for People Who Think-SATURDAY, JULY 21, 1917

Making Drawing for 10,000,000 Arm

OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPH OF THE START OF THE GREAT DRAFT

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker drawing out the first capsule. The group gathered around the bowl, in which the capsules are plainly shown, include the chairmen of the House and Senate Military Committees and also the ranking members, and General Crowder and McCain—the men who drew out the first eight numbers.

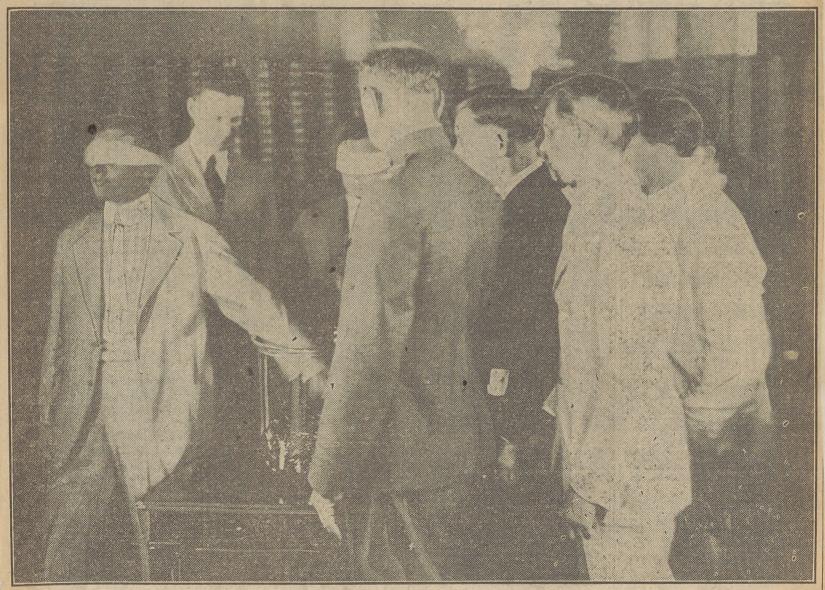


Photo by Central News.

July, 1917. THE INSURANCE LEADER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,

July 11, 1917.

10

Mr. Garrett Brown, Editor, The Insurance Leader, St. Louis, Mo.

My dear Sir:

Replying to your request of July 7th I am glad to send you the following statement for publication in the War Number of The Insurance Leader:

"The fact that American troops are already in France and that great numbers are preparing to follow them imposes an enormous direct responsibility on every human being in the United States. These men who face the risks of battle must know that they are supported by everyresource in America, and that the thoughts and feelings of all are with them. They will not feel this unless each person in his daily life shows that he has set aside personal interest and vanity and self-seeking. This war is in great measure a struggle of industrial energy and that energy cannot be decisively enlisted unless each person thinks of service instead of profit, the nation's strength instead of his ambition, and victory instead of his own comfort."

Sincerely yours,

Secretary of War.

STATEMENT BY SECRETARY BAKER FOR INCLUSION.

We are all engaged in the insurance business to-day. The nation is devoting its energy to the protection of its citizens and its cherished institutions and ideals. This Government has no reserve clauses in its policy. It's an old time company doing business on a mutual basis. The things we stand for now we have always stood for. Freedom of the seas, freedom for ourselves and for all nations great or small to live their own lives free from foreign intrigue or dominance, the safety of the lives of men, women, and children under our flag, are clauses in our national policy that we can never repudiate so long as we maintain our national existence.

We have put Pershing and Sims and their brave men at the post of peril. We shall support them to the uttermost, not for war's sake, but for the sake of peace in a sane, free world.

Ishington Reverses the Eight Hour Day

king Capital Finds Old Days of Ease Have Passed, and It Has to Crowd Days' Work Into Every Twenty-four Hours-The War and Navy Depart-Hives of Industry.

var is in the very air. which rises from the ts as the almost daily ering down. In ordishower, the streets men and women alike orways, arcades of ofler awnings.

No one has time to out of the wet. The ss, especially in the he prosecution of the pled, but the number ain the same. A few messenger boy or a s under an awning can they do not wait It Washington.

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and its burden does his shoulders.

to shift any of its others and he himself

weather permits he

Secretary Baker reminds one of a dynamo anything pertaining to his department. because he has so much power and runs so plishes the work of many men without losquality known as American "hustle." but he nevertheless, gets things done.

He never forgets faces. He shakes hands with a man, says a few words and passes on. Next day if he sees that man in the anteroom of the War Office he is certain to greet him. The name means nothing to him, but he remembers that he knows him.

In the stream of callers at the War Secretary's office are men of every occupation and with every conceivable sort of request or proposition. There are those who want clothing contracts, Representatives in Congress and Senators who want information or to give advice, fathers who think their sons have been unjustly denied commissions in the army, youths who prefer clerical work in the War Department to service in the trenches, and dozens of others with business,

There is one class of men who always President Wilson ever have ready access to Mr. Baker's own office. when he drops asleep They are men in the uniform of officers of the United States army. The Secretary's ts physically fit and life has been in the paths of peace. He orn. He did not enter never was and is not now a militarist, but he has an important end of a big war in his hands and he is going to fight it in the most efficient manner that he can. He realizes that there are military matters in which his ch it is humanly pos- mind has not been trained, and he seeks advice from those whose lives have been passed for a short automo- in learning about war and the army.

There is no danger that he will ever be

No detail is too small for the Secretary's smoothly and noiselessly. Not a single mo- attention. He leaves almost no responsibili- home great mountains of work quickly melt tion seems made in haste, yet he accomities to others. If he signs a document or a away before him. It is the only opportunity contract he knows exactly what it contains. he has to work without interruption. ing his calm or dignity. He has none of that He leaves it to others to arrange the details. but he checks them up himself.

> For instance, a shipment of wool is purhased from Australia. Mr. Daniels inquires is to just whom it was purchased from, how it will be shipped, when it will leave port. how soon it will arrive, what rates were obtained for the purchase and for transportation, suggests that money might be saved are gay with the colored gowns of women, here and a little time there, and a host of and everywhere uniforms are in evidence, other things which many men at the head of but throughout is an air of business. Little a department would overlook.

The result is that every one in the Navy Department, from the clerks up, do their work with the utmost care and precision and there is no wastage of money. The navy needs every penny of appropriation which Congress makes, and Mr. Daniels sees to it that not one cent is lost.

No Patience with Slackers.

He, too, is obliged to give much of his time to callers, some of whom come with really valuable ideas and some looking for their own gain. If a man is seeking to do the duty for which he is best qualified and is willing to undertake anything Mr. Daniels gives freely of his time to advise him or help him. If he is looking for an easy berth ie gets short shrift at the Navy Department

One man received by the Secretary said:-Mr. Daniels, I want to get into the Flying trenches does not appeal to me. I would

ooking at him coldly.

The man started to explain something.

"Good morning, sir," said the Secretary are fighting the war there every day igain in a manner he does not often assume o do ANYTHING, ANYWHERE."

Mr. Baker works best in his office, and ue returns to his desk there almost every partments, bureau chiefs and their assist light. Mr. Daniels, on the other hand, does ants. It is true down to the most unimmost of his night work at home. The change portant worker in an office. The strain able him to speed up faster. Although he and twelve hours a day look tired but cheerwill receive any one on legitimate business ful. It is generally true that they are not at the office, he never sees any one at his forced to work. They do it to help cut. home except Mr. John Wilber Jenkins, one others could be employed on extra shifts, of his confidential secretaries.

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ept for the headlines to the business of his office he receives in touch with the war. He has not lost all had finished with it he went carefully scores of callers every day, has a kindly weight. His face is no more lined than it over every word of it, weighing and considword or two, with a shake of the hand for was when he took the portfolio. His ex- ering each paragraph. That is his method. each one, and invariably helps them if it is pression is more serious, yet he has always a Anything bearing the stamp of authenticity smile ready and an interest in any one or of the Navy Department is passed on by him personally.

When Mr. Daniels shuts himself up at

The fact is that Washington does not play and seldom rests. Men who used to have luncheon at their club and afterward smoke a cigar think they are robbing the office of their time if they use up more than half an hour for luncheon.

Little Time for Pleasure.

The hotels are crowded and the corridors time is devoted to pleasure.

Hot as the weather is, the roof gardens are scarcely patronized and some of the hotels have closed them. People eat because it is necessary in order to continue work, but they have done away with all the frills.

This simplicity is evident in official Inte as well. There have been miles upon miles of red tape lopped from the various departments. Directness, speed and simplicity are the watchwords, and the volume of business transacted has been multiplied thereby.

A man who was in the city during the civil war told me that the war atmosphere was as pronounced to-day as it was then.

"Except for the absence of cannon firing, the difference in dress, the trolley cars, the automobiles, and the like of that, it's same city that it was in the days before Bull

"There hasn't been a battle fought, so for corps of the navy because the idea of the as I know, but Washington is at war, and vou can't mistake it.'

He was right, so far as battles of artillery "Good morning, sir," said the Secretary, and troops were concerned, but there is a big battle of a different kind being found in the capital. Men and women and girls

There seems to be an unwritten eight hour and which spelled finality. "We have no law in the city—but it is a law which proroom in the navy for men who are not ready scribes the eight hours for rest; the mainder of the twenty-four are for work

This is true not only of the heads of of environment seems to rest him and enterling on some of them. Girls working ten but they would have to be trained and that The Secretary of the Navy authorized an would mean loss of time. Clerks who have article on the new fleet operating base at always opened and closed their desks by the Jamestown, Va., for to-day's Magazine of clock are now oblivious of time. They volthe War. He left the preliminary revamping untarily remain at their desks until they are



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Washington Reverses the Eight Hour Day

War Working Capital Finds Old Days of Ease Have Passed, and It Has to Crowd Three Days' Work Into Every Twenty-four Hours-The War and Navy Departments Hives of Industry.

in the newspapers, one would scarcely. know the nation is at war.

In Washington war is in the very air. even in the steam which rises from the superheated pavements as the almost daily shower comes splattering down. In ordinary times, during a shower, the streets are almost deserted, men and women alike seeking shelter in doorways, arcades of ofoffice buildings or under awnings.

Now it is not so. No one has time to bother about keeping out of the wet. The government's business, especially in the branches related to the prosecution of the war, has perhaps tripled, but the number of hours in a day remain the same. A few moments lost while a messenger boy or a Cabinet member waits under an awning can never be replaced, so they do not wait It is the new spirit of Washington.

The entire city almost is clad in khaki and white duck and it does not sleep. Uni forms are everywhere in evidence, and even those who do not wear them are for the most part busy in the interests of the army or the navy,

Lights glow in the windows of the State, War and Navy Building almost all night. In the navy annex, where many of the bureaus have been housed, the same is true. At almost any hour of the twenty-four Ready to Take Advice. some one may be found working at the State Department, and if President Wilson ever stops work it is only when he drops asleep from sheer exhaustion.

The President looks physically fit and not rest lightly upon his shoulders.

carries everything which it is humanly pos-

Every day he goes for a short automo- in learning about war and the army bile ride, and if the weather permits he tries to play a few holes of golf. Often this recreation is denied to him because of press of urgent business.

The President has lost weight, but he appears by no means haggard or emaclated, although the lines are deeper in his face. His manner has changed considerably. He carries himself, if anything, more erect, almost like a trained soldier. It may be fancy, but he seems to give one the impression of a strong man stiffening and becoming stronger under the cumulative weight of an ever increasing burden.

The President goes about as simply as it is possible for him to do. He tolerates the guards because he realizes they are necessary, but if he had his own personal way, men who know him best say, he would be rounded himself.

are constantly patrolling outside.

Few vehicles pass through the gates of the

In the War Office.

Next to President Wilson probably the two busiest men in Washington are the Secretaries of War and the Navy. These two departments, besides the vast executive duties they discharge, are engaged in enormous building activities, clothing contracts which run into the millions, transportation problems which would puzzle expert railroad men and a thousand and one other ramifications of the business of war.

Mr. Newton D. Baker has led a busy life, Mr. Newton D. Baker has led a busy life, but he never realized how busy he could be forms, to which the gold on the epaulets and until he found himself at the head of the War Department, with the United States at

He is a small man with a sober face and Daniels Feels "Fit." does not look physically strong, yet he works day and night, with hardly an hour of recre- pressure under which he is working less than

Secretary Baker reminds one of a dynamo anything pertaining to his department. because he has so much power and runs so No detail is too small for the Secretary's tion seems made in haste, yet he accomties to others. If he signs a document or a olishes the work of many men without los contract he knows exactly what it contains. ing his calm or dignity. He has none of that He leaves it to others to arrange the details. quality known as American "hustle." but he nevertheless, gets things done.

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There is one class of men who always have ready access to Mr. Baker's own office. They are men in the uniform of officers of the United States army. The Secretary's life has been in the paths of peace. He hard but very careworn. He did not enter never was and is not now a militarist, but lightly into the war and its burden does he has an important end of a big war in his hands and he is going to fight it in the most He makes no effort to shift any of its efficient manner that he can. He realizes weight to the backs of others and he himself that there are military matters in which his mind has not been trained, and he seeks advice from those whose lives have been passed

> There is no danger that he will ever be carried away by militarist ideas, but he goes to the men who know when he wants to get a thing done the best way possible. That is the opinion army officers hold of him, and they have confidence in him because he acts with initiative, promptness and courage. More than once he has run the chance of making trouble for himself by as suming responsibility and acting quickly waiting for authority to be granted later.

The staff officers in Washington are not militarist themselves. They did not desire the war except as the only honorable means of meeting Prussian aggression, but they are men who are in the war to win it just as soon as they can. That is the type of army officer with whom Secretary Baker has sur-

Those persons who think that because he The White House grounds are dotted with was a "peace-with-honor" man he is not a uniformed men and motorcycle policemen fighter have made a mistake. He is a fighter in every sense of the word.

About the only relaxation Secretary Baker grounds other than the automobiles of the gets is by a yachting trip down the Potomac Cabinet members, who are frequently called once in a while, but that means simply he into council, and the gates swing to behind can work without interruption and accomplish more in a shorter space of time. He always takes a number of staff officers or assistants with him and the trip usually results in the solving of a number of particularly knotty problems.

> At the end of the central corridor of the second floor of the Army and Navy Building, opposite the War Department suite, are he offices of Secretary of the Navy Daniels, one set of offices is as busy and as active as he other, although in appearance they contrast strikingly. Instead of the sombre khaki, so much in evidence in the War Ofoccasional loops of gold braid at the shoulder lend a note of brilliance.

Secretary Daniels shows the effects of the ation throughout the week, and, in addition almost any of the Cabinet officers directly

each one, and invariably helps them if it is pression is more serious, yet he has always a

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For instance, a shipment of wool is purhased from Australia. Mr. Daniels inquires it will be shipped, when it will leave port, hour for luncheon. intercom of the War Office he is certain to how soon it will arrive, what rates were ob- Little Time for Pleasure. tained for the purchase and for transportaa department would overlook.

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Mr. Baker works best in his office, and he returns to his desk there almost every light. Mr. Daniels, on the other hand, does most of his night work at home. The change of environment seems to rest him and enable him to speed up faster. Although he will receive any one on legitimate business ful at the office, he never sees any one at his home except Mr. John Wilber Jenkins, one of his confidential secretaries.

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N New York, except for the headlines to the business of his office he receives in touch with the war. He has not lost all had finished with it he went carefully scores of callers every day, has a kindly weight. His face is no more lined than it over every word of it, weighing and considword or two, with a shake of the hand for was when he took the portfolio. His exercing each paragraph. That is his method. Anything bearing the stamp of authenticity smile ready and an interest in any one or of the Navy Department is passed on by him personally.

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The hotels are crowded and the corridors tion, suggests that money might be saved are gay with the colored gowns of women, here and a little time there, and a host of and everywhere uniforms are in evidence, other things which many men at the head of but throughout is an air of business. Little time is devoted to pleasure.

Hot as the weather is, the roof gardens are scarcely patronized and some of the Mg hotels have closed them. People eat because it is necessary in order to continue work, but they have done away with all the fruit.

This simplicity is evident in official Inte as well. There have been miles upon miles of red tape lopped from the various departments. Directness, speed and simplicity are the watchwords, and the volume of business transacted has been multiplied thereby.

A man who was in the city during the civil war told me that the war atmosphere was as pronounced to-day as it was then.

"Except for the absence of cannon firing, the difference in dress, the trolley cars, the automobiles, and the like of that, it's same city that it was in the days before Ball

"There hasn't been a battle fought, so far as I know, but Washington is at war, and you can't mistake it."

He was right, so far as battles of artillery and troops were concerned, but there is a big battle of a different kind being four in the capital. Men and women and girls are fighting the war there every day

There seems to be an unwritten eight hour law in the city-but it is a law which proscribes the eight hours for rest; the mainder of the twenty-four are for work This is true not only of the heads of partments, bureau chiefs and their assist

ants. It is true down to the most untoportant worker in an office. The strain in telling on some of them. Girls working ten and twelve hours a day look tired but cheer-It is generally true that they are not forced to work. They do it to help out. Others could be employed on extra shifts, but they would have to be trained and that The Secretary of the Navy authorized an would mean loss of time. Clerks who have article on the new fleet operating base at always opened and closed their desks by the Jamestown, Va., for to-day's Magazine of clock are now oblivious of time. They volthe War. He left the preliminary revamping untarily remain at their desks until they are

BUILDING CITIES BY WHOLESALE.

OMULUS built a city. It was the one great feat of his life to build that city, and history has remembered him for it ever since.

Newton D. Baker, the American secretary of war, is building 32 cities. Each cantonment for our vast new army is necessarily a city. It has not only to house thousands of soldiers with all their paraphernalia, but thousands of civilian workers, with all their paraphernalia, who must administer to the soldiers' daily needs. From the post offices to the moving picture houses, up through streets, sidewalks, water works, lighting and power plants, warehouses, stores and all, each cantonment is a city, and not only a city, but a model city.

It is no light task to boss the building of one city. To boss the building of 32 cities is a big job indeed, a big job to sandwich in between jobs like mobilizing the regular army for its voyage to France, and making arrangements to spend nearly a billion dollars on aeroplanes. A billion dollars, be it remembered, meaning a dollar for every minute since the birth of Christ. Building 32 cities is only an incident in Secretary Baker's heavy responsibility.

Most men think they have done a day's work if they have hung around the office or shop from bell-time to bell-time, eight hours. Eight hours is just a running start for Secretary Baker. He does 15 regularly, with more days of overtime than less. There is only onc busier man in the United States. The president can never rest, not

even in his sleep. It's a wonder he survives at all.

There is not space enough on this page to detail the war secretary's daily routine. We can only sketch it. At 8 in the morning he is in his office inquiring what has happened new since it was closed late the night before. There is always something important, frequently so unexpected that it has upset arrangements of weeks and possibly months. For an hour and a half he takes account of the fresh situation and lays out the practical steps to solve it. Then, until 1 p. m. he holds conferences. Perhaps the first is with the military representative of one of the allies-of France, for example, to deal with such a matter as yesterday's long publication of the present condition of France, and the record that country has made in the war. Doubtless you read the article. Secretary Baker had to read it before you, and in a few moments go over it with a care which has helped enable you to get in a half hour information taking weary days to gather and tabulate. From this he jumps to serious consultation with Surgeon General Gorgas about sanitary measures for the army. No sooner has Gorgas gone than Senator Chamberlain arrives, chairman of the senate committee on military affairs. The senator has to be told all about what the war department did yesterday, is going to do today and ought to do hereafter. He and the secretary of war thrash it over. Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the house committee on appropriations, treads upon Senator Chamberlain's heels. There is again threshing out of the same old grist, and hopper-fulls of new. As he bows out Representative Fitzgerald, the speaker of the house comes in, and with a succession of other members, the secretary must consider a vast bulk of legislative matters. A foreign ambassador calls. A member of the department of state, and perhaps members from a half dozen other departments, for each department must work in co-operation with the other. As Mr. Brisbane's sympathetic pen has put it, the days works out:

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52 STATE ST. NEW MARSH BLDG.

No detail is overlooked in our examinations for glasses—and there is no lack of equipment to hinder us. Accurate slasses are obtained modern devices—not by bungling, nong drawn out guesswork. OUR CIRSSES ARE CORRECT.



GRIP ON SOURCES

Secretary of War Baker has issued an order opening up avenues of secret information to the committee on public information, headed by George Creed, the effect of which, it is believed, will tighten the censorship on news to the press.

Here is the text of the order:

'These representatives of the committee (the Creel committee) will be treated with confidence. There should be a clear understanding that they are not members of the press, but Gvernment employes under oath and entitled to all proper confidence.
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Propaganda-Or Just Hysteria?

The credulity of those inhabitants of India who have accepted the report spread abroad by German agents that King George was killed by a bomb dropped on Windsor Castle does not greatly exceed that of some American victims of German propaganda. In this country we are being fed on tales of disaster which have no more basis than that surreptitiously sent out from Bombay. Yesterday Secretary Baker very properly scotched a mischievous story, sent out from Washington, purporting to give the substance of reports made to the War Department by officers just back from the British and French fronts. The Secretary of War showed that no such reports had been made and, moreover, that none of the officers referred to entertained any such views as those attributed to them. Investigation proves that the Secretary's denial is fully justified.

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From Washington comes the suggestion that the effusion in question was inspired by persons in high official position for the purpose of waking the country to the seriousness of the task ahead. That may absolve those responsible for its production of the suspicion of playing the game of German propagandists, but where does it leave the supposed sponsors for such a work of folly?

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A religious denomination have sent a delegation to Washington. They desire their full proportional representation in chaplains with the army. They must be seen.

The son of a prominent man has had difficulties at West Point. He was dropped. To the father Secretary Baker explains the matter. He points out that serious breaches of discipline cannot be permitted.

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A man with a letter of introduction from another cabinet officer wants to see the secretary on business. He must be seen.

Any number of people and delegations seek interviews. Business men, personal friends, men wanting commissions in the army, representatives of the Y. M. C. A.

From 1 o'clock until 2 Secretary Baker takes for his luncheon, almost invariably with his family.

At 2 he is again at his desk. From then until 6 he is in continual conference with General Bliss, acting chief of staff of the army; the cabinet, or with the Council of National Defense.

Two days a week Secretary Baker is in attendance at cabinet meetings from 2.30 until 5.

He sits as chairman of the Council of National Defense from 4.30 until 6 three days each week.

Each day usually before 6, the war secretary confers with John S. Scofield, assistant and chief clerk of the war department. Through him all regular matters and many unusual ones reach Mr. Baker.

With Provost-Marshal General Crowder the secretary decides all matters pertaining to the administration of the universal military service bill.

Questions perfaining to cantonments and military training camps, rivers and harbors, and the Philippines are in their turn considered.

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At 6.30 Mr. Baker goes to dinner. He returns at 8. After this time the greater part of his enormous correspondence is read to him and answered.

The thing that really made Romulus immortal was not merely the fact that he founded a city, but that the city was Rome. The secretary of war might work his head off, but unless his work succeeds—unless he accomplishes his tremendous undertaking history can make no long mention of him. It isn't time yet to pass a final judgment. But we testify to the endeavor. We know that Washington and the country gives him credit already above that of any other member of the Wilson cabinet, and believes that although he came to his position from comparative obscurity, and untried, his conduct of it thus far has aroused a maximum of confidence and it deserves most hearty praise.

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The Man with the Budget ECRETARY OF WAR BAKER is coming more and more generally to be considered the real power at Washington, so far, at least, as actual carrying out of war projects is concerned. He is described by C. W. Gilbert as a man with a "mind."

Newton D. Baker was born in Martinsburg, W. Va., December 3, 1871, graduated from Johns Hopkins in 1892, was educated in the law at Washington and Lee University and was admitted to the West Virginia bar in 1894. He practised in his native town, Martinsburg, and was later made private secretary to the late William L. Wilson, then Postmaster General in Grover Cleveland's Cabinet.

In 1902 Mr. Baker was married to

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Elizabeth Leopold, of Pottstown, Penn. Removing to Cleveland, he was appointed First Assistant Director of Law, and in 1903 was made Director of Law by Mayor

Johnson, in the same year being elected City Solicitor. To this office he was reelected in 1905, 1907, 1909 and 1911.

Brand Whitlock, writing in "The American Magazine," has spoken of Secretary Baker in this vein:

"He himself is a strong personality, and his personality must tell in its own way. It is . . . a charming personality; for Newton Baker is not only a good lawyer and a good man, an able official and a wise politician, using the word in its highest, best sense, but he is a gentleman of culture and of artistic tastes, fond of literature, fond of music, with a fine curiosity about all life and an unselfish wish to make life better and more beautiful for all the people in those cities in which he sees, here in America, the hope of democracy."

MRS. BAKER HEADS PLAN FOR ECONOMY

Became Chairman of Carry-Your-Own-Bundle Committee in Capital.

ARRANGE DISCOUNT MAY

Mrs. Newton D. Baker, wife of the Secretary of War, is chairman of a committee which she is to choose herself, which is to propose to the Washington merchants through the District council of national defense a plan whereby the consumers will get the benefit of the saving resulting from the proposed curtailment of the bundle-delivery system. It is figured that this saving should be on groceries about 3 per cent of the net sales and on department store goods about 4 per cent. The appointment of Mrs. Baker to lead in this effort was made at a conference in the headquarters of the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1626 Rhode Island avenue. This meeting was called by Mrs. Frank M. Roessing, chairman of the Washington headquarters of the suffrage association, for the purpose of discussing the question of economy in store deliveres from the consumer's standpoint.

The figures quoted above showing the average cost of deliveries were said to have been based upon statistics furnished by the Department of Commercand the commercial economy board.

It was pointed out and emphasized repeatedly by the speakers in the conference that as present prices include the cost of delivery, the customer who carries his own (and especially her own) bundles is paying for a service which he or she performs, while to the merchant this is just so much pure velvet. In other words, it was urged, the recommendation of the commercial economy board for the curtailment of deliveries, if carried only so far, would amount to a general raising of prices to the consumer.

Proposed Plan for Merchants.

Proposed Plan for Merchants.

The conference agreed unanimously to submit to the merchants a plan for equitable distribution of the costs, and, correspondingly, the savings, effected by diminished delivery service. Mrs. Baker and her committee will confer first with the district council of defense, and through that body will present to the merchants the following propositions:

That the consumers' committee will urge the organizations represented in its constituency to give fullest co-operation in the proposed "carry-your-own" campaign, and in order to make the campaign popular and successful proposes the following program:

That the consumer be granted, in some form of discount, a just proportion of the saving which accrues when the customer carries the purchases.

That there be no special or accommodation deliveries without extra charges to the customer.

That the return privilege be eliminated as far as possible, the time limit to be restricted to forty-eight hours, and the customer to bear the expense of the return.

Organizations Asked to Help.

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Organizations invited to the conference with the District Federation of Women's Clubs, the Consumers' League, the women's committee of the District council of national defense, the State Equal Suffrage Association of the District of Columbia, the Central Labor Union, the Federated Citizens' Associations and the Federal Employes' Union.

The representatives designated by these organizations were: Mrs. W. E. Andrews and Mrs. John N. Speel of the Federation of Women's Clubs, Miss Zip S. Falk of the Consumers' League, Mrs. Harriet Blaine Beale of the women's committee of the District council of national defense, Miss Mabel Birckhead, Mrs. B. M. Willey and Miss Florence Etheridge of the Central Labor Union, H. M. McLarin of the Federal Employes' Union, Mrs. Newton D. Baker and Mrs. Frank M. Roessing of the National American Woman Suffrage Association.

SPEAKER CLARK INDORSES PARCEL TOTERS' REBATE

No Discount Means Simply Increased Profit for Merchant. He Writes.

"Unless they cut down the price of the articles the only thing that will comes out of the carry-your-own campaign will be profit to the merchants," declared Speaker Clark in a statement to the National American Woman Suffrage Association today.

The Speaker already has written a letter of commendation to Mrs. Newton D. Baker, chairman of the committee which is making the campaign to get merchants to give a discount to women who carry home their own packages. Speaking of Mrs. Baker's idea, the Speaker continued:

"She is dead right. What good does it do me for any merchant to save the cost of delivery if I pay the same price I did before?

"I have said for years that one reason prices were so high was the surplus deliveries. Half a dozen milk wagons deliver milk in the same block, and it's the same way with grocers and other merchants. There can be a great deal of economy—I have no sort of doubt about that. We ought to have a co-operative delivery system. But without discounts on the goods, the economy all goes into profits for the merchants—it is no help to anybody else on the face of the earth. If they cut out deliveries then we patrons ought to get the benefit."

Of the work of the men in the officers' training camps Secretary Baker says:

The War Department feels no small pride in the commissioning during these days of thousands of young officers who have passed through a period of training as thorough and intensive as it could be made by men of the regular forces, loyal and capable, whose lives have been spent in preparation for such an emergency.

Most of these young officers went to the training camps from college or from business and professional offices. That they have qualified themselves so quickly for army commands speaks volumes for the efficiency of their previous training.



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HON. NEWTON D. BAKER, OUR BRILLIANT SECRETARY OF WAR

Strawbridge previously won in a class for lightweight hunters, conformation to be counted, in which Horace Havemeyer's Steeltrap and many more were beaten. King Simon, ridden by Albert J. Davis, proved a useful jumper among the lightweights.

An interpolation that created much excitement and fun was a "slip on your nightie" race. The ten entrants rode pellmell for a quarter of a

mile, each carrying a nightshirt wrapped in paper as extra luggage, and then they pulled them on and rode the last quarter in the ghostly garb. Fred Stone dropped out at the quarter post because he had lost his nightie, and the final was a whipping finish between Morton L. Schwartz and Harry Peters, the former winning.

In the Wild West acts Fred Stone did some clever roping, tackling and lassoing.

expenses in complying with the BARRY MAY BE CHIEF OF GENERAL STAFF

His Chances of Succeeding Scott Believed to be Better

Than Kuhn's.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 13.—From well-informed sources it was learned tonight that the choice of the successor Major Gen. Hugh L. Scott as Chief of the General Staff of the United States Army has narrowed to Major Gen. Thomas M. Barry and Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, two of the most brilliant and energetic officers of the army, with the prospects favoring the selection of General Barry

General Barry is the commander of the Central Department, with headquar ters at Chicago. General Kuhn has since last December been President of the Army War College, which, since his return from the German front, has been making plans for the formation of America's new armies and their use abroad. Both are West Pointers. General Barry is a New Yorker, and General Kuhn comes from Kansas. General Barry served in China in 1900 and marched from the Taku forts to the relief of the legations at Peking. He was commander of the Cuban pacifica-tion expedition in 1906 and was Chiet of Staff of the Philippines Department

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for a year beginning in November, 1900. General Kuhn, served in the Philippines from the Fall of 1903 until the

General Kuhn, served in the Philippines from the Fall of 1903 until the Spring of the following year, when he became Military Attaché of the American Legation at Tokio, having been sent there to observe the operations of the Japanese Army in the war with Russia. He is an expert engineer, and on his return to this country from Asia was engaged in river and harbor work. In the Fall of 1914 he was sent to Europe on duty as military observer with the German armies in the fleld, remaining with them until Dec. 5, 1916, when he was recalled and put at the head of the War College.

General Scott is due to be retired for age on Sept. 22. Major Gen. Tasker H./ Bliss, who has been acting Chief of Staff during the recent absence of General Scott in Russia, will also be retired for age on Dec. 31. It is possible that General Bliss will serve as Chief of Staff during the interim between Sept. 22 and Dec. 31. Under the law it is permissible for the President to continue as Chief of Staff an officer who has reached the retirement age, 64 years, but there is no sentiment favoring the retention of either General Scott or General Bliss, although both are fine officers, on account of their having come to the retirement age, nor is it believed that the President will continue either as the military head of the Army General Staff. In some well-informed quarters the opinion has been held that General Kuhn will be promoted from the War College Presidency to be Chief of Staff, but there is stronger reason for believing that General Barry will receive this promotion. Secretary Baker today sent to the White House the names of those recommended for promotion to be general officers of the National Army and the National Guard Army divisions and brigades. These recommendations have been prepared by a special board, headed by the Chief of Staff. President willson is going over the list tonight, is studying the staff's recommendations very carefully, and is expected to send his nominations for apopintments above the grade of Colonel to the Sen

basis for seniority, no information as to the make-up of the list could be obtained.

Officers included in the list will be placed in charge of National Army and National Guard divisions and brigades as they are organized, and will be solely responsible for their training in the divisional camps and cantonments. These officers are to command the divisions when they reach France. They will therefore have charge of their respective divisions from the time they are formed until they go into action.

It is expected that the minor officers for the National Army will be selected very soon.

THE DATLY TRIBUNE

SIOUX CITY, IOWA AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER

AUGUST 14, 1917.

WAR DEPARTMENT RECORD.

10 HUMAN agency or organization reaches the maximum of its powers or opportunities. Unquestionably the United States war department might have done more than it has done since April 6, 1917, but at the same time it has accomplished big things in a big way. Secretary of War Baker, who was regarded with misgivings by the country at large a few months ago, now is generally recognized as a marvel of business efficiency. In all stages of its war preparations the department has been subjected to delays imposed by congressional hesitation, but the results achieved in a few months have established new standards in United States war movements.

Secretary Baker recently presented the following outline of work performed by his department since the recognition of a state of war with Germany:

by his department since the recognition of a state of war with Germany:

Ten millions of men registered under a comprehensive plan for an orderly procedure in raising the armed forces of the country, and all of them assigned to their relative places within that body;

A regular army trebled and a national guard more than doubled through voluntary enlistment, with a united force now of more than 50,000 men;

An aircraft program of great proportions in process of realization:
Substantial orders of weapons from small arms to neaviest artillery in process of rapid manufacture;
Great camps throughout the country beginning to turn out their thousands of intensively trained officers for the new troops and a second series of camps about to begin;

Huge cantonment being rushed to completion for the housing of 500,000 men called into action under the selective draft law and extensive canvas camps coming into being for the accommodation of the national guard;

Special camps to provide for thousands of men in the hospital companies and units;

Specialized forces, such as engineers, forestry men and aviators, being dispatched to the aid of our allies.

This record of quiet efficiency is in

This record of quiet efficiency is in marked contrast to the bunglesome methods at the opening of the civil war and at the opening of the Spanish-American war. The many revelations of German war efficiency have been studied with profit by bureau chiefs in United States, even as they have been studied in England and France. No nation in the world can outshine the United States in carefully worked out details if the habit once gets firmly established in this country.

The Tribune is a strong contender for letting the executive department of the government conduct its business without meddlesome interference by the lawmaking division. If the president of the United States, assisted by the secretary of navy, the secretary of war, and the army and navy experts, and the advisory council of business genius, cannot carry the war to a successful conclusion the case is hopeless. No amount of congressional muddling will add to the strength or efficiency of United States arms.

The mother of one of the boys in a training camp wanted to know who washed his mess kit. A Red Cross no-tice in yesterday's Tribune asks for help to make a dish towel for every soldier. There's an answer.

Since the war involved us there has been a let-up in the disparagement of Secretary of War Baker. When he was first appointed just before mobilization against Mexico, there was a howl of derision. But Baker lived that down. He has done as well with the army as anyone could have done in an unprepared country. He was blamed for side-tracking General Wood. It is not so sure Wood was sidetracked, that he was not put where most useful at this time, at the work of organization. There is a very good reason why Wood is not in France. It is not a reason discreditable to Wood. If a vote of the army had been taken as to the man to lead in France, Pershing would have been the choice. A man who is so approved by the men in his own business is the man we outsiders should be willing to

I met William Allen White, with Senator Allen of Kansas, at the Shoreham, on their way to France on some mission. There will be good reading for the readers of the Emporia Gazette. "If only Fred Funston had lived," said White. "His death was like that of Moses, just in sight of the Promised Land. This war is what he lived for. He had won his way a volunteer through Cuba, the Philippines and Mexico, and then he died. Funston was the ideal American soldier." I am told, by the way, that when he died, Funston did not leave a dollar, and that the government makes no provision for the family of such a man. It is said that the most his family can get is about \$50 per month, and that must be provided in a special act of congress. The country should not neglect Funston's family, though pacifists will yawp about his capture of Aguinaldo. Funston was a gallant, picturesque, faithful, modest soldier, never had a press-agent and made his way in spite of politics. I would like to see a "Life of Funston" written by his fellow Kansan, William Allen White, a literary man of both art and heart.

Lack of Army Equipment

But, returning to Secretary Baker. The criticism of him has ceased. The army accepts him with better grace. Of course if you talk with army men, wherever you meet them, you learn that the least the army has to worry about is the supply of men. The supply of everything else is short. The equipment is far behind the demand. The system is chaos, but no one man can be blamed for this. The muddle is what we pay for our infatuation with peace. An army can't be made to work smoothly in six months. Why, things were just coming into some sort of order on the Mexican border when our army was withdrawn. Army rcd-tape is hard to cut. The officers speak with contempt of the time they have to spend in signing vouchers and reporting on the smallest details. The emphasis seems to be heavier on keeping out graft than on getting the army into the field. But order is the essence of an army, and it must be admitted that the rapidity with which the cantonments are built is something amazing. One thing I would point out: there is no severe criticism of the appointments and promotions. Careful study will reveal some politics in this; how could it be kept out? But in the broad the administration is, in this respect, admirable. Secretary Baker is no longer attacked as incompetent. He has tackled his job just as he did that of mayor of Cleveland, and while he is a lawyer, he is not a finickin one. He was more than half a pacifist when appointed by President Wilson to succeed Mr. Lindley M. Garrison, of whom, by the way, we have heard nothing since his retirement. Mr. Garrison has vanished in the void as has Mr. Denman. Baker looms big in the cabinet. And he is more than a mere machine man. He has tact. As proof I cite his exchange of letters with Col. Roosevelt. I doubt if there be another man in the country who could have an epistolary difference with the colonel and escape without being blazoned with blistering epithets.

President and Party Looking on at Fort Myer As 1,800 Student Officers Get Commissions



Maj. Oliver Newman holding the commission he has just received and listening to Secretary Baker's address.

GRADUATE AT FT. MYER

1.800 Officer Students Awarded Commissions by Baker.

PRESIDENT WILSON THERE

In Throng of 40,000 Were Leaders of Nation and Diplomats.

Exercises Make Brilliant Military Spectacle-Baker Orator of Day. Lieut. Col. Fenton Advises Men to Go to War Hand to Hand With Valor-"Over There" Sung, Marine Band Playing.

Uncle Sam, mythical old gentleman of peace, stood up at Fort Myer yesterday, proudly surveyed 1,800 of his choice young men and then announced to the world-friend and enemy-that when he does go about the business of making war he is exceptionally effi-

President Woodrow Wilson, commander-in-chief of the United States army: Newton D. Baker, head of the war-making forces on land; Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff; two-thirds of the members of both branches of Congress. members of the Supreme Court, diplomatic and military representatives of all of America's allies, other cabinet officials and leaders in civilian life turned out to see Uncle Sam graduate his emergency officers.

Forty thousand men and women crowded the military reservation and made of it the greatest war spectacle seen in the National Capital in half a century. Three months ago the sixteen camps, of which Fort Myer is one. were opened for the purpose of quickly converting men from peaceful walks of life into military leaders to carry the American flag to victory in France and Flanders.

A Great Job Well Done.

The great throng which crossed the Potomac to the Virginia military post yesterday conceded that the nation has accomplished a good job.

From time immemorial Americans have looked to West Point as the final word in the profession of war, but the Fifth training regiment of Lieut. Col. Charles W. Fenton marched before the President of the United States and American officialdom yesterday with a precision and a determination which presaged that they will equal the proudest traditions of West Point when they go for their baptism of fire on the battlefields of France.

President and Mrs. Wilson arrived at the reviewing stand just before 5 o'clock and joined Secretary of War Baker, Gen. Scott and Col. Fenton. A few minutes later the regiment marched down the parade grounds and drew up in front of"the stand. As the regiment drew up at attention in front of the President the great crowd broke into applause lasting for several minutes. Here the exercises began.

Exercises Begin With Prayer.

The Rev. Forrest J. Prettyman, chaplain of the United States Senate, offered a prayer for the safety of the new officers and for victory to the arms of the United States.

Lieut. Col. Fenton, commandant, introduced Secretary of War Baker. Mr. Baker congratulated Lieut. Col Fenton on the showing made by the camp and thanked him for his earnest endeavors which resulted in the graduation of so large a percentage of the men. The Secretary told of his first visit to the camp shortly after its opening and the improvement shown daily.

"You are trustees of the common will," Secretary Baker told the new officers. Always remember that the men in the ranks of the national army are citizens of a democratic nation-members of a free people. They are entrusted to you to be used carefully and returned ultimately as safely as possible.

Moral Law Written in Heart.

"I shall not discuss here the causes of the war. Our country has gone into the war, not tossing its hat into the air, but with the moral law written on its heart, stimulating and encouraging every energy.

"You have been trained to be officers of the national army. In a short time you will be off to other places training men for that army. The men who come to you will be selected not by the old method, but by a newer and fairer type of selective conscription. These men will be entrusted to you by the government for the purpose of being disciplined, instructed and drilled, and ultimately used in defense of the principles on which this government was founded. Always remember that you are officers of a democratic army.

"The progress this nation is making is an astounding process," Secretary Baker continued. "There were those who doubted the vitality of democracies in the making of war. But their doubts have been laid at rest. They have been dispelled by you and by other young men like you in other training camps throughout the United

"We are in the business of making the world safe for democracy, but also we are in the business of convincing the world of what we have long known -that democracy is safe for the world.

"I ask each one of you to feel wherever you are that you are a trustee of the national interest and the national honor. You are to pass along the efficient training and the splendid tradition you have received at the hands of your training men here to the whole new military force of the United States-the national army."

CONTINUED ON SECOND PAGE.

STUDENTS GRADUATED AT FORT MYER.

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"Character is the most important qualification of a soldier," declared qualification of a soldier," declared Lieut. Col. Fenton in his last address to the men whom he has commanded for the last three months. "An army must never desert the fiag. The soldier must be faithful unto death. A distinguished American officer has briefly summed up character as meaning honorable conduct in all actions and in all dealing with one's fellows. The basis of it is loyalty—loyalty to those fundamental moral principles upon which all good conduct is based, loyalty to superiors, loyalty to the profession of which one is a member and loyalty to the nation in whose services we are all enlisted. There is no real success without this in whose services we are all enlisted. There is no real success without this quality.

quality.

"Courage is the soldier's cardinal virtue, Modesty should go hand in hand with valor. In the ceremonies of "retreat" you have been taught while in this camp to salute the flag and to reverence it. Our flag is the sole emblem of fidelity to country. Remember that it will wave above you in victory and be your rallying point in defeat.

Soon to Join Brave Allies.

"I congratulate you that you are to fight under the Stars and Stripes. On our national arms the American eagle is represented as holding in one talon the olive branch of peace and in the our national arms the American eagle is represented as holding in one talon the olive branch of peace and in the other the shafts of war. He leaves it to his adversaries which to choose. Gentlemen, you will enjoy the distinction of being soldiers in war. Soon you will join our brave allies, who, by their wonderful fidelity and matchless gallantry, have won the gratitude of all the civilized world. And when American soldiers stand side by side with the proudest warriors of the Old World somewhere abroad—I feel assured that they may be trusted to deal with the enemies of the United States.

"An officer, in addition to a sound body, must have technical qualifications. He must see to the administration and discipline of his command and be prepared to lead it against the enemy. For these tasks he must know tactics, administration, and law. Tactics is an art to be learned, and, like every other art, it demands a measure

tics is an art to be learned, and, like every other art, it demands a measure

Advised to Be Natural.

"In spite of this fact, however, the less gifted can, often through practice reach a considerable degree of facility. Here one may say 'industry is genius.' It should therefore be the aim of every officer to progress through the individual study of tactics and thus prepare himself for the highest duty of his calling. Whoever succeeds in finding, among the many possibilities that often present themselves, the simplest and most natural way has gained the essentials of success.

"Remember that artificiality is dangerous everywhere in the military pro-

gerous everywhere in the military pro-tession. Every tactful procedure should

be simple, clear and easily understood like a true work of art, which anyone might believe himself able to imitate. Here also the highest perfection lies in the greatest simplicity. When in doubt move to the front."

Baker Bestows Commissions.

The commissions neatly wrapped and tied in blue ribbons were delivered to company commanders by Secretary Baker as Lieut. Col. Fenton called them to the stand. Maj. Granville Fortesque, already a veteran, came up first for his commission. A moment later Maj. Olicommission. A moment later Maj. Oliver P. Newman, District commissioner, came to the stand and received his commission. Two of the men commissioned, Majs. Stark and Putnam, are of the same name as two of the heroes of Bunker Hill.

As the last commission was delivered the Marine Band struck up "Over There," a megaphone platoon took up its station in front of the reviewing stand and the 1,800 graduate reserve officer fixed music on their bayonets and sang.

and sang.

Jam in Getting Away.

For more than two hours after the close of the exercises automobiles were attempting to thread their way out of the jam and for a longer time than

the jam and for a longer time than this men and women from the District of Columbia and a dozen States were congratulating Lieut. Col. Fenton on the showing made by his men.

Gen. Hugh L. Scott, wearing the new roll collar uniform, the only one in the American army, made his first public appearance since returning from Russia. Speaker Champ Clark was present to see his son Bennett commissioned as a captain in the new national army, a place he resigns to become lieutenant colonel of the Missouri National guard.



SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER

Answers our Letter and Sends an Explanation of Col. McIver's Statement Written by Brigadier General Wm. A. Mann, Chief Militia Bureau

The following letter, sent the Hon. Newton D. Baker several weeks ago, is self explanatory and necessary to a full understanding of the communica-

Cleveland, O., Aug. 3, 1917. Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

Washington, D. C.
Priend Baker: In Aug. 1 Cleveland Plain Dealer; Col. George M. McIver, acting chief of the militia bureau, is quoted in a Washington press dispatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer with having said that the Ninth Ohio Battalion, which has been expanded into a regiment which has been expanded into a regiment of unmounted cavalry, presumably on orders from the war department at Washington, "will not be a part of the Ohio National Guard division and will not be expanded into a regiment." Also that "the Ohio Battalion will be assigned to service along with Colored troops from other states," and "that he was unable to give the definite assignment." Furthermore that "it is possible that the Battalion will see service with Colored organizations in the new national army." national army

Last evening's Cleveland Press quotcd the same army officer with saying that "plans for organizing the regiment (Ninth Ohio) have been dropped and that even the present Ninth Battalion (now a regiment) will not go with Ohio troops for training at Montgomery Ala"

I am writing you for definite infor-I am writing you for definite information as to the foregoing. Surely the Colonel is misquoted or has been misled. Such statements in the public press are working great harm to the country's cause and putting a damper on the patriotism and loyalty of the Afro-American which I fear, will not be properly realized by those most interested until both are most needed, next year, and for several years following it. As you are doubtless aware, there has already been far too much color-line (racial) division in army matters to date, aggravatingly insulting to ters to date, aggravatingly insulting to Afro-Americans and vitally injurious to our country's cause. The future, possibly the near-future, will show this so plainly, unless there is an immediate discontinuance of such public statements as quoted above, that it will be apparent to all intelligent and loyal Americans.

Trusting and hoping that Col. McIver nor any other person in authority, has given or will give utterance to such statements as the above, I am,

Very respectfully.

HARRY C. SMITH.

WAR DEPARTMENT

WAR DEPARTMENT
Washington, D. C., August 14, '17.
Hon. Harry C. Smith,
Editor, The Gazette,
Blackstone Bldg.,
Cleveland, Ohio.
My Dear Mr. Smith:—On the receipt
of your letter of August 3d, I took up
with the Militia Bureau the question of
the statements attributed to Colonel
McIver. The Colonel tells me that he
has not seen what he is supposed to McIver. The Colonel tells me that he has not seen what he is supposed to have said beyond what you quote in your letter, but that the admission he made to the newspaper reporters' question with regard to the separate regiment proposed for Ohio shows, as he have reache it a quartation from a memnow recalls it, a quotation from a memorandum made by me on that subject I am therefore inclosing you a copy of that memorandum as being after all the authoritative action of the Depart-

ment, and the reason for it.

Cordially yours,

NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War.

MEMORANDUM FOR THE SECRE-TARY OF WAR.

August 10, 1917.
The statements attributed to Colonel McIver, of the Militia Bureau, as set forth in the Washington press dispatch to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, August 1, 1917 (as stated in Mr. H. C. Smith's letter, hereto attached), contain, in substance, what Colonel McIver said, or intended to say, as a matter of information only in reply to specific questions asked him. Colonel McIver disclaims any and all intention to criticise of comment in any manner whatsoever upon the colored troops in Ohio, or elsewhere, and claims that his remarks were based upon almost verbatim, quoted language used by the Secretary of War in his memorandum, dated August 1, 1917, to the Chief of the Militia Bureau on the question submitted by the Governor of Ohio in regard to the proposition to change a separate battalion of infantry into a separate regiment of dismounted cavalry in the Ohio National Guard.

A copy of the memorandum of the Secretary of War above referred to in to the Cleveland Plain Dealer, August 1.

A copy of the memorandum of the Secretary of War above referred to is herewith submitted, and the suggestion is ventured that, admitting that Colonel, McIver used the language attributed to him pointer his albered statements, nor him, neither his alleged statements nor any part of the memorandum of the Secretary of War on this subject can. in any way be regarded as a criticism of the colored race or of the colored troops in Ohio or any other part of the

The memorandum of the Secretary of War was regarded as settling a question which had arisen in the usual routine of official business connected with the calling of the National Guard into Federal Service, and whatever was said or done in regard to any element or unit of the National Guard of Ohio in its transition from the State to the Federal Service was wholly and purely according to usual official methods. In view of these considerations, it is respectfully submiltted that the comments set forth in Mr. H. C. Smith's letter to the Secretary of War under date of August 3, 1917, to say the least, do not sustain the complaint submitted

do not sustain the complaint submitted by Mr. Smith.

WM. A. MANN Brigadier General, General Staff Chief, Militia Bureau.

COURSE WITH COLORED TROUPS

Administration to Send Them with Others to Southern Cantonments -Granting of Commissions.

[Special Dispatch to The Evening Post.] WASHINGTON, August 29.—Following a conference with President Wilson and Secretary of War Baker to-day, Charles J. Pickett, confidential messenger of the Lincoln Memorial Commission, and a leader of recognized standing in the colored race, asserted his conviction that there will be no change in the Administration's original decision to send colored troops to cantonment camps in the South along with the other troops from the same State, and that colored soldiers now in training at the Des Moines cantonment will not be discriminated against in the matter of rank.

Mr. Pickett, who came to Washington thirty years ago with Senator Cullom, of Illinois, and who enjoys the confidence of many public men, sought the interviews with the President and Secretary Baker after the Houston outbreak and after reports that no negro would be appointed to a rank higher than lieutenant at Des Moines. Not only did Secretary Baker assure Mr. Pickett that he would follow the recommendations of the adjutant-general in making appointments from the Des Moines camp, where ratings can be as high as the rank of major, but, Mr. Pickett said, the Secretary also gave assurance that the Eighth Illinois Infantry, one company of which was at Houston at the time of the recent outbreak, although taking no part in the rioting, will be sent to Camp Logan, the Illinois troops' cantonment, as rapidly as necessary. A. Y

The GAZETTE

THE EVENING STAR, TUESDAY, AUGUST 28, 1917.

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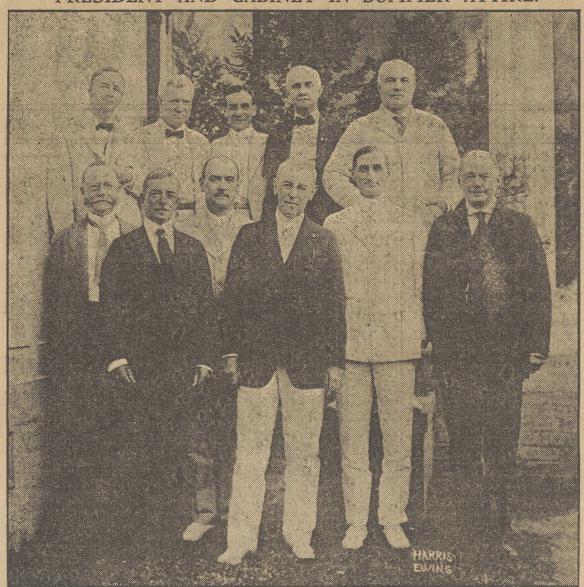
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PRESIDENT AND CABINET IN SUMMER ATTIRE.



Front row: William C. Redfield, Secretary of Commerce; Robert Lansing, Secretary of State; David F. Houston, Secretary of Agriculture; President Wilson, William G. McAdoo, Secretary of the Treasury; Albert S. Burleson, Postmaster General. Top row, left to right: Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; William B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor; Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War; Thomas W. Gregory, Attorney General, and Franklin K. Lane, Secretary of the Interior.

Secretary of War Baker Talks of Municipal Ownership.

OWNERSHIP

The Secretary of War—his picture on the right indicates that he believes in smoking tobacco—writes for HEARST'S MAGAZINE on what has and can be done by municipal ownership and control.

The man now Secretary of War under Woodrow Wilson was once the assistant of Tom Johnson, the single taxer and municipal ownership man who ruled Cleveland as Mayor.

The country is interested in knowing the Secretary of War's radical views on public ownership and municipal control.

These views Mr. Baker expresses in HEARST'S MAGAZINE for September. Read it.



He Makes the War Go.

TEXT OF PRESIDENT'S ANSWER TO POPE

"His Holiness Proposes That We Return to the Status Quo Ante Bellum," Wilson Says; "We Must Await Some New Evidence of the Purposes of the Great Peoples of the Central Powers"—Kaiser "Balked but Not Defeated."

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.

TO HIS HOLINESS, BENEDICTUS XV., POPE.

In acknowledgment of the communication of Your Holiness to the belligerent peoples, dated Aug. 1, 1917, the President of the United States requests me to transmit the following reply:

Every heart that has not been blinded and hardened by this terrible war must be touched by this moving appeal of His Holiness the Pope, must feel the dignity and force and the humane and generous motives which prompted it, and must fervently wish that we might take the path of peace he so persuasively points out. But it would be folly to take it if it does not in fact lead to the goal he proposes. Our response must be based upon the stern facts and upon nothing else. It is not a mere cessation of arms he desires; it is a stable and enduring peace. This agony must not be gone through with again, and it must be a matter of very sober judgment that will insure us against it.

His Holiness in substance proposes that we return to the status quo ante bellum, and that then there be a general condonation, disarmament and a concert of nations based upon an acceptance of the principle of arbitration; that by a similar concert freedom of the seas be established, and that the territorial claims of France and Italy, the perplexing problems of the Balkan states, and the restitution of Poland be left to such conciliatory adjustments as may be possible in the new temper of such a peace, due regard being paid to the aspirations of the peoples whose political fortunes and affiliations will be involved.

"Enemy of Four-Fifths of the World."

It is manifest that no part of this programme can be successfully carried out unless the restitution of the status quo ante furnishes a firm and satisfactory basis for it. The object of this war is to deliver the free peoples of the world from the menace and the actual power of a vast military establishment controlled by an irresponsible Government which, having secretly planned to dominate the world, proceeded to carry the plan out without regard either to the sacred obligations of treaty or the long established practices and long cherished principles of international action and honor; which chose its own time for the war; delivered its blow flercely and suddenly; stopped at no barrier either of law or of mercy; swept a whole continent within the tide of blood-not the blood of soldiers only, but the blood of innocent women and children also, and of the helpless poor; and now stands balked but not defeated, the enemy of four-fifths of the world. This power is not the German people. It is the ruthless master of the German people. It is no business of ours how that great people came under its control or submitted with temporary zest to the domination of its purpose; but it is our business to see to it that the history of the rest of the world is no longer left to its handling.

"Can Peace Be Based Upon Its Word?"

To deal with such a power by way of peace upon the plan proposed by His Holiness the Pope would, so far as we can see, involve a recuperation of its strength and a renewal of its policy; would make it necessary to create a permanent hostile combination of nations against the German people, who are its instruments, and would result in abandoning the newborn Russia to the intrigue, the manifold subtle interference, and the certain counter-revolution which would be attempted by all the malign influences to which the German Government has of late accustomed the world. Can peace be based upon a restitution of its power or upon any word of honor it could pledge in a treaty of settlement and accommodation?

Responsible statesmen must now everywhere see, if they never saw before, that no peace can rest securely upon political or economic restrictions meant to benefit some nations and cripple or embarrass others; upon vindictive action of any sort, or any kind of revenge or deliberate injury. The American people have suffered intolerable wrongs at the hands of the Imperial German Government, but they desire no reprisal upon the German people, who have themselves suffered all things in this war, which they did not choose. They believe that peace should rest upon the rights of peoples, not the rights of Governments—the rights of peoples great or small, weak or powerful—their equal right to freedom and security and self-government and to a participation upon fair terms in the economic opportunities of the world—the German people, of course, included, if they will accept equality and not seek domination.

The test, therefore, of every plan of peace is this: Is it based upon the faith of all the peoples involved or merely upon the word of an ambitious and intriguing Government on the one hand and of a group of free peoples on the other? This is a test which goes to the root of the matter, and it is the test which must be applied.

Must Await Evidence From German People.

The purposes of the United States in this war are known to the whole world, to every people to whom the truth has been permitted to come. They do not need to be stated again. We seek no material advantage of any kind. We believe that the intolerable wrongs done in this war by the furious and brutal power of the Imperial German Government ought to be repaired, but not at the expense of the sovereignty of any people—rather a vindication of the sovereignty both of those that are weak and of those that are strong. Punitive damages, the dismemberment of empires, the establishment of selfish and exclusive economic leagues we deem inexpedient and in the end worse than futile, no proper basis for a peace of any kind, least of all of an enduring peace. That must be based upon justice and fairness and the common rights of mankind.

We cannot take the word of the present rulers of Germany as a guarantee of anything that is to endure, unless explicitly supported by such conclusive evidence of the will and purpose of the German people the selves as the other peoples of the world would be justified in accepting. Without such guarantees treaties of settlement, agreements for disarmament, covenants to set up arbitration in the place of force, territorial adjustments, reconstitutions of small nations, if made with the German Government, no man, no nation could now depend on. We must await some new evidence of the purposes of the great peoples of the Central Powers. God grant it may be given soon and in a way to restore the confidence of all peoples everywhere in the faith of nations and the possibility of a covenanted peace.

LANSING.

Secretary of State of the United States of America.

WEST POINT CLASS OF 1918 GRADUATED

For Second Time in Its History Academy Has Held Two Commencements in a Year.

YIELDS 152 NEW OFFICERS

C. C. Courture of New York Leads Class-Baker Gives Them a Heart-to-Heart Talk.

Special to The New York Times WEST POINT, N. Y., Aug. 30.—For the second time in more than a century the United States Military Academy has graduated two classes within a year. The first time was in 1861, at the outset of the civil war, when the class of '62 was graduated nearly a year ahead of time, and today the class of '18, which under normal conditions would have been commissioned next June, was hurried into the line of the regular army

have been commissioned next June, was hurried into the line of the regular army to do its part, as the Secretary of War said, "in the great emergency."

Secretary Baker came to West Point this morning to preside for a second time in less than four months at a graduation. The Secretary gave the 152 young officers a heart-to-heart talk, and he did not mince words in picturing to them the stern duties that lay ahead of them, duties which he made plain might require the sacrifices of their lives for the honor of their country.

"The great thing today which gives strength and courage to America," said Secretary Baker, "is not that we hate our enemy, but rather that we deeply love our cause."

The exercises were held on the Plain in front of the Battle Monument. Dark clouds hovered over the Point during the two hours the ceremonies lasted, and near the end the rain fell, but even that failed to damp the solemn enthusiasm which marked the second "war graduation" of 1917.

Secretary Baker, accompanied by Major Gen, Hugh L. Scott, Chief of the General Staff, arrived at West Point at 10 o'clock. At the station he was greeted by Colonel Samuel E. Tillman, the Siperintendent, and Lieut. Col. Guy Henry, the Commandant of Cadets. A troop of cavalry acted as the escort to the Plain.

No Salute Fired.

No Salute Fired.

As the Secretary's automobile came up over the hill there was no military saluting squad on duty, and tor the first time in history the arrival of a Secretary of War was not signaled by the firing of the customary salute of seventeen guns. Until the war ends no more salutes will be fired at American

seventeen guns. Until the war ends no more salutes will be fired at American military posts.

"We can use the powder to more advantage in another way," said one of the West Point officers.

Immediately following the arrival of the Secretary of War the Corps of Cadets was paraded in his honor. For the last time the men of the class, which was that of 1918, exercised command over their brother cadets. A great crowd witnessed the splendid picture the 800 cadets made as in perfect alignment they swept past Secretary Baker. It was all over in less than fifteen minutes, and then came the ceremonies. The exercises began with a prayer by the Rev. H. P. Silver, the West Point Chaplain, who besought of the Almighty victory "in this war against tyranny and oppression."

"This is an occasion the like of which," said Colonel Tillman in presenting the Secretary of War, "but once before has been witnessed at West Point, Each year in a century of West Point, Each year in a century of West Point, there has never been but one class sent into the army from West Point. In 1861 the course at West Point was five years, and the class which West Point today gives to the country has been graduated after a shorter period at West Point than any other class in one hundred years. Today our country faces a great trial, and you young men are graduated in order that you may do your part in accomplishing what we wish, what our allies expect, and what the President has so nobly expressed in the last two days. I present the Secretary of War."

"Only the greatest of emergencies could justify this procedure," said Secretary Baker. "The President in his recent reply to his Holiness the Pope remarked that the Central Empires are today at war with four-fifths, of the civilized people of this world. The autocratic rulers of the Central Powers started this war in the hope and belief that it would be possible to reshackle and rechain the liberated peoples of other lands. For decades the people of those Central Pawers had been taught to believe that the will of the Prince is the highest law and that men were born into this world with no inherent rights except those of the State."

Secretary Baker pictured the displeasure of the autocrats of Central Europe as they noted the growth of the spirit of nobility and freedom in the countries which girdled their own empires, countries in which "men are no longer the slaves of the State, but countries in which the State is the creature of its clitzens."

Fight for Human Rights.

"Now and then," added Secretary aker, "one hears the question asked, Do the American people understand

what this war is about?' I have absolutely no misgivings on this subject.' the Secretary said, "and the heart of America is right on this point, for it knows that when there is a fight for human rights on hand, America's place is in that fight and at the front. We wage this war in that spirit. There is none of 'that personal hatred which characterized the struggles of other centuries. Our strength and our courage is not that we hate our enemies, but rather that we deeply love our cause. And we shall triumph.

"When you go into the great army now about to be organized,' said Secretary Baker, "I want to ask you to remember that every one of the enlisted men infrusted to your care is some-body's son, and fnat every one of the mis a soldler of your country and his course, and infrusted to your country and his low our action of the highest courage and true democracy."

Secretary Baker personally handed to each graduating cadet the diploma that made him a Lieutenant of the regular army. Those young men, with the numbers indicating their class standing preceding each name, are as follows:

73-Almquist, E. H., Wahoo, Nob. 100-Anderson, H. R., Derrolt, Minn. 127-Baoon, Robert L., Tiffin, Ohio. 32-Barber, Henry A., Jr., Cambridge, Md. 32-Barber, Henry A., Jr., Now Castle County, Del. Carson, M. Hooker, Okla. 33-Carson, M. Hooker, Okla. 33-Carson, M. Hooker, Okla. 33-Carson, M., Hooker, Okla. 33-Carson, M., Hooker, Okla. 33-Carson, M., Hooker, Okla. 33-Carson, M., Hooker, Okla. 33-Caunty, Del. Carson, Jr., Watertown, Mass. 43-Carson, M., Hooker, Okla. 33-County, Del. Carson, M

69—Knoob, Earl F., New Albany, Ind.
18—Kolb, William R., Appleton, Wis.
136—Krause, Emil, La Crosse, Wis.
7—Levy, Edmond H., El Paso, Texas.
110—Lewis, Parry W., Ironton, Ohio.
145—Long, Frank S., Ft. Revere, Mass.
60—McGregor, Duncan G., Denver.
104—McNeill, Norman, Fayetteville, N. C.
98—Mahoney, Charles A., Lawrence, Mass.
124—Maling, Edwin C., Kennebunkport, Mc.
126—Mallory, John S., New York.
118—Matlack, Jesses B., Bryn Mawr.
42—Meade, Frank C., Germantown, Penn.
28—Meredith, R. L., Washington,
148—Milan, H. L., Bangor, Me.
144—Moomau, E. B., Lewisburg, W. Va.
106—Moore, Bryant E., Ellsworth, Me.
5—Moore, Renneth M., Washington,
47—Morganthaier, Clyde H., Cleveland,
40—Murphy, Willard D., Lawrence, Kan,
102—Murphy, Kenneth P., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
90—Norton, J. H., Springfield, Mass.
92—O'Keefe, Desmond, Leavenworth,
91—Paca, William W., Oil City, Penn.
61—Palmer, C. B., Tallahassee, Fla.
12—Piper, D. J., Myttle Creek, Ore,
129—Piper, D. J., Myttle Creek, Ore,
129—Pohl, Herman H., Alexandria, Va.
142—Purvis, Arthur C., Atlantic Highlands,
140—Reed, Frank F., Pauls Valley, Okla.
17-Reeder, W. O., Butter, Penn.
142—Reinburg, William H. W., Wilmington,
N. C.
82—Reves, F. S., Sarta Maria, P. I.

14—Reinburg, William H. W., Wilmington, N. C.

82—Reves, F. S., Sarta Maria, P. I.

133—Rilev, L. M., Dover, N. J.

24—Ringsdorf, S. D. Clark's Summit, Penn.

130—Rising, H. N., Kanona, N. Y.

110—Roife, Onslow S., Philadelphia.

93—Rose, Hal M., Kingston, Tenn.

59—Safford, Wallace F., Matapan, Mass.

130—Sarcka, Earle E., South Williamstown, Mass.

86—Sampleys

32-Sarcka, Wallace F., Matapan, Mass.
139-Sarcka, Earle E., South Williamstown,
Mass.
86-Saunders, John B., Cincinnati.
114-Schaefer, J. E., Houston, Texas.
67-Schlenker, David, Germantown, Ohio.
115-Schnidt, T. D., Portsmouth, N. H.
65-Segundo, Fidel V., Laoag, P. I.
37-Shaffer, Forrest C., Johnstown, Penn.
127-Sharp, Frederick D., Merion, Penn.
122-Simpson, F. P., Stevensville, Mon.
8-Stamps, T. D., Seguin, Texas.
63-Stansell, Joshua A., Elko, S. C.
103-Stembridge, Roger W., Milledgeville, Ga.
70-Symmonds, Robert E., Shady, Ulster
County, N. Y.
118-Taylor, Vincent N., Bellefonte, Penn.
23-Tibbetts, Fred E., Jr., Helena, Mon.
117-Timberlake, E. W., West Point.
13-Troland, Girard B., New London.
22-Wagner, Herman U., Philadelphia.
11-Wardrop, Starr C., Salt Lake City.
107-Warner, L., V., Loda, Ill.
135-Watts, George D., Indianola, Miss.
188-Whitelegg, Rudolph F., Troy.
148-Willamson, R. E. S., White Plains.

66—Willard. Robert A. New York.
66—Williamson, R. E. S., White Plains.
146—Wilson, C. B., Greenville, N. C.
131—Wilson, J. B., Athens, Tenn.
29—Wilson, William I., Des Moines.
38—Wolff, Edward J., Jr., Poughkeepsie.
68—Wood, H. T., Lebanon, Ohio.
10—Wood, Thurston E., Boston.
45—Woodbury, Grayson C., Union City, Ind.
125—Woodbury, Grayson C., Union City, Ind.
125—Woodward, C. W., Washington.
A New York City boy, C. C. Courture, was graduated at the head of the class.
H. H. Pohl of Alexandria, Va., won second honors. The two Filipino members of the class were graduated among the first eighty-five men.
The graduates went to New York this afternoon for a class dinner.

1917. UGUST V TIMES ORK 田

THE EVENING POST: NEW YORK,

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO NATIONAL ARMY

Washington, September 3.—President Wilson has issued this message of welcome to the soldiers of the National Army:

"THE WHITE HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 3, 1917.

"To the Soldiers of the National Army:

"You are undertaking a great duty. The heart of the whole country is with

"Everything that you do will be watched with the deepest interest and with the deepest solicitude, not only by those who are near and dear to you, but by the whole nation besides. For this great war draws us all together, makes us all comrades and brothers, as all true Americans felt themselves to be when we first made good our national independence.

"The eyes of all the world will be upon you, because you are in some special sense the soldiers of freedom. Let it be your pride, therefore, to show all men everywhere not only what good soldiers you are, but also what good men you are, keeping yourselves fit and straight in everything and pure and clean through and

"Let us set for ourselves a standard so high that it will be a glory to live up to it, and then let us live up to it and add a new laurel to the crown of America.

"My affectionate confidence goes with you in every battle and every test. God "Woodrow Wilson." keep and guide you!

The Norida Merrapolis.

SEPTEMBER 4, 1917.

OUR SECRETARY OF WAR.

Directing the actual work of preparing for extensive participation in this war by the United States is a man who is new in national political life, but who is gratifying the hearts of every true blooded American citizen by the efficient and thorough manner in which he is going about his stupendous task. He is Newton D. Baker, he holds the portfolio of Secretary of War in President Wilson's cabinet. He is a citizen of Cleveland and has been at the head of the War Department less than a year. It seemed that fate destined that he should become one of the great men of the hour in the most trying time of the history of the United States government. Circumstances drew him from civil life to direct one the greatest military programs in all history just at just the right time. When war was declared in April Newton D. Baker was head of the War Department. Little did the public then realize the enormous task which confronted him. With the exception of the President, Newton D. Baker's job is now the most important in the country. That he is fully measuring up to it goes without saying. Secretary Baker's executive ability and clearness and quickness of thought is appreciated fully by Democrats and Republicans alike in Washington. He has but to ask and he will secure the

ing parties in the halls of Congress. Lest the thought might suggest itself to some that Florida is pleased with Secretary Baker over the designation of Black Point as a quartermaster's camp, The Metropolis is in position to state that we have always felt that Secretary Baker is the one man of the government in the right place. Twice we have had camps within our very grasp, only to lose them. But we had utmost confidence in the motives which prompted these camps being located elsewhere and never have we uttered a word of complaint. We appreciated the fact that Secretary Baker well understood that in Black Point the government had the choice of one of the best if not the most ideal camp grounds in the country and that just as soon as compatible with public interest and conditions we would get a camp.

fullest co-operation between both lead-

It is natural for the public to criticise, but it is true that Secretary Baker, filling as he does probably the most trying position in the government with the single exception of the chief executive's office, has been subject to less criticism than any other man who ever held the office of Secretary of War. The Metropolis truly believes, too, that just as he has begun he will finish, and that he will go down on the pages of American history as one of the greatest American citizens.

Norteamérica y la guerra





El Consejo de la Defensa Nacional y su comisión de consulta. — De izquierda a derecha: El secretario de Agricultura, el de Marina, el de Guerra, el del Interior y el del Trabajo. — De pie: G. B. Clarkson, Julius Rosenwald, Bernard M. Baruch, Daniel Willard, Dr. F. H. Martín, doctor Hollis Godfrey, Howard Coffin y W. S. Gilford.

productoras para la comodidad del gobierno, en su proyectada campaña contra el militarismo prusiano, constituye una lección objetiva, digna de la consideración del mundo.

Los hombres de negocios

Los hombres de negocios de todas las ramas de la industria nacional yanqui se apresuraron en masa a ofre-

La Comisión del Trabajo del Consejo de la Defensa Nacional. — De izquierda a derecha: James O'Conwell; William B. Wilson, secretario del Trabajo; Lee Frenkel; Samuel Gompers, presidente de la Federación Americana del Trabajo.

Todas las industrias de los Estados Unidos han respondido con entusiasta actividad al llamamiento de guerra, y la movilización que han hecho de sus fuerzas industriales, financieras, económicas y

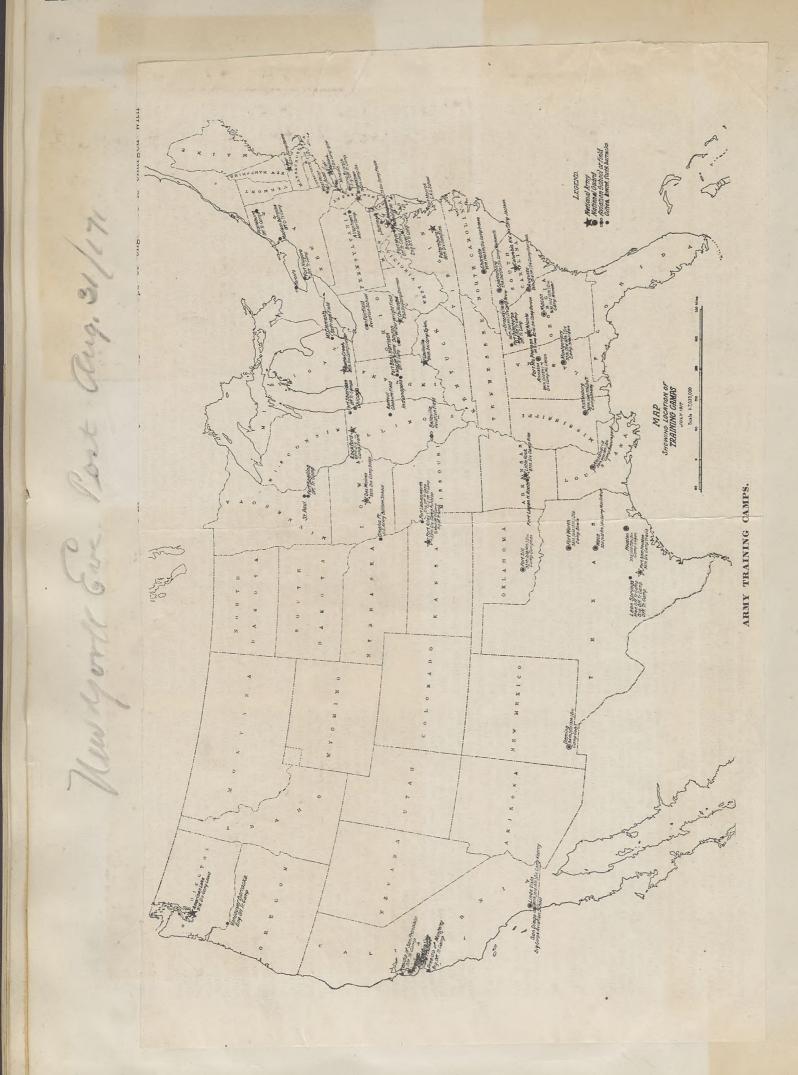




Una flota aérea para el gobierno. — El Consejo Nacional de Aeronáutica y los fabricantes de aeroplanos. — Sentados, de izquierda a derecha: el doctor S. W. Stratton, el doctor Joseph S. Ames, el contraalmirante David Taylor, el doctor Charles D. Walcott y el doctor M. J. Pupin. — De pie: J. W. Scott, H. B. Mingle, Inglis M. Uppercu.

Presidentes de los doce Bancos Federales de Crédito Territorial de la Nación, que van a prestar pesos 100.000.000 a los agricultores.— De izquierda a derecha: T. F. Davis, de Jazoo City, Mississippi; M. H. Gossett, de Dallas, Texas; D. F. Callahan, de Kingman, Kansas; W. H. Danborth, de Wáshington, Illinois; D. P. Hogan, de Marseva, Iowa; Leonard G. Robinson, de Nueva York, y Burrell G. White, de San Francisco, California.

cer sus servicios a la patria.
El gobierno de Wáshington
fué casi inundado inmediatamente después de la declaración de guerra, con ofertas de
ayuda y de cooperación de
parte de ramos enteros de in-



BAKER ADMITS DELAY ON BAD POWDER REPORT

War Secretary Waited 60 Days to Notify Pershing of Defective Ammunition.

PLAN GENERAL INQUIRY

Extent of Defects Minimized by Gen. Crozier-Discovery Made Before June 1.

Special Despatch to THE SUN

WASHINGTON, Sept. 5 .- Secretary of War Baker to-day admitted to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs that he had permitted sixty-seven days to elapse between the discovery of the fact that small arms ammunition of the United States Army was defective and his own notification to Major-Gen. Pershing that such a condition existed. The Secretary of War told the Senators that the discovery had been made on May 25. The notice to Major-Gen. Pershing was delivered August 1

The statement was made with a frank-

The statement was made with a frankness that for the moment disarmed the Senate committee. The Secretary of War told all the facts relating to the discovery that one-third of the cartridges in the ammunition boxes of the overseas force had reached such a stage of deterioration that their use was of greater danger to the American troops and their allies near by than to the Boches across "no man's land."

Secretary Baker admitted that the discovery of the defective ammunition was made at the Frankford Arsenal some time between January 1 and June 1 of this year. Brig.-Gen. Crozier, Chief of Ordnance, who sat with Mr. Baker before the committee, estimated that only about one-hundredth of the army's entire supply of small arms ammunition is actually defective, but admitted that progressive deterioration might render as much as one-tenth of it useless.

For Sweeping Inquiry.

For Sweeping Inquiry.

In the House there were signs that a sweeping investigation would be undertaken; also that it would not be confined simply to the defective supply that found its way to Pershing, but would include all ordnance matters affecting the War Department

Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs Chairman Dent of the Military Affairs Committee announced that he had with him in support of such a programme Majority Leader Kitchin and Acting Minority Leader Gillette. Mr. Dent's resolution calling for the investigation took in only the Pershing small arms ammunition when it was introduced yesterday, but when it was reported out by his committee to-day amendments had been applied which extended the inquisitorial powers to all ordnance matters.

quisitorial powers to all ordnance matters.

To-morrow Mr. Dent will ask unanimous consent for immediate consideration of the resolution. If consent is denied he will ask a special rule to put the resolution through. He said tonight the investigation would begin as soon as authorized and as soon as the committee was named.

Secretary Baker explained to the Senate Committee that large quantities of the suspected ammunition were shipped to the expeditionary force in France, but said that thus far no complaints have been received by the commanding officers. Gen. Crozier stated that the expeditionary forces were so well supplied with other ammunition it was probable they had not yet used any of the suspected class. The defective ammunition was plainly marked, he said, and could easily be segregated so that no harm could result.

Secretary Baker was questioned closely by Chairman Chamberlain and Senators Hitchcock and Fletcher with a view to sacertaining whether treachery of the employees at the Frankford Arsenal or the machinations of German agents were suspected as the cause of the de-

fect, but to all the inquiries along this line the Secretary consistently replied that a heretofore unknown freak of chemistry was responsible for the fault.

Baker Favors Publicity.

Secretary Baker persisted in the declaration that "the mind of the country should be relieved by a simple statement of the facts," and he advised the fullest publicity regarding the defect. The first report of trouble with the ammunition came from the Navy Department on May 25, he said. It was reported then that some of the small arms ammunition which had been supplied by the army to the Marine Corps was defective. Later reports began to come in from various units of the army and from rifle clubs that some of the cartridges were causing "miss fires" and "hang fires."

were causing "miss fires" and "hang fires."

These reports were widespread enough to indicate a fairly general character of the defect, said the Secretary. "The Frankford Arsenal began an investigation immediately. The defect was an entirely new thing and as the investigation proceeded it was blamed first on one thing and then again on another. The arsenal has now discovered what it believes to be the real cause. A small quantity of potassium bromate has been found in the potassium bromate has been found in the potassium chlorate which is used in the manufacture of the primers. In the presence of free sulphur, which exists in the cartridges, is found the basic cause for the deterioration."

The Secretary said he was not informed as to whether our allies had similar experiences, but said that on every battlefield large quantities of ammunition which had failed to explode were discovered.

Gen. Crozier told the committee that the powder formula used at Frankford Arsenal was not the same as that used by private munitions makers, but said that heretofore good results had always been obtained in using the Government process.

been obtained in using the Government

SEPTEMBER THURSDA

THE WASHINGTON POST:

SEPTEMBER 8, 1917.

Marne and Liberty Inseparable Words, Baker and Daniels Cable

Paris, Thursday, Sept. 6 (delayed)—
In connection with the celebration of the anniversary of the battle of the Marne the newspapers today published several messages to the French people from prominent Americans, Secretary Daniels cabled to the Matin:

"There are through history a small number of peaks which become lighthouses ever illuminated for lovers of this battle as it observes Independence Day, adding:

"I betty Bunker Hill is an American name symbolizing resistance to a superior enemy. The battle of the Marne saved Paris, checking the invading flow of Prussian militarism from submerging the whole world."

The Secretary said the United States should celebrate the anniversary of this battle as it observes Independence Day, adding:

"I betty and Mayor are made to a superior enemy. The battle of the Marne saved and Paris, checking the invading flow of Prussian militarism from submerging the whole world."

adding:

"Liberty and Marne are words today and forever inseparable."

Secretary Baker sent the following:

"Liberty is not yet assured in the world. Many of its fruits remain to be gathered. But this has been gained once for all by the battle of the Marne—that the twentieth century will not be an age of blood and iron but an era of more generous relations among the members of the human family."

AN EVIL EXAMPLE

It is announced that Secretary of War Newton D. Baker will try to find time before the November election to come to Cleveland for at least one day and take the stump in behalf of Mr. William A. Stinchcomb, the Democratic candidate for mayor of Cleveland indorsed by Mr. Baker as chairman of the local Democratic committee.

We hope the announcement is erroneous. If not, we hope Mr. Baker will reconsider his intention or will find his duties in Washington too urgent to be neglected, even for a day or two, on such a pretext. Rather than have him trouble himself to the extent of coming here to make stump speeches, we should almost be willing to enter into a "pair" with him.

Our feeling in the matter is irrespective of the fact that Mr. Baker's brief absence from Washington might not materially affect army affairs one way or another, or his Cleveland speeches affect the municipal campaign one way or another. The only thing about it that seems to us worth considering is the example it would afford. Congressmen and others charged with the conduct of government are open enough to the reproach of absenteeism as it is. For the secretary of war, of all persons, to leave his official post at such a time on such an errand would be an evil example which all patriotic Americans could only deplore.

ARMY RED TAPE TO GO

Big Shake-Up Is Expected Soon, and Inefficiency Is Blamed.

FACTS KNOWN TO CONGRESS

But Friendly Members Still Hope Baker Will Force Reforms.

Transfer or Resignation of Important Men, However, Is Said to Be Impossible of Prevention-Many Bad Blunders Made by Bureaucrats. Civil War Methods Still Rule. Forces of the Country Weakened.

By RYLEY GRANNON.

Secretary Baker and Gen. Crozier desperately working to avert an investigation by Congress and prevent an upheaval in the War Department. The shake-up, as a matter of fact, is overdue. That it will come is certain. The best that Secretary Baker and his bureau heads can do is to obtain a period of grace.

The removal of important men in the department by enforced resignation or transfer and the injection of new blood is a process that cannot long be prevented. Some of Secretary Baker's good friends, seeing what is coming, are already advising him to save himself by taking leadership in the overhauling of the department.

Facts Known to Congress.

I do not deem it my duty to reveal some of the indisputable facts which require sweeping changes in the War Department. These facts are known to senators and representatives, although Secretary Baker seems to be ignorant of them. As for army officers, not one in the regular service is unaware of the true state of affairs.

Lest this statement might give rise to a suspicion of willful wrongdoing, I hasten to state that no information placed in my possession affects the honor of any man in the United States army. No facts in possession of legislators, so far as I am aware, carry any imputation of turpitude.

Blunders of Bureaucracy.

Nevertheless, there are times when a blunder is worse than a crime, and the blunders of bureaucracy in the War Department have reached the point where they injuriously affect the fighting efficiency of the army.

The forces under Pershing, the regulars and national guard in this country, and the national army now assembling are suffering handicaps which are not necessary, and the country is being misled regarding the preparations.

The military power of the United States is not developing with the dispatch, the certainty, the harmony, and the effectiveness that the nation has a right to expect.

Some Gross Errors Cited.

When orders are given, canceled, reissued, canceled again, and finally reissued, affecting contracts running into millions of dollars and demoralizing the labor of thousands of men; when thousands of uniformed men are subjected to useless travel because of blunders higher up; when manufacturers receive word to "go ahead," and after expend-ing hundreds of thousands of dollars, are notified that they need expect nothing; when worthless ammunition is actually put on board vessels bound for France; when men arrive at cantonments only to find no water, toilet, bathing, or other facilities; when gross errors are made in calculating the necessities of certain branches of the service, resulting in loss of time and impairment of strength in a field where the public has been led to believe that marvelous progress was being made: when huge consignments of supplies intended for one place turn up in another place thousands of miles distant; when such things happen, it does not seem to me that an overhauling is very far away.

Causes of the Confusion.

Much of the confusion is due to the tremendous increase of work. Some of the blunders, however, cannot be excused on such grounds.

Incompetency is responsible in part. Some of the bureaus of the War Department are musty with antiquity. Red tape and delay are the rule.

Secretary Baker can testify to this fact. He knows how hard he has tried to remedy the condition, without Success.

The practices and habits of the civil war prevail in some places. No other department of the government is quite so rigid in its refusal to expedite business or modernize its methods.

Feel Sorry for Baker.

Army officers frankly feel sorry for Mr. Baker. They know what he has to contend with. He works hard, and all his bureau chiefs are faithful and incessant workers.

Some of them add greatly to the damage they do by their industry.

Congress has been aware of the conditions in the War Department, through personal contact and complaints from constituents, but the hope has been indulged that Secretary Baker would find a way to galvanize his department without the embarrassment of congressional action.

This hope is still entertained by some legislators. Others fear that Mr. Baker counts upon the inertia of the established order of things and the impregnability of red tape.

They are relctantly reaching the con-clusion that the War Department will have to be overhauled from top to bottom.

ORDERS POWDER PROBE

Baker Appoints Three Men to Study Frankford Defect.

BEFORE SENATE COMMITTEE

Navy Was First to Complain of Cartridges, He Tells-Powder Formula Has Been Changed-Suspects No Outside Interference-House Resolution for Ordnance Inquiry.

Investigation of the defective ammunition turned out at the Frankford arsenal by a special committee of two civilians and one army officer was ordered vesterday by Secretary Baker. Dr. H. T. Talbot, professor of chemistry at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and Dr. Parsons, of the Bureau of Mines, are the civilians. Maj. Gen. Scott, chief of staff, will name the army member.

In announcing his action, Mr. Baker indicated that he was satisfied no further investigation was necessary, but desired to have a report from such a committee as he had authorized in order to dispose of any question as to the completeness of the army inquiry.

Defect Is Explained.

Before the Senate military committee yesterday, the Secretary explained that the defect in 1 per cent of the ammunition had been caused only by deterioration resulting from chemical action. Since its discovery, he said, the powder formula had been changed and no further difficulty was expected. Chairman Chamberlain asked why it was that although the defect was found in May, a warning was not sent to Gen. Pershing's expeditionary force until August. Secretary Baker replied that the first complaint came from the Navy Department and nothing was known regarding the extent of the trouble until an investigation could be made.

Outside Interference Disbelieved.

"Have you any reason to believe that any outside interference brought about this defect?" asked Chairman Chamber-

this defect?" asked Chairman Chamberlain.

"I have none," replied the Secretary.
Investigation of the manufacture and
purchase of all ordnance, including
small arms ammunition and heavy artillery, is proposed in an amended resolution introduced by Chairman Dent, of
the House military committee, favorably reported yesterday with a view to
quick adoption.

The resolution originally was confined
to small arms ammunition but was

to small arms ammunition but was broadened to embrace ordnance matters generally.

SEPTEMBER 12, 1917.

BAKER SURPRISES CAMP

Walks From Station to Ohio Cantonment Unannounced.

UNRECOGNIZED BY OFFICERS

Gen. Glenn, Expecting to Meet Secretary at Columbus, Hurries Back to Accord Official Honors - Visitor Expresses Satisfaction With Conditions at Sherman Encampment.

Chillicothe, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, came to this city today to inspect Camp Sherman, the national army cantonment here, but through a comedy of errors was not accorded the kind of welcome usually given the head of the War Department at a military post.

In fact, Secretary Baker had left his train and had started to walk to the center of the city before officers from Camp Sherman met him with automobiles. They had not learned of his intended visit until a few minutes before the train arrived.

Passed Many Officers.

Passed Many Officers.

Wearing civilian clothes and a light topcoat, the Secretary of War was not recognized at the railroad station. Neither was he recognized as he walked down the street, although he passed many officers and enlisted men.

The camp officers who met him learned of his visit through press dispatches to a local newspaper. They made a wild dash by automobile to the station, three miles distant, but when they arrived there he had left. They found him walking along the street.

Secretary Baker came to Ohio today to address a convention of bankers at Columbus. Maj. Gen. E. F. Glenn left in his automobile for Columbus this morning to invite Mr. Baker to inspect the camp. Then Secretary Baker decided to come this morning without invitation and was en route here while Gen. Glenn was en route to Columbus.

Well Pleased With Camp.

Well Pleased With Camp.

A telephone message stopped Gen. Glenn and he hurried back to camp, where he officially welcomed Mr. Baker. Secretary Baker immediately got to the business in hand and began a rapid fire battery of questions about the camp, equipment, supplies and conditions generally. He then made a tour of the camp, leaving for Columbus on a special train at 1 o'clock with Gen. Glenn.

"I am very well pleased with Camp Sherman," said Secretary Baker as he left for his train.

Praises Business Men.

Praises Business Men.

Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 11.—Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, in an address to members of the Ohio Bankers' Association here this afternoon, praised the patriotism of the country's business men, condemned socialistic tendencies which interfere with the war work of the government and predicted that it will be the people of the nation who will decide after peace is declared whether war control of business shall prevail in the future.

Secretary Baker left this evening for Washington after a conference with Gov. Cox.

People I Have Met

up in politics-which God forbid may ever happen again-I had occasion to call upon Newton D.

NEWTON D. Baker, then mayor of
BAKER Cleveland. I had heard
him speak a time or

two at conventions, but had never met

After waiting for half an hour, which is never pleasant, I was shown into a fair-sized room, where a diminutive chap sat smoking a pipe that was nearly as large as he was—and I recnearly as large as he was—and I recognized the gentleman as the same whom I had seen at the conventions—the Honorable Newton D. Baker, mayor of Cleveland. My business was—to me—so much more important than he was, I felt like cussing for having the second of the second had to wait half an hour with half

a dozen shabby politicians outside.
I knew exactly what I wanted to say to him. In fact, I had the whole conversation framed up-just what I was going to say to him, just what he was going to say in reply, and just what I was going to say as a sort of rebuttal to what he said. But I didn't say it—and he didn't say it. That big pipe, and the calm, serene manner of the man, and the easy way in which he greeted me, knocked the whole program in the head. When I left the room, I was his, instead of him being mine—to express it in the language of the politicians.

Folks sometimes ask me if Newton D. Baker is going to make a really great secretary of war. My answer always is that a fellow who is as smart as he is can make a good anything. For the truth is, the mentality of Newton D. Baker has never been overrated. He is a mental phenomenon, and that is the only way to express it. Baker was born in Parkersburg, W.

Va., forty-six years ago. He was educated at Johns Hopkins university, Baltimore, and at Washington and Lee university in Virginia. He went to Cleveland in the palmy days of Tom Johnson, than whom few men had a better understanding of human character. Johnson made him city solici-tor, and Baker made good. His subse-quent career is well known.

Whatever one thinks of Newton D. Baker as secretary of war, he must know him in his own home to appreciate him. Youthful himself in size and spirits, he enters into the play and pastime of his children as a friend and

Several years ago when I was mixed | comrade. He listens to the troubles of a little girl about a broken doll with all of the patience he would listen to an incident of the great war. He is as sympathetic with children as children are with each other. His home life is as beautiful as any that was ever depicted in the story books-a man of big brain, a dreamer of big dreams, an enthusiast in all things, he is never too busy to answer the simple questions of his little girls, nor to stop and help them in their difficulties.

Enough is known, generally, of the

public lives of public men. few people know the home life of great characters, and it is the home life, rather than the public life, that ought to appeal to people—for all of us live at home. It is what a man does at home, rather than what he does at office, that ought to mark him for a success or failure.

hope Newton Baker as secretary of war, and I believe he will succeed. But whatever the political fate may have in store for him, however he may handle the affairs of the nation in his trying position, he will be known to me always as one of the most successful men of the world, because he loves his home and is a success in that home—because I have seen a little girl climb about his neck and implore his aid in mending her broken doll, and he stopped to render aid to the distressed child.

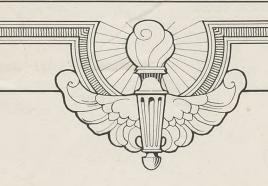
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Some day we will learn in this world that the moral forces at large in it are really its government, and that the physical and material efforts of men, unless inspired by and infused with moral purpose, cannot prevail.

Hon. Newton D. Baker Secretary of War

How the New Army Was Housed

In May the cities of the sixteen National Army cantonments were grain fields, woods, "barrens," "rabbit land." Today, each of these cantonments will house and serve forty to fifty thousand men better than any city in the country of the same population.

In the ninety days, the land has been cleared, macadamized roads have been built, railway switching yards constructed, sidewalks laid, sewers dug, water systems established and hundreds of buildings, smelling sweetly and healthfully of fresh-cut pine, erected. At one cantonment, a barracks building two stories high, large parts of which had already been put together on the ground, was raised in an hour and a half. It is told that another barracks building was erected in a day from lumber which just a week before had been standing in the woods four or five hurdred miles away.

To compass this great feat, one hundred thousand workmen had to be obtained in a season when there was virtually a famine in labor. Axmen, lumber mills, nail factories, cement factories, wire mills, pipe plants, brickyards and railroads had to work together as a single, huge organization. Wages comparable with those paid in mining camps had to be pledged. Economy of material had to be considered secondary to economy of time. Uncle Sam was in no mood to hold up his army on contractors who counted on excuses to help them out.

As a preliminary step toward this undertaking, the bureaucrats of the war department had to be shoved aside. It was not their kind of work. If they had had anything to do with it, the National Army would not have been in training before next summer or else the soldiers would be looking forward to a winter spent in tents. Who had the foresight and the strength of character to suppress the bureaucracy? We are informed that it was Secretary Baker.

In times past we have criticized Secretary Baker as a short-sighted pacifist and a public officer whose gifts were more political than statesmanlike. The present crisis seems to have given him the power to rise above his feelings. He is to be given unstinted credit for performing an important share of the work that gave the National Army its cantonments. We trust that he will continue to provide the country with cause to hink him the right man for his office.

MR. BAKER ON SOCIALISM.

Newton D. Baker, the Secretary of War, in an address at Columbus, Ohio, a few days ago, called attention to one of the more annoying and insidious influences which to-day commands no little sympathy in this country. The Secretary's caustic and common sense arraignment of some aspects of Socialism, was a feature of his address. He said:

We cannot analyze the duties of citizenship without seeing in the very immediate future the menace of a tendency that must be curbed. There is going on now a persistent, never-ceasing effort to associate every group of our citizens that complains of this disorder, or that under the banner of Socialism. Thousands seem to look, upon it as a means of protest against things which they believe ought not to be. It becomes your duty, gentlemen, and mine, to call attention to the real danger ahead of us.

The disorders which drive many orators to an acceptance of tuneful soaphox oratory are not comparable to the nightmare we will be plunged into if Socialism prevails. I am not inveighing particularly against the economic philosophy of Socialism. There are many things in it to commend, but with all my strength and earnestness I condemn any organization which makes itself a sheltering place of traitors to cur country. The man who is against all government, and who speaks flippantly of religion, is not conserving civilization.

The war will bring its adjustments.

The war will bring its adjustments. Business will be humanized, and government will not be looked upon as an insolent obtruder in its enlarged scope of regulation, but the man who raves at the God of his fathers, and whose fibers are not stirred by the foes of our flag, is a menace to society.

Our Western civilization has produced more Isms than the other and older civilizations, or rather, should we say more exactly, it has been found to be a more fertile and stimulating atmosphere for the propagation of Isms than the older civilizations—for most of our Isms are not native. Yet there is less excuse, less need, for the growth of economic and social fads here than in many of the other countries, for as a people we get along better than other peoples. But here the atmosphere is free, thought is free and uncoerced, Vagrant fancies, overnight, become Thought, and propaganda for their growth and earning-capacity is promptly established.

Singularly most of our economic, political and social fads appeal, almost invariably, to the cupidity and laziness of people. Let us appropriate the other fellow's money for the various good causes which interest us. Let us get more money for ourselves, in one way or another, barring the old-fashioned method of working and sacrificing. Let us demand all our academic rights, actual and imaginary. Let us avoid all our obligations as citizens and patriots. Let the other man bear the responsibilities of life. The government owes us everything; we owe the government nothing. Let the governmnt take whatever is necessary from the other man, either in sacrifice or substance, and give to us whatever we want. What is government, anyhow? Nothing but an institution before which weaklings and dogs bow down, in awe and worshipful emotion. Hence, let us use it now to squeeze the juice out of the other fellow and his stuff, for tomorrow, if we have our way, there may be no government

What a measure of scoundrelism is cloaked in supposed idealism!

SEPTEMBER 10, 1917.

Birthday Messages to The Post

From NEWTON D. BAKER,

I am glad to say a word of greeting to The Post anniversary of its existence under its present name.

Momentous as the past 75 years have been the

Two neurons as the past 75 years have been, the kaleidoscopic and quarters of a century will do far more to change our conditions and wield our customs than have these past years.

For the present there are no preducts of greater necessity for the addistrict surrounding Pittsburgh; in wishing well to your city, therefore, toward the properties of the whole nation.

TURNING UP THE HUMAN SIDE OF

Truly There Is a Human Side to the Man Who Has Been V Details of Conscription, Affecting the Fate of Mill

By Fred C. Kelly.

Outside of the War Department, the number of persons who, a few weks ago, had ever heard of Enoch H. Crowder, is probably so small as to be practically negligible.

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Yet Crowder has been handling more human fates than were ever handled by any one man in this country before.

He is the man to whom was entrusted the task of working out the details for the raising of the conscription army.

And he has been performing the job with such thoroughness-with such highgrade efficiency, to use an overworked term-that he excites our curiosity and we look into his record. Then we cease to wonder that he is able now to perform a big thing in a big way.



When Dewey took Manila, it was Crowder who handled all puzzling legal matters incident to the occupation. Crowder formulated and put into execution the whole present system of Government for the Philippines, which. the experts say, is the best system of

colonial Government in the world.

Imagine starting in to revise the laws of an alien people, not only of a different nationality, but of a different race, so as to bring them under our own ideas of good Government while at the same time sparing enough of their own notions and customs to keep them satisfied. That was Crowder's job. For a time Crowder sat as Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the Philippines to see that the laws were properly interpreted. He performed a score of tasks there which might have made him a national figure if his work had only been as spectacular as it was difficult.

Crowder had much-to do with the working out of problems incident to making an independent Republic of Cuba. He drew up the Cuban electoral laws. The first Cuban election was held under his direction, and he personally saw to it that it passed off with the smoothness and despatch that was vitally necessary. He acted as Secretary of State for Cuba under the Magoon regime, and made the legal preparations for transferring the Government into Cuban hands.

When it became practically certain that Congress would enact legislation providing for the raising of an army by selective draft, Secretary of War Baker realized that form of the letter U, and the two extremities, other fashion; it arranges its domain in the "stothis astuta," achieves security in an-Another species of mygale in Venezuela, the

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Here (in Bahia blanca), the walls are made the border of a road or a stream of water. little declivity of sandy, but solid, soil on nest, but never succeed. The bird chooses a win, "that children often try to disinter the "Some of the natives told me," writes Dar-

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When it became practically certain that Congress would enact legislation providing for the raising of an army by selective draft, Secretary of War Baker realized that there was a very tidy little executive job ahead of somebody; but he had not the remotest idea who that somebody should

It was obvious that the man in charge of the draft should be a person having rather unusual qualifications. He must be a good executive, endowed with imagina-tion, and he should be able to catch the civil as well as the military viewpoint for while the use of an army is a military thing, the actual raising of it is really less military than civil. He must be familiar not only with our laws, but with our traditions. Faulty administration of the draft, or any show of favoritism might be fatalfatal not only to the draft itself but to

our success in the war. The man in charge must be a human being, not too close an adherent to red tape, and yet one not easily swayed by emotions.

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To-day those who know Crowder only slightly are likely to regard him just as a crusty old bachelor. He is a steel-gray looking man-steel-gray hair, steel-gray mustache, steel-gray eyes, and a steel-gray manner of sizing one up. He looks severe. When occasion requires, he can make use of a certain, picturesque, incisive brand of profanity that nobody can swing in quite the same masterful way that he can. Yet there is a little flicker about his eyesif you are observant enough to see itwhich betrays the fact that Crowder is very much of a human being. If you were broke in a strange city and needed a quarter for food, Crowder might be the last

man you would pick out of a crowd to ask for help. But he would probably be the one most readily touched by a plausible appeal. The story is that for the last score of years, Crowder has followed a practice of taking from his salary barely enough money to supply his own few simple wants and has given all the rest away. In his youthful days, his appearance was one of rather conspicuous gallantry, and he had an agreeable personality, which made him much sought after. He would have experienced little difficulty in forsaking bachelorhood. The reason why he never married, so 'tis said, was that he felt an obligation to be free to provide for his mother and others in his own family.

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Crowder's work was made difficult by the fact that there was no precedent to guide him. He had to concoct his registration and drafting machinery out of his own head. There was a draft in Civil War days, but conditions were so different that the system then used was of scant avail as a guide now. Obviously, as the matter of State rights was then the big issue of war, the question of having the registration through State or Federal agencies had a different angle than it would at the present time. Crowder hit on the plan of using State and local organizations, with the county for the unit, to accomplish a Fed-

eral purpose. It was the first time in our history, I believe, that such a thing had been done. Our Federal and State administrations have always been kept distinctly separate, even though working side by side. We have never used State or county organization, even for the collection of taxes. Crowder realized that our Federal Government is more remote from the people, more intangible in its relation to them, than the State Government. For instance, not one person in fifty, perhaps, knows exactly what a Federal Judge has to do. And vastly more apart from our every day life than the Federal Government itself, is the military branch of it. We are a non-military people by temperament, and our Anglo-Saxon instinct is to love our individual freedom, our right to exercise personal initiative. If a military man should step up to us in uniform and demand our sons, we might so resent his intrusion as to overlook the item of national necessity. Crowder wisely saw the advantage, therefore, of having both the registration and the draft handled by civilians, and by the folk right at home, each community for itself.

But having settled that question, he had not yet even started on his big task. There were upwards of a million little details to think about. The item of registration cards alone required much attention. Crowder felt that they must be exactly uniform in every way, and that they should therefore, be sent out from Washington. As it was impossible to forecast, from the census figures, just how many cards would be needed in each county, he decided to send an emergency supply to the Governor of each State, so that they could be rushed to any county if the local supply should give out. Then he had to figure out just what size and shape of card would be most convenient. The cards must be thick enough, not to wear out too rapidly, and yet thin enough to take up as little space as pos-

It was necessary-for the sake of gaining time-to have every possible preparation made for the registration, even before the army bill was passed by Congress. And this was extremely difficult, for no one knew until the last minute just what kind of a bill Congress would enact. Insofar as possible, Crowder had in readiness at the Government printing office type forms for all necessary printed matter explaining the operation of the bill. He kept pace with events in Congress by changing these printed forms, from day to day, according to what Congress seemed most likely to do.

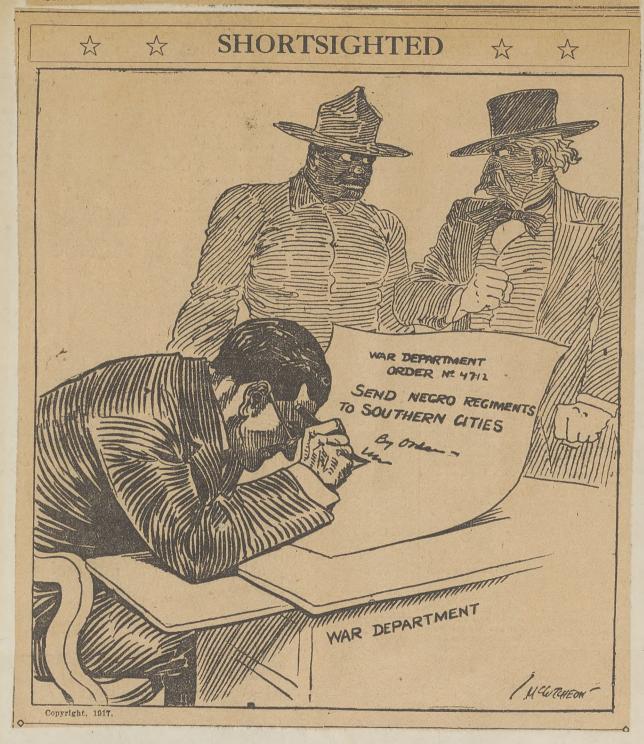
When the bill was finally passed, Crowder's work was so far along that he had copies of the President's registration proclamation addressed to every postmaster in the United States, and in the mail on their way, almost before the ink was dry in the President's signature to the bill. And meanwhile he had delivered the ten million or more blank registration cards to

every county in the country.

When the actual draft is made, and the matter of exemptions are up for consideration, it is reasonable to assume that Crowder will have anticipated everything, on down to the minutest details. be on the job. And so long as he is on the job, one may rest assured that this great present-day Passover will be handled not only with impartiality and a complete intolerance of favortism, less with the milk of human kindness leavening the situation wherever that is possible.

(Copyright 1917, by Fred C. Kelly.)

SAN FRANCISCO CHRONICLE, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1917



War Secretary Surrenders to Mr. Cox's Plan—Glaring Blunder Alleged.

ILL-FEELING ROUSED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE TIMES.] COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.—Drawing up his heaviest guns, Gov. James M. Cox this week fired a broadside at Secretary of War Newton D. Baker just as Baker was hoisting the white flag of surrender. It was another feature of the political war between Baker and Cox, which many thought had reached its climax when Secretary Baker refused to appoint as a major general Adjt. Gen. G. H. Wood of Ohio, whom Cox had recommended. The latest Cox onslaught was brought about by the War Department's refusal to approve recommendations which Cox had made for staff members of the Ohio war division. But while Cox was giving out his statement to the newspapers and a letter to Gen. Mann, head of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, was on its way to Washington, Baker surrendered and sent word that it was all a mistake and that Cox's nominations would be accepted.

Cox was kind enough in his letter to say that he was not attacking Baker, but a shot at the War Department is a shot at Baker and a shot at Baker is a shot at Wilson, And it is no secret that relations between the executive in Washington and the executive in Columbus, both Democrats, have not been friendly for some time and especially since Gen. Wood, Cox's personal and political friend, was rejected as a major general and three Ohio Guardsmen were elevated to that rank in the Regular Army.

Glaring Blunder Charged.

After it had refused to accept Cox's recommendations for appointment as members of the Ohio division staff, the United States War Department, seeing what a row it had stirred in the Ohio state house, recalled its refusal and informed Cox that his nominations would stand. This did not prevent the governor, however, from declaring that the War Department had made "a very glaring blunder" and accusing it of conspiring against the Guards and especially those from Ohio. That Cox feels keenly the War Department's rejection of Wood as a major general, while permitting his other divisional recommendations to stand, is shown in Cox's statement, which says: "The Guard, almost to a man, desired to be commanded by Gen. Wood, a splendid soldier. The claim was made that he had never commanded a division. How many men in the War Department have? The least that might have been done for the man who has won the respect of the Guard was to have offered him the new brigadier generalship.

Many persons will take exceptions to the Governor's assertion that the Guard almost to a man wanted Wood. The latter's nomination by Cox caused a storm not only in the Guard, but throughout the state as well. It was said that Wood never had been much more than a corporal in active service and never had got much beyond that in the Guard. That Cox should recommend him for a major generalship over men who already had attained that rank in the Guard and had seen long and active service aroused much ill-feeling.

Mr. Cox Rouses Ill-Feeling.

Almost coincident with the announcement a few days ago of the engagement of Gov. Cox's daughter to Thomas Dooley of St. Louis it was made known that Cox had selected Dooley for the position of major in the Ohio Army division. That the Governor should go outside the state to get a major for the Ohio division when there are so many soldiers in this state equally as capable and certainly more deserving has caused considerable feeling. Many believe that the action is an injustice to Ohio troops.

The political situation in Ohio is causing the Democratic leaders much concern. It is asserted that Democratic congressmen have gone to Washington and told the national leaders that things are in a badly muddled condition here. Things have not been breaking well for the Democrats.

Even in the face of recognized opposition to the third term Mr. Cox insists on running for governor again next year and this is causing his fellow-Democrats much concern. Cox was elected by only 6,000 votes majority last November, while Wilson carried the state by 90,000. He realizes that he won his office on a shoestring, as the gamblers say. But Mr. Cox wants to run for president in 1920, it is said.

"Wets" Are Jubilant.

Just as had been predicted, Ohio "wets" are making the most of President Wilson's recent declaration against the prohibition of the manufacture of wine and beer. The Labor Day parade in this city this week was turned into a "wet" demonstration and it is asserted that many labor union men quit the ranks because they could not indorse the action of the bartenders, brewery workers and others interested in the perpetuation of the liquor traffic. Banners were carried reading as follows: "Every Dry is a Traitor;" "Wilson Stands for Wine and Beer. Why Vote for Prohibition?" The President's recent refusal to stand for the prohibition of the manufacture of wine and beer caused a sensation in the ranks of the "dry" forces. "Wets," on the other hand, rejoiced. The President's course gave them hope and a more spirited campaign is being waged by them than they had planned. county campaigns in behalf of the "dry" cause will be opened tomorrow over the state, while October 1 has been chosen for the opening of the state campaign, a series of meetings men of national importance.

VOL. 35. SEPTEMBER 10, 1917. No. 8

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To compass this great feat, one hundred thousand workmen had to be obtained in a season when there was virtually a famine in labor. Axmen, lumber mills, nail factories, cement factories, wire mills, pipe plants, brickyards and railroads had to work together as a single, huge organization. Wages comparable with those paid in mining camps had to be pledged. Economy of material had to be considered secondary to economy of time. Uncle Sam was in no mood to hold up his army for contractors who counted on excuses to help them out.

As a preliminary step toward this undertaking, the bureaucrats of the war department had to be shoved aside. It was not their kind of work. If they had had anything to do with it, the National Army would not have been in training before next summer or else the soldiers would be looking forward to a winter spent in tents. Who had the foresight and the strength of character to suppress the bureaucracy? We are informed that it was Secretary Algorith it 'laptosip leutaging snotages

Resinol Ointment, with Resinol Soap, usually stops itching instantly. Unless the trouble is due to some Unless the trouble is due to some serious internal disorder, it quickly



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War Secretary Surrenders to Mr. Cox's Plan—Glaring Blunder Alleged.

ILL-FEELING ROUSED

[SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE GAZETTE TIMES.] COLUMBUS, O., Sept. 8.-Drawing up his heaviest guns, Gov. James M. Cox this week fired a broadside at Secretary of War Newton D. Baker just as Baker was hoisting the white flag of surrender. It was another feature of the political war between Baker and Cox, which many thought had reached its climax when Secretary Baker refused to appoint as a major general Adjt. Gen. G. H. Wood of Ohio, whom Cox had recommended. The latest Cox onslaught was brought about by the War Department's refusal to approve recommendations which Cox had made for staff members of the Ohio war division. But while Cox was giving out his statement to the newspapers and a letter to Gen. Mann, head of the Militia Bureau of the War Department, was on its way to Washington, Baker surrendered and sent word that it was all a mistake and that Cox's nominations would be accepted.

Cox was kind enough in his letter

Cox was kind enough in his letter to say that he was not attacking Baker, but a shot at the War Department is a shot at Baker and a shot at Baker is a shot at Wilson. And it is no secret that relations between the executive in Washington and the executive in Columbus, both Democrats, have not been friendly for some time and especially since Gen. Wood, Cox's personal and political friend, was rejected as a major general and three Ohio Guardsmen were elevated to that rank in the Regular Army.

Glaring Blunder Charged.

After it had refused to accept Cox's recommendations for appointment as members of the Ohio division staff, the United States War Department, seeing what a row it had stirred in the Ohio state house, recalled its refusal and informed Cox that his nominations would stand. This did not prevent the governor, however, from declaring that the War Department had made "a very glaring blunder" and accusing it of conspiring against the Guards and especially those from Ohio. That Cox feels keenly the War Department's rejection of Wood as a major general, while permitting his other divisional recommendations to stand, is shown in Cox's statement, which says: "The Guard, almost to a man, desired to be commanded by Gen. Wood, a splendid soldier. The claim was made that he had never commanded a division. How many men in the War Department have? The least that might have been done for the man who has won the respect of the Guard was to have offered him the new brigadier generalship.

Many persons will take exceptions to the Governor's assertion that the Guard almost to a man wanted Wood. The latter's nomination by Cox caused a storm not only in the Guard, but throughout the state as well. It was said that Wood never had been much more than a corporal in active service and never had got much beyond that in the Guard. That Cox should recommend him for a major generalship over men who already had attained that rank in the Guard and had seen long and active service aroused much ill-feeling.

Mr. Cox Rouses Ill-Feeling.

Almost coincident with the announcement a few days ago of the engagement of Gov. Cox's daughter to Thomas Dooley of St. Louis it was made known that Cox had selected Dooley for the position of major in the Ohio Army division. That the Governor should go outside the state to get a major for the Ohio division when there are so many soldiers in this state equally as capable and certainly more deserving has caused considerable feeling. Many believe that the action is an injustice to Ohio troops.

troops.

The political situation in Ohio is causing the Democratic leaders much concern. It is asserted that Democratic congressmen have gone to Washington and told the national leaders that things are in a badly muddled condition here. Things have not been breaking well for the Democratic

Even in the face of recognized opposition to the third term Mr. Cox insists on running for governor again next year and this is causing his fellow-Democrats much concern. Cox was elected by only 6,000 votes majority last November, while Wilson carried the state by 90,000. He realizes that he won his office on a shoestring, as the gamblers say. But Mr. Cox wants to run for president in 1920, it is said.

"Wets" Are Jubilant.

Just as had been predicted, Ohio "wets" are making the most of President Wilson's recent declaration against the prohibition of the manufacture of wine and beer. The Labor Day parade in this city this week was turned into a "wet" demonstration and it is asserted that many labor union men quit the ranks because they could not indorse the action of the bartenders, brewery workers and others interested in the perpetuation of the liquor traffic. Banners were carried reading as follows: "Every Dry is a Traitor;" "Wilson Stands for Wine and Beer. Why Vote for Prohibition?" The President's recent refusal to stand for the prohibition of the manufacture of wine and beer caused a sensation in the ranks of the "dry" forces. "Wets," on the other hand, rejoiced. The President's course gave them hope and a more spirited campaign is being waged by them than they had planned. The county campaigns in behalf of the "dry" cause will be opened tomorrow over the state, while October 1 has been chosen for the opening of the state campaign, a series of meetings throughout Ohio to be addressed by men of national importance.

VOL. 35. SEPTEMBER 10, 1917. No. 8

How the New Army Was Housed.

In May the sites of the sixteen National Army cantonments were grain fields, woods, "barrens," "rabbit land." Today, each of these cantonments will house and serve forty to fifty thousand men better than any city in the country of the same population.

In the ninety days, the land has been cleared, macadamized roads have been built, railway switching yards constructed, sidewalks laid, sewers dug, water systems established and hundreds of buildings, smelling sweetly and healthfully of fresh-cut pine, erected. At one cantonment, a barracks building two stories high, large parts of which had already been put together on the ground, was raised in an hour and a half. It is told that another barracks building was erected in a day from lumber which just a week before had been standing in the woods four or five hundred miles away.

To compass this great feat, one hundred thousand workmen had to be obtained in a season when there was virtually a famine in labor. Axmen, lumber mills, nail factories, cement factories, wire mills, pipe plants, brickyards and railroads had to work together as a single, huge organization. Wages comparable with those paid in mining camps had to be pledged. Economy of material had to be considered secondary to economy of time. Uncle Sam was in no mood to hold up his army for contractors who counted on excuses to help them out.

As a preliminary step toward this undertaking, the bureaucrats of the war department had to be shoved aside. It was not their kind of work. If they had had anything to do with it, the National Army would not have been in training before next summer or else the soldiers would be looking forward to a winter spent in tents. Who had the foresight and the strength of character to suppress the bureaucracy? We are informed that it was Secretary Baker.

In times past we have criticized Secretary Baker as a short-sighted pacifist and a public officer whose gifts were more political than statesmanlike. The present crisis seems to have given him the power to rise above his failings. He is to be given unstinted credit for performing an important share of the work that gave the National Army its cantonments. We trust that he will continue to provide the country with cause to think him the right man for his office.

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Ohio Man Who Runs Uncle Sam's Big War Is In Columbus Today



We have with us today Newton goes to lunch, at home with his fam-D. Baker, once "the little lawyer from Cleveland," now secretary of noon there are cabinet meetings two war, who is bossing Uncle Sam's part in the world row.

Secretary Baker is here to address the Ohio bankers' convention at the

Deshler Tuesday afternoon.

Baker used to get \$10,000 a year as mayor of Cleveland. Now draws \$12,000 as a member of the president's cabinet. But if he were

paid according to the time he puts in he'd pull down \$25,000 at least. For Baker is working 15 hours every day, breaking all rules of officialdom by getting down first in the morning and leaving last at

HAS PLENTY TO DO.

But then he is bossing some pretty fair sized jobs. He is responsible for building 32 "cities" to accommodate populations of 40,000 each, creating an army of 1,500,000 men, getting the guns, wagons, artillery ammunition and eats for the \$25 would be a reasonable pri for such beauties. Exquisite no woolens in Burella cloth, Pois-realize from poultre.

days of the week, and conferences with generals and officers on other Every afternoon at 6 Baker days. calls in John S. Schofield, chief clerk, and is given a birds-eye view of new developments

WORKS AT NIGHT.

Unless some allied commission is in the city, to be duly banqueted, 9 p. m. finds Baker beginning what to most men would be another day's work. With a battery of stenographers he begins reading and answering the pile of letters his secretaries have had to pass on to him. After some hours of that, he has nothing to do until tomorrow

SECRETARY BAKER'S GREAT WORK.

The moving of a peace-loving nation like the United States into war without serious friction is an achievement. It is only a little more than five months since congress declared the existence of a state of war, yet the government has been organized for efficient service in fighting on land and sea and in the air, in growing and conserving foodstuffs, in the manufacture of munitions, in the transportation of supplies and in the suppression of disloyalty, as it was never before dreamed that it could be, or would need to be.

In this tremendous task, which is still going forward, Ohio has participated. Besides all that has been done at home, she has given to President Wilson's cabinet Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war. Upon that body of men has fallen an unprecedented load of responsibility, not an ounce of which has been shirked. Instead, these men have been forward-looking, tireless and efficient planners of the work, and have pointed a dilatory congress to its duty. Secretary Baker's task has been extraordinary, but, like the "little giant" he was long ago proclaimed, he has set the machinery of the war department at work and directed its operation with such wisdom, energy and tact as to leave no room for criticism. Voluntary enlistment has been followed by selective conscription; the army has been increased from 100,000 to 1,000,-000, with millions more behind waiting for the call; the first contingent of the army has been sent to France and its support in the field provided for; sixteen cantonments, each of which is to accommodate 40,000 soldiers, are nearly completed; training camps for army officers, medical officers and engineer officers have been established and are at work, and a thousand and one details of preparation and supply have been attended to without a serious mistake.

On the success of all this, Secretary Baker is most heartily to be congratulated. Ohio is proud of him and of what he has been able to do, with the aid of the splendid officers it was his business to bring into co-operation and direct. Ohio had a great place in the Civil war. She will have no less in this.

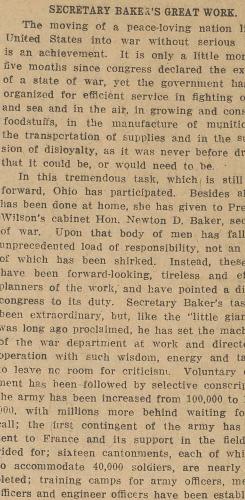
Baker Moves at War Speed

SECRETARY OF WAR BAKER made every minute count on his flying trip to Ohio Tuesday.

Arriving early on the Pennsylvania from Washington, Baker expected to address the bankers and then go to Chillicothe. Met at the Union Station by a small group of bankers and friends, he was address to the bankers was not scheduled until afternoon. The Musking unit derence of the

PASTORS TO RETURN

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Creation of air fleet to cost a billion or so is a side line. Running the Panama Canal zone and rivers and harbors are minor peace time routine.

He gets on the job at 8 a. m.— just two hours ahead of the peace time schedule of Washington.

RECEIVES CALLERS.

And until 1 o'clock he must see folk. Sometimes this is work, some-times it isn't. When he confers with Surgeon General Gorgas about

sanitary equipment for the cantor ments, for example, it is. United States senators must be admitted when they knock, and they bring all sorts of persons. Now it bring all sorts of persons. Now it is a prominent citizen who must be told why his boy didn't get a commission when John Brown's boy passed. And then it is something

else again.

At about 1 o'clock the secretary

days of the week, and conferences with generals and officers on days. Every afternoon at 6 Baker calls in John S. Schofield, chief clerk, and is given a birds-eye view of new developments.

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CITIZEN-

COLUMBUS

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Then it was found that Major General Glenn, commandant at Camp Sherman, had started for Columbus. General Glenn was 'headed off" in time to return to Chillicothe to meet the secretary. Several hours were spent by Baker and Gienn in inspecting the big

They motored to Columbus together Tuesday afternoon. Immediately following his address to the bankers, Baker will return to Washington. General Glenn is to address the convention Tuesday night.

COMES TO ADDRESS BANKERS



HON. NEWTON D. BAKER.

Secretary of War Baker left his strenuous duties as the honored and efficient head of the government's great war machine, long enough to rush home to Ohio for a day, and combine a visit of inspection at the Chillicothe cantonment with a speaking date in Columbus where he is the chief speaker at the Ohio State bankers' convention.

NO ONE AT DEPOT TO GREET BAKER

retary of War Not Recognized on His Arrival.

INSPECTS CAMP SHERMAN

Head of War Department Expresses Pleasure at Progress Made at Big Ohio Camp.

CHILLICOTHE, OHIO, SEPT. 11.-Newton D. Baker, secretary of war for the United States, came to this city today to inspect Camp Sherman, the National army cantonment here, but through a comedy of errors was not accorded the kind of welcome usually given to the head of the war department at a military post.

In fact, Secretary Baker had left his train and had started to walk to the center of the city before officers from Camp Sherman met him with automobiles. They had not learned of his intended visit until a few minutes before the train arrived.

Wearing civilian clothes and a light topcoat, the secretary of war was not recognized at the railroad station. Neither was he recognized as he walk ed down the street, although he passed many officers and enlisted men.

The camp officers who met him learned of his visit through press dispatches to a local newspaper. They made a wild dash by automobile to the station, three miles distant, but when they arrived there, their superior had left. They found him walking along the street

GLENN MISSES BAKER.

Secretary Baker came to Ohio today to address a convention of bankers at Columbus. Major General E. F. Glenn left in his automobile for Columbus this morning to invite Mr. Baker to inspect the camp. Then Secretary Baker decided to come this morning without invitation and was en route here while General Glenn was en route to Columbus.

A telephone message stopped General Glenn near Lockbourne and he hurried back to camp, where he of-ficially welcomed Mr. Baker. Secre-tary Baker immediately got to the business in hand and began a rapid fire battery of questions about the camp, equipment, supplies and conditions generally. He then made a tour of the camp, leaving for Columbus on a special train at 1 o'clock with General Columbus eral Glenn.

"I am very well pleased with Camp Sherman," said Secretary Baker, as he left for his train.

WANTS CLEAN SHOWS.

In Columbus, Secretary Baker will confer with Governor Cox and ask the state's chief executive to assist in limiting outside entertainment for the soldiers at Chillicothe to clean, decent shows

Secretary Baker also intimated that the war department may purchase additional land near Camp Sherman on Through Comedy of Errors Secretary of War Not Rocce

CHANGING BAKER'S PLANS CONFUSES MAJOR GEN. GLENN

Secretary of War En Route to Chillicothe as Camp Commandant Motors Northward.

BANKERS TO HEAR BOTH

Annual Meeting of State Association Has Big Patriotic Meeting as Feature.

A misunderstanding on the part of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and a consequent hurried change of plans, resulted in somewhat of a complication Tuesday morning, the full brunt of which fell on Major General Edwin F. Glenn, commandant at Camp Sherman, Chillicothe. Secretary Baker expected to speak before the Ohio Bankers' association Tuesday morning. Accordingly, he left Washington Monday night and arrived at 8:15 a. m., Tuesday. Having been informed, en route, that he was on the afternoon program at the bankers' convention, the secretary arranged to go on to Chillicothe for the morning, and the Chillicothe train, which ord-inarily leaves at 8:10 a. m., was held until the secretary and his party ar-

In the meantime, General Glenn had started to motor to Columbus from Camp Sherman and efforts to head him off en route were unsuccessful until he had covered much of the distance between Chillicothe and Colum-dents for the following sections: Trust bus. Upon learning of his chief's company, savings bank, national bank change in plans, he retraced his flying and state bank. journey to the camp.

TUESDAY'S PROGRAM.

Secretary Baker and General Glenn were expected to reach the Hotel Deshler in time for the secretary to speak before the bankers at not later than 3:30 p.m. The opening session of the convention was called to order by President A. E. Adams of Youngs-town, who delivered the annual president's address, following a few words of invocation by Rev. Dr. S. S. Palmer of Broad Street Presbyterian church.

Following Secretary Baker's address, Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, dean of the department of economics of the University of Pittsburg, is to speak. Chairman M. R. Denver of the council of administration will conclude the afternoon's deliberations by presenting the report of the council on amend-ments to the constitution and by-

Among other changes he will propose will be that of delegating to the council of administration the power of choosing the secretary of the association, insteady of placing it before the convention at large. Secretary S. B. Rankin, who has served in that capacity for 26 years, is desirous of retiring in order to devote more time to his personal business. His resignation to his personal business. His resigna-tion will probably be accepted.

BIG PATRIOTIC MEETING.

Owing to the international situation. the convention will devote more attention to patriotic matters than to the banking business in the abstract, officers declare. Much attention will be given the second Liberty bond issue and other matters of national finance.

Instead of holding the annual reception and ball Tuesday night, a patriotic meeting is scheduled, at which war talks will be made by Major General Glenn and Governor Cox. Following this meeting, the bankers and their distinguished guests will be entertained at a smoker by the Columbus Clearing House association.

WEDNESDAY'S SPEAKERS.

Herbert Quick, director of the federal farm loan board at Washington, eral farm loan board at Washington, D. C., and Robert F. Maddox, president of the Atlanta National bank at Atlanta, Ga., will be the principal speakers at the Wednesday session. Officers of the state association will be elected for the ensuing year, immediately following these addresses, President Adams will probably be succeeded in the presiding officer's chair by Vice President W. A. Blicke of Bucyrus. Chairman M. R. Denver of the council of administration, is slated to become the next vice president. Mr. Denver lives at Wilmington and is a former congressman. Other present officers are: S. B. Rankin, Columbus and South Charleston, secretary; W. L. Lamb, Toledo, treasurer.

OHIO BRANCH TO MEET.

Following the adjournment of the state association. Wednesday afternoon, members of the Ohio branch of the American Bankers' association will meet to elect a member of the executive council to succeed C. E. Farns-worth; an additional member of the executive council; a vice president for Ohio to succeed Robert R. Woods, a member of the nominating committee; an alternate member and vice presidents for the following sections: Trust

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The Bankers Casia Columbus, O.

Ohis State Journal

OUR message will be taken direct to men of affairs through a State Journal want ad, as it has access to almost every private office in Columbus.

12, 1917.

PRICE One cent in Greater Columbus.
Two cents at all other points.

ES TANGLE UP SWEDEN WITH AMERICA AND



-Photos by American Press Association.

Gustavus of Sweden; 2, President Irigoyen of Argentina; 4, Queen Victoria of Sweden, who was a princess of Baden and is intensely pro-German; 3, W. A. F. Ekengren, minister of Sweden to the United States; 5, Swedish States; 5, Swedish cruiser Fylgia,

tral messages to Berlin via Stockholm. powers These messages informed Berlin of the sailing of Argentinian ships and in at least one instance advised that they be "spurlos versenkt," sunk without leaverest in resentaing trace, i. e., with the killing of all on board. The pictures shows: 1, King German unneu-

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LATE CONGRESSMAN DIES

Winfield S. Kerr of Mansfield, Republican Orator, Dead.

MANSFIELD, Sept. 11.—Winfield S. Kerr, aged 65, former congressman, state senator and prominent attorney, died suddenly at his home here today, following an attack of acute indiges.

He was widely known over the country as a Republican campaign orator.

RESORT PROPERTY UWNER IS PINCHED

Saul Harmon, Who Rented Premises to Smokey Hobbs, Faces Serious Charge.

Owners or lessors of resorts within five miles of Columbus Barracks are guilty of conspiracy with residents of the resorts and patrons to break the anti-vice law, in the opinion of United States District Attorney Bolin, who yesterday ordered the arrest of Saul Harmon, owner of the Smokey Hobbs resort premises, 319 Hosack Street, raided Saturday. Harmon, who admitted before Com-

missioner Johnson that he had rented the house to Hobbs five months ago, declared he was not aware of the character of its occupants. Gives \$2500 Bond.

Replying to Bolin's "Why, anybody

in Columbus would know what Smokey Hobbs wanted with the house," Harmon said he is not a Columbus man, having come here only three years ago from West Virginia. He owns several pieces of property here.

His request for a hearing Tuesday was granted. Bolin, asserting that Harmon's offense was as grave as Hobbs', insisted on \$5000 bond, but this nan was pared to \$2500 by the commissioner. The prisoner furnished it. He was arrested by United States Deputy uth Marshal Wright. The district attorney's opinion extends beyond the common resort vio-

lations to hotels and rooming houses, which rent rooms for immoral purposes. The management of a hotel, in such an instance, would be guilty of

conspiracy with the violators to break the anti-vice law, he holds.

Wright also yesterday towed in Margaret Haines, colored, 66 Swan Street, who is said to have escaped the Hobbs ons

raid Saturday by jumping from a winere General Wenninger Killed. as-LONDON, Sept. 11 .- A dispatch to the Exchange Telegraph from Amster-

dam says the Bavarian General Wen-

ninger, former Bavarian military-plen-ipotentiary at Berlin, was killed Sept. 8 on the battle front along the Dvina. president,

Investigation Shows J. B. Martindale of New York Bank Had Stolen \$300,000.

[By Associated Press to State Journal.] WASHINGTON, Sept. 11,-Comptroller Williams issued a statement tonight asserting investigation had disclosed that the late J. B. Martindale, president of the Chemical National Bank of New York, who died in July, 1917, was an embezzler and forger to the extent of about \$300,000. The amount was taken, the comptroller announced, from the account of a wealthy depositor, and the bank has arranged to make good the entire sum.

Capital and surplus of the bank, Mr. Williams said, were not impaired in the slightest degree by the alleged operations of Martindale.

"The method by which Martindale obtained most of the money," the statement says, "was by withdrawing money from the depositor's account either through a forged check or by a 'debit slip' signed by himself as presi-He would present these checks dent. for \$5000 or \$10,000 or whatever amount might be to the bank teller personally, explaining that the depositor had asked him to draw this money from the account for a donation to some hospital so that the name of the donor might not be known, or the depositor desired the matter handled in this manner for some other plausible reason, and he would then appropriate the cash so withdrawn to his own uses." WORKED WAY UP IN BANK

Martindale a Director in Several Big Concerns. NEW YORK, Sept. 11.-Herbert K.

Twitchell, president of the Chemical National Bank, who succeeded to that position from a vice presidency on the death of Joseph B. Martindale, refused tonight to make any statement concerning the disclosures made public in Washington. Mr. Martindale died in the German

Hospital here on July 7 last, from heart disease. He had been ill three months and was taken to the hospital two weeks before his death. At the time of his death he was coreceiver with Frederic A. Juilliard of the H. B. Classin Company, wholesale dry goods merchants, who failed in 1914, as well as president of the Chemical National. Mr. Martindale was an expert on commercial credits and was a director of United States Life Insurance Company

the Bankers' Trust Company, and the Astor Trust Company. Mr. Martindale's entire business life was identified with the Chemical National. He entered its service as

boy. He worked his way upward until he became cashier, and several years

ago succeeded William K. Porter as

WARTOLAST UNTIL WE WIN' BAKER IS SURE

War Secretary Thrills Ohio Bankers by His Declaration-Likens the Kaiser to Jesse James and Also to Captain Kidd.

U.S. TO KEEP HAND ON REIN

Will Extend Control Over Business-Governor Cox Sounds Warning Against Socialism as "Shelter of Traitors."

"'How long will the present world war last?"

"It will last until we win it."

When Secretary of War Baker made this emphatic statement at the comvention of the Ohio Bankers' Association in the Hotel Deshler yesterday, he started an outburst of applause lasting several minutes.

Bringing a message direct from the administration at Washington, the secretary praised business men, bankers and manufacturers who are responding patriotically in holding up the hands of the government in the present crisis. The situation has brought the government to the front as the heaviest world purchaser of war munitions and supplies.

Government Control Continues.

He said the government is developing more and more control over business and manufacturing and that this development is certain to continue for some time to come. He added that after the war is over, changes will come about and it will then be time for the people to decide how much of the new order shall be retained.

Mr. Baker pointed out that some men feared the nation was passing into an age of Socialism, but he had no such fears. Growth of the national spirit was of necessity at the expense of the individual, he declared. As society grows, the individual must yield in order that the common good may be advanced. Whatever is for the good of all is to be preferred to individual rights.

The world is appalled at the war's awful loss of life and the destruction of property, running as high as \$100,000,000 a day, he said. The struggle has developed the heaviest burden ever United States is justified in bearing its share of this burden, since the philosophy of freedom, for which the nation stands, is opposed to the philosophy of servitude, as represented by the central powers. With this nation there is no lust of power; no greed for territorial

Kaiser Like Jesse James.

Mr. Baker declared after he had read the address of the emperor of Germany in celebrating the capture of Riga, he thought he had heard the same ideas expressed years ago. Then he re-called that as a child he had read of Jesse James, whose creed was that expressed by the kaiser. Jesse James slaughtered and robbed and came upon Jesse James his victims stealthily and this is what the German emperor is doing today.

The philosophy of Germany is that other nations have what she wants and that she is going to try to get it, even if she has to trample to death any innocent bystanders who are in her way the secretary asserted. His is the most demoralizing assault upon the Chrisreligion since its founder was on Mr. Baker said that instead of mercy

shown little children, as taught by Christ, they are killed by German bombs from the air. Captain Kidd boldly sailed on the top of the ocean and only grownup men were compelled by him to walk the plank, but, said Mr. Baker, the present day prototype goes under the water and unseen, claims among his victims, women and goes under the little children. Mr. Baker lauded the high motives of America in getting into the war, not

for selfish gain, but to help others referred to America is a hero nation, doing and dying for other nations, in order that democracy may be safe in the world. It was an honor to fight alongside the heroes of France and Great Britain, he thought. Army's Big Expansion.

The United States army, Secretary Baker declared, had been expanded in a few months from a body no larger than the police force of London into a splendid army of over 500,000 men, and that in a short time, through the selective conscript plan, it will num-ber more than 1,000,000. Never in the history of the world was an army raised by civilians as has been the new national army, said Mr. Baker. In-stead of getting the army together by means of the fife and the drum. ho said, the country had drafted itself.

He referred to his hurried trip to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe yesterday morning and spoke enthusiastically of the character of young men he

found there and in the other camps of the country.

As significant of recent momentous changes in world development, Baker cited the oldest empire, China, having been changed into a republic The Russian people, he said, would come out of the present crisis as a republic, freed from all dictatorship. He said that when the war is over America will lead in that league of nations whose cardinal principle will be equal justice to every man, woman

Secretary Baker arrived in Columbus from Washington over the Pennsylvania at 8:10 a. m. and went to Camp Sherman at Chillicothe over the Norfolk and Western. After inspecting the camp he and General E. F. Glenn came to Columbus. Later Secretary Baker had a conference with Governor Cox and left at 5:05 p. m. for Washington, over the Pennsyl-

Cox Sounds Warning.

Governor Cox, addressing the bankers last night, warned against a trend toward Socialism. He condemned this organization as "a sheltering place of traitors," saying:

raitors," saying:

We cannot analyze the duties of citizenship without seeing in the very immediate future the menace of a tendency that must be curbed. There is going on now a persistent, never-ceasing effort to associate every group of our citizens that complains of this disorder or that under the banner of Socialism. Thousands seem to look upon it as a means of protest against things they believe ought not be. It becomes your duty, gentlemen, and mine, to call attention to the real danger shead of us. The disorders which drive many voters to an acceptance of tuneful scap-box oratory are not comparable to the hightmare we will be plunged into if Socialism prevails.

I am not invelghing particularly against the economic philosophy of Socialism. There are many whings in it to commend, but with all my strength and earnestness y condemn any organization which makes itself a sheltering place of traitors to our country. The man who is against all government and who speaks filppantly of religion is not conserving civilization.

Business Humanized.

Business Humanized.

The war will bring its readjustments. Business will be humanized, and government will not be looked upon as an insolent obtruder in its enlarged scope of regulation, but the man who raves at the God of his fathers and whose fibers are not stirred by the foes of our flag is a menace to society. The governor congratulated the state

upon the manner in which its draft officials did their work. "We Ohioans," he said, "proudly re-

flect on the circumstance that while in many states scandals have grown out of the system, there has not been a whisper of irregularity in Ohio." Cox said he was proud of the Ohio

National Guard and referred to the 18,000 men added to it since the war began as "the largest individual unit of volunteers recorded in any of the states." He pointed out that Ohio furnished 2500 men for the first officers' training camp at Ft. Benjamin Harrison and that 4000 presented themselves for the second, although only one-fifth could be accommodated. He found satisfaction in the part

banks have played in the war, particularly the floating of the liberty loan. The vastly increased resources of Ohio banks, he said, suggest not only the resources of the state and the enter-prise of the banks, but the "measure and quality of confidence which the public has in them."

Garden Habit Perminent.

Speaking of the response Ohio made governor said: "The beauty of our landscape was added to by our city gardens and agricultural authorities are agreed that the part they played will never be calculated. In fact, the real advantage is more than this year's yield of edibles because the garden habit will doubtless be permanent. The governor pointed out that 96,000

men have been given employment through the agency of the Ohio defense council, and continued:

"The coal situation has been a deli-cate one. It is a pleasure to know that Ohio has indulged in no demagogic pyrotechnics on this subject. Coal is such a necessity and affects the comfort of the great masses so vitally that agitation against one class or another might be a pleasurable pastime for those who fail to realize the importance of allaying public feeling. The president has the power to make the price and our state government has a written pledge which amounts to a contract and covenant on the part of the owners of the mines to lay aside 6,000,000 tons Ohio-mined coal for Ohio homes this Cox said the war department regards

the Ohio State University aviation school as the "best in the land." He pointed out that the state emergency board gave funds to erect barracks at the school after the war department said it did not have the funds availa-ble to divide the expense with the Ohio to the Front.

"The barracks erected for war service now," he said, "will be turned over to the freshmen when the war is over, and the plan, entirely new in universi-ties, will be adopted of giving the freshmen the advantage and protection of training camp life in their first

Diabetes Treated Successfully Medical science admits of no definite

cure for Diabetes despite the many years of experimenting and research by foremost physicians the world over However, this popular theory might be called fallacious if one were to judge from the following unsolicited testimonial from a grateful user of War-

ner's Safe Diabetes Remedy.

"I had been troubled with Diabetes for 8 years. I heard about Warner's Safe Diabetes Remedy and I tried some of it and got myself in good condition and went to work again. One man said he doctored for 2 years and that one bottle of Warner's Safe Diabetes Remedy did him more good than all the doctors. I am much pleased and so thankful for your life saving Dayton, Ohio.

remedy that I cheerfully recommend it to anyone troubled with Diabetes and I hope this will be the cause of helping many sufferers." (Signed) James Platt, Nat'l Military Home, Warner's Safe Diabetes Remedy made from a formula tried and tested and used with remarkable results dur-

ing the past 40 years. As the name indicates, Warner's Safe Diabetes Remedy is absolutely safe and is made solely from herbs and other beneficial ingredients. Also "For sale by Mykrantz Drug Stores and all leading druggists," Sample sent on receipt of ten cents. Warner's Safe Remedies Co., Dept. 461, Rochester, N. Y.

BANKER PRAISES FEDERAL RESERVE

A. E. A DAMS



Youngstown, president of the Ohio Bankers' Association, who in annual address yesterday lauded the work of the federal reserve bank system.

year, which is, after all, the real time of stress and temptation."
No state, he asserted, has done more

to help the government in the war crisis.

Governor Cox warned the bankers in case of labor troubles during the winter and spring the motto of the communities must be "God helps those who help themselves." He counseled the development of a spirit of patriotism and service so high as to preclude any such disturbances.

"And if communities cannot develop such a spirit," he said, "then they must not expect the state to save them by sending troops. In fact it is not a time to be sending troops to quell labor troubles; it is no time to have such troubles. "But I am not unmindful of the ne-

cessity in some cases of military protection. And I have assurance that soldiers will be kept within easy call by the government at least through spring and probably three years. Offers to Call Solons.

"Still, if you gentlemen wish me to call a special session of the legislature to consider these things, I'll do it. you need to do is pass a resolution tonight asking it."

At this there was laughter, but Cox resumed:

"No, I am serious." The resolution wasn't forthcoming, however. The National Guard today

best-trained body of troops in the United States.

This was the assertion of Major General Edwin F. Glenn, commandant at Chillicothe cantonment, in his address last night before the bankers.

This condition, somewhat startling to the lay mind, he declared had come about through the frequent subdivision of the regulars to absorb increments authorized by Congress.

The great problem now is to whip hundreds of thousands of men in the regulars and the national army into "efficient fighting machines," according to him, and this can only be done by their complete subordination to discipline of the most rigid sort.

Precedents Outdone. "The men must eat it, drink it, sleep

it, this ideal of discipline, of which our 'grand' armies in other wars had not the slightest conception. "Without it, we aren't going to take

many trenches unless we ruthlessly send to slaughter hundreds of thou-sands of our men."

The men at Chillicothe, including those from Columbus, seem "remarkably cheerful," General Glenn said, and seem to have "accepted the result of the draft like men and Americans." He painted a picture of a Germany

which has "achieved every material object which she started to achieve," a Germany in complete dominance of 173,000,000 persons, a territory half as big as continental United States, a nation undoubted mistress of central Europe. He let his auditors draw their own conclusions as to what it was going to mean to change all this.
"It is my settled conviction," he declared, "that Great Britain and the

United States must win this war if it is to be won.
"It seems natural that Germany

would assent to certain peace terms today, but can the allies afford to ac-cept her peace? Can the United States? No. And Germany won't con-sent to any terms not entirely favorable to herself until she is so reduced that waging further war is out of the question.' Phenomenal Training. General Glenn described the military

development of the United States since

the passage of the national defense act, June, 1916. The result of the first 16 reserve officers' training camps, which turned out 33,000 men for commissions out of a total of 40,000 students, he termed "phenomenal." The use of trade acceptances as a

means of obtaining additional liquidity of assets in business and financial transactions was strongly urged by Dr. J. T. Holdsworth, dean of economics, University of Pittsburg. He spoke of price-fixing and other economic developments as results of the present world war and said that all of the en-

toward winning the struggle.

The federal reserve bank system,
President A. E. Adams of Youngstown, in his annual address, declared, was the only thing that saved this country from a money panic when the war

broke out. Mr. Adams said the association was the best condition in its history, with more members and greater interest than ever. He referred to the unsuccessful attempt of the associa-

tion to get the last legislature to con-

solidate the state banking department

and the building and loan department. He advocated the establishment of

building and loan departments banks, under certain restrictions, with a segregation of the funds of such departments from the ordinary funds of the bank. The association's constitution was

amended so that hereafter the secretary will be elected by the council of administration, instead of from the floor of the convention. Some members of the council are seeking to get Secretary Rankin to reconsider his quest that he be relieved of the duties of the office after 26 years' service. Herbert Quick of Washington will

discuss "The Farm Loan Act and the Banker" at the session this morning, Robert F. Maddox, president of the Atlanta National Bank, will speak on "The War and the Profits." Officers will be elected before adjournment.

BAKER PAYS SURPRISE

Tells Camp He Will Send It More Rifles and Clothing.

CAMP SHERMAN, Chillicothe, Sept. 11.—Officers at Camp Sherman were paid an unexpected visit today by Secretary of War Baker. There was no one to meet him when he arrived.

Assurance that rifles and clothing will be furnished in sufficient quantities was given by Secretary Baker, This was the biggest news which could have been given to the men. The posibility of securing more land and enlarging the camp also means much.

Baker addressed all of the officers of the camp at divisional headquarters just before his departure. He spoke particularly of the trust that has been placed in the hands of the

"On behalf of the war department, I want to turn over to you this great trust of caring for these new men," he said. "It is a trust I feel and be-lieve you feel cannot be overesti-mated-the caring for these thousands who, like us, have had this thing thurst upon them almost over night, and who, like most of us, are strangers to things military." Mr. Baker was much impressed with

the camp, it is said. Constructing engineers informed him that original plans are 100 per cent completed and had it not been for added construc-tion the camp would now be completely in Major General Glenn's hands.

Morgan's Shirt Sale. Last Week. This will be the last week of one of

the most successful shirt sales in our history. We still have hundreds of splendid shirts in all sizes, from \$1.50 madras shirts to \$10.00 sllk shirts—at the following prices: \$1.50 shirts, \$1.15; \$2.00 shirts, \$1.35; \$2.50 shirts, \$1.55; \$3.00 shirts, \$1.95; \$3.50 shirts, \$2.25; \$4.00 shirts, \$2.65; \$5.00 shirts, \$3.50; \$6.50 shirts, \$4.65; \$7.00 shirts, \$5.50; \$8.00 shirts, \$6.25; \$9.00 shirts, \$6.85; \$10.00 shirts, \$7.50. H. A. Morgan Co. Adv.

IS FIRED BY GERMANY LONDON, Sept. 11 .- Dr. Von Sandt,

ONLY HUMANE OFFICIAL

the civilian governor of Belgium, has been dismissed, says an Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Amsterdam today. "The dismissal is incompre-hensible," adds the dispatch, "as the government had trusted him to write the history of the occupation of Belgium. He was the only German offi-cial in Belgium who ever gave any evidence of humanity in treatment of

It Is Now Only a Few Days Until School Begins You may need a Fountain

Pen. If so, come in and let us show you our large line of Conklin's Self-Filling Pens. A pen to suit every hand. If you are going away to

school take a camera with you. Now is the ideal time to take pictures. All sizes and prices.

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It is almost as much as England has spent and loaned in the whole three years of the war. It is almost two-thirds of the normal peace income of all the people in the United States. That it can be raised by the government in one year is possible, for, after all, it is only credit, and credit in a way is only bookkeeping. But that it can be spent by the government in one year is obviously impossible. For the government to spend it in one year would the government to spend it in one year would be for the government to cause the diversion of at least 40 per cent of all the products of all the mines, manufacturing concerns, and farms, and other producing agencies in the United States to war uses. And this the government States to war uses. And this the government would probably be unable to do and will certainly be uncalled upon to do. Even if this were not true, speculation concerning the pos-sibilities of results would be a rather profitless kind of mental exercise, and necessarily the ideas of even the best-informed people con-cerning such unprecedented and prodigious prodigious undertakings must be rather nebulous.

In conclusion, I wish to extend to all the members of the Association, to all the committees, to all the officers and the groups and their executive committees and officers an expression of sincere appreciation for the work done, the loyalty displayed, and the fine spirit of cooperation and friendly understanding which have gone to make my tenure of the office of President one of the most pleasant and most fruitful experiences of my life.

The address of President Adams was not concluded when at 3:20 word was brought to him that the Secretary of War had arrived, and he stopped short and left the room, returning in five minutes with that distinguished gentleman and Major-General Glenn, who acted as his aide. The arrival of Mr. Baker was the signal for an enthusiastic demonstration on the part of the large gathering, and he was immediately introduced by the President.

which are now being made by the Federal Gov-ernment. When I first went to Washington just a short year and a half ago the annual appropriation bill for the war department was under discussion. It amounted to some six or seven hundred million dollars—some small sum (laughter)—and shortly after that, as you know perhaps from recollection, we began to have a difficulty on the Mexican border and it was necessary to call out the National Guard to patrol the Mexican border, and preparations had to be made for the defense of that border, either an offensive defense or a defensive de-fensive, we could not tell for a while, which it was to be, and the financial plans were in keeping with the traditions of the country and of all countries in the manner of making war—a few hundred millions here and there, a few more millions for transportation, a few more for pay. And then all of a sudden we have explicted in the great mental stream of a world get engulfed in the great maelstrom of a world struggle, in a modern war, in which practically all of the civilized world is engaged, and incidentally what were once millions have got to be billions, and the appropriations for the war department now are well on to five billions for our presently professed intentions.

Address of Secretary of War Baker

Mr. Baker spoke as follows:
Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen:
As Ohioans you will readily appreciate that As Ohioans you will readily appreciate that after a man has had an enforced and somewhat strenuous absence from the State for a period of a year and a half, his disposition upon an occasion of this sort would be to talk about Ohio, and perhaps if he were entirely frank he would say that the greatest longing he was conscious of was that he might have a ticket-of-leave to return to Ohio, particularly if he were, as I am, a man whose recollections of the kindness and hospitality and fellowship of the State are among the fondest recollections of his life. tions of his life.

And yet I realize that you have not asked me that you have not asked me to come from Washington to tell you what I think about Ohio, but rather to tell you, if I can, some things about the present posture of of public affairs; and I don't imagine that you desire me to tell you very much about strictly military matters or indulge in vain prophecies about possibilities which neither I nor any other man can with safety forecast.

But what I think must be interesting to Ohio bankers and to Ohio citizens, and to the citizens of the United States generally, are some of the striking characteristics which are emerging in our public, economic, industrial life by reason of the great enterprise upon which we have embarked. I cannot hope to make that a very stirring story, and yet some things have happened in the last year in the United States to which it seems to me that are States to which it seems to me that as

thoughtful men we must pay attention. In my office in Washington three days ago some seventy or eighty men met who representsome seventy or eighty men met who represented at that time forty-two thousand manufacturers of the United States. I say at that time, because the committee which then waited upon us has since been authorized by additional manufacturers to the extent of eight thousand, making the total representation fifty thousand manufacturers, to represent them. Now, I imagine, never before in the history of the government of the United States have fifty thousand manufacturers been represented iffty thousand manufacturers been represented in Washington. It may well be that some time or other when the tariff was under discussion a very large body of men interested in tariff schedules have been represented. But these men were not there about the making of laws, they were there because the action of the Federal Government in its relation to business is now becoming to be of vital importance.

Only a few days before these representatives of manufacturers were there the same body of which I happen to be a member was very deeply interested and concerned in receiving representatives of the great labor organizations of the country. They were not there deeply interested and concerned in receiving representatives of the great labor organizations of the country. They were not there about hours of labor nor conditions of labor, or they were not there upon any wages question, but they were there to present their view of the effect of the enlarged activity of the government upon the whole question of the relations of labor to capital. In other words, until

quite recently the Federal Government has to some extent been a spectator of the business enterprises of the country. It has had contact at a tangent with the great civil and peaceful conflict which has gone on in this country be-tween labor and capital by which a modus vivendi has been sought to be worked out between those conflicting interests. But now, because something has happened in Washington, we find on one day the representatives of organized and unorganized labor throughout the entire United States assembled in a room in Washington, deeply concerned that the action of the Government should be so ordered that it would make for a better condition for labor throughout the entire country, and only two days later we find the manufacturers, each of whom a year ago, no doubt, was a member of some sort of organization or body that dealt with his particular class of manufacture,—we find them all present in one room, that same room, looking with concern—I do not say with anxiety, but looking with concern—at the action of the Federal Government, because the action of the Government under these new conditions they feel is one that vitally affects the conditions under which all business in this country, at least at present, must be conducted.

Now, what does that mean and why is that Now, what does that thean and why is that so? What is the thing that has happened that has brought that to pass? Well, of course, it is an outgrowth of the fact that we have gone to war, but it is an illustration or proof of the war, but it is an illustration of proof fact that under modern conditions wars are no longer contests of arms alone between sense of comparants who are put forgroups of combatants who are put forward by their respective nations to have trials by strategy and by force to see which shall prevail over the other. It is in part that now, of course, and it is a very much more terrible contest, even of that kind, than it ever was before. New agents of destruction, new modes of attack, new elements in which attack can be made, the air and the undersea, have all been brought into the field of combatant acitvity, so that on that mere aspect modern war is different from any which has preceded it. the characteristic which brought these conferences and other conferences to the office of the Council of National Defense was not the changed aspect of combatant warfare, but the changed aspect of combatant warfare, but it was the fact that under modern conditions conflicts of nations involve every power and every energy and every source of strength of the combatants, not only their men of arms, but their men of industry, their men of com-merce, their men of agriculture, their men of finance, their men of the professional classes, their men of leisure as well as their men of occupation.



M. A. KENDALL, Vice President Farmers Deposit National Ban't, Pittsbur h

Well, now, of course, it is impossible to expend such great sums, such fabulous sums, without diverting industry from its peace time paths into new channels. Men who all their lives have conducted their industrial enterprises and had customers here and there throughout the country have been called upon by the Government to stop what they previous-ly were doing and divert all of their energies into the manufacture of war supplies, whether commissary supplies or ordnance supplies, and all of the industry of the country is now drafted into the service of the Federal Government, and the first lien upon their peaceful output and the most expanded creation of facilities of which they are capable new comes to this which they are capable now comes to this of which they are capable now comes to this central purchaser who represents the body politic, which is the Government. So that instead of being a by-stander and a spectator of industry and commercial enterprise, and instead of touching at a tangent the question of capital and labor and their attrition for the settlement of their difficulties, the Federal Government records the representatives of the ernment now as the representatives of the whole people is the largest customer, is the co-ordinator of all these activities and is most vitally affected by any failure of co-ordination in this vast industrial machine.

So these gentlemen came to Washington to e what the attitude of the Government is going to be upon these great questions. Washington, which used to be a city of magnificent one illustration that will show how the thing has grown and expanded.

The Adjutant-General of the army is technically the military secretary of the Secretary of War. He is the officer whose office is supposed to receive all the mail which comes addressed to the Secretary of War, and with his clerks he is supposed to answer inquiries of the citizens of the country about military matters. A year ago the number of pieces of mail the citizens of the country about military matters. A year ago the number of pieces of mail daily handled by the Adjutant-General's office was about three thousand. Day before yesterday the number of pieces of mail was substantially over one hundred and ten thousand in a single day. The Adjutant-General has been in to see me four or five times within the last four months, and when he first began these visits he used to ask for five hundred additional clerks at each time. Has now modified his request; the last couple of times I have seen him he has asked for a thousand additional clerks. quest; the last couple of times I have seen him he has asked for a thousand additional clerks. Every building in Washington which can house clerks, every corner in which a typewriter can be placed, every room in which a messenger can be installed doing the ordinary work of communication from department to department, is now occupied. Apartment houses are being taken over to make over into offices. The lower house of Congress has just passed a bill

providing for the immediate erection of a building which will contain a million square feet of office space, to be constructed in nienty days, to house just the surplus activities of the departments of war and labor, and that in addi-tion to the fact that we have already preempt-ed and exhausted warehouses and hotels and apartment houses and every conceivable place that we can put people out of to make room for clerical operations. So that this vast business structure, this great organization of business and finance and industry and commerce that is going on in Washington is a characteristic war in a great nation under modern condi-

And now I think it is a very interesting speculation to know what is going to be done with all that when the war is over. I don't know the answer, so nobody need be alarmed at what I am about to say. But some things seem perfectly clear about it. Where once the



C. A. PAINE, President National City Bank, Cleveland

in order for it. But we learn from this spectacle that we may not always be so fortunately circumstanced. If there should ever come again in the history of the world a deliberate, ruthless aggressor with a concealed preparation and an unlimited ambition such as came also strength and to order it and put our house into the world this time and such as gardessor. into the world this time and such an aggressor should make up its mind to take us first in a repetition of this contest, then we will have no such breathing space. We must be prepared to touch a button somewhere in this great nation and have our smokestacks begin to spout out the evidences of industry in the national cause and national defense. We must have such a fore-arrangement and fore-ordination of the relations of business to government and of industry to the national interest that if this great contest should ever come again all of this preparatory work will have been done in advance. In other words, we have learned that a summons to this kind of a contest is a summons to the strength and oversy and mons of all of our strength and energy and as business men, it is our duty to keep carewe can never from now on afford to allow it to be so dispersed as not to be instantly summonable at the national call. That, I think, gives the government of the future the duty and how much of this new relationship to business men, it is our duty to keep carewell think as business men, it is our duty to keep carewell and to be so dispersed as not to be instantly summonable at the national call. That, I think, and how much of the present emergency is over gives the government of the future the duty and how much of this new relationship to business men, it is our duty to keep carewell as the present tendencies and to be so dispersed as not to be instantly summonable at the national call.

of continuing a relationship between govern-ment and business, government and industry and commerce, government and labor, of such a character that when the national need re-quires it each of those varied aspects of our common life will realize that it too has a part to play, a necessary function to perform in the co-ordination of the National strength, and, understanding its part, will be ready to in-stantly respond. So that whatever the future may have in store for us in the way of a dis-integration of the present intensive relations between government and business, it seems safe to say that it can never be so entire as it before this war began. And therefore I think as business men, it is our duty to keep care-fully in touch with the present tendencies and

ness is so wholesome and essential and helpful in itself that it ought to be retained after the war is over as a further element of our in-dustrial and commercial strength in time of

peace.

I hear men say that we are passing out of an age of individualism, and they mean to express fear and regret by it, that we are passing into an age of Socialism, and by that they mean that the functions of government are becoming so integrated with the processes of business and industry that it will be difficult to disentangle government and to leave enough to disentangle government and to leave enough initiative and private enterprise to the indi-vidual after the war is over and re-establish a political and economic system of which individualism will be the keynote. Personally, I do not entertain that fear. I think every growth in civilization in any community is in a certain sense at the expense of individual freedom. If there were but one man in the world he could do anything he world to do world he could do anything he wanted to do, he could go any place he wanted to go, he could do anything he wanted to do to anything else that was in the world, or on it, but the minute there comes another man into that world previously occupied by but one man, there comes the necessity for conventions and understandings between those two so that their understandings between those two so that their rights won't conflict, they must now divide the lordship of the world between them. It is no longer possible for those two men each to have the same piece of fruit from a tree; each may take a piece of fruit, but it is no longer possible for each to exercise unrestricted choice and take the same piece. And when the population multiplies these conventions must become more multiplies these conventions must become more intricate. Rules of conduct and behavior must be evolved which will define the rights of each so as to avoid conflicts, and the more people who come into that society the more intricate it is, the more civilized and highly developed it is, the more rules and conventions and agreements there must be in order to define the rights of each person in the society, and as society grows along a plan of that kind it becomes constantly necessary for us to yield something that in our grandfathers' time was a personal and individual right, to yield some of it in order that the common good may be advanced. advanced.

No particular illustration of that sort of thing is necessary, and yet they are entirely common. Each law that is made by the legislature across the street or by the town council of Columbus says to the people who are under its control a new set of things which they may not do, not because many of them are inherently wrong, but because they are socially inconvenient, because as society has grown it has venient, because as society has grown it has been discovered to be productive of greater inconvenience to allow men to do those particular things than to prohibit them in the interest of the common good. And so I have the feeling about the tendency of our civilization at present. We are not going to yield up any of those fundamental personal, individual rights, we are not going to sacrifice the opportunity of intitative and enterprise, we are not going to try are not going to sacrifice the opportunity of initiative and enterprise, we are not going to try to create a civilization pallid and milk-white and have no red blood in its veins, we are not going to try by legislation or agreement to make men all the same height or the same degree of richness, we are not going to try to contradict Providence by decreeing that all men have the same amount of intelligence or the same amount of strength or the same amount of skill, but leaving as large room as is convenient and consistent with the public is convenient and consistent with the public welfare for each to work out his destiny and to produce the best results by the exercise of to produce the best results by the exercise of his talents which nature has ordained, we are still going to enlarge the periphery of those things which are of importance in the common right, and wherever the good of all is obviously to be preferred to the preservation of what aforetimes were individual rights, the individual rights will be equally yielded. It is a perfectly logical process. It does not work without jars, it does not work without going too far sometimes in some directions, and we ought of ourselves to examine zealously any law which asks us to yield an individual right for the common good and ask ourselves whether really the common good is advanced by the yielding which is asked of us and whether the individual right is too dear and too sacred and whether it is too closely related to the development of the best that is in us to be given up; but after we have asked those questions and plainly find that the common interest, the welfare of the society of which we are members, requires this extension of the public power and this extension of the common activ-ity, then we ought to rejoice and realize that we are multiplying the strength and the possi-bilities of every man in the society when we enlarge wholesomely and peacably a common

enlarge wholesomely and peacably a common activity for the common good.

That is the sort of thing going on in Washington. We are spending fabulous sums of money, we are building great new manufacturing establishments, we are taking all the achievements of science of all the ages and putting them to uses for which perhaps they were never designed and giving them functions which their inventors never dreamed of. And some of them are very terrible and appalling some of them are very terrible and appalling to the imagination, and the loss of life which to the imagination, and the loss of life which is the consequence of this is a thing that we shudder to think of, and have lost all sense of calculation, and we are drenching the whole civilized world with blood, and we are destroying wealth at the rate of a hundred million dollars a day, and we are laying on our own shoulders and on the shoulders of generations which are to come after us burdens by way of mortgage which are heavier than any part of the human race ever bore.

mortgage which are heavier than any part of the human race ever bore.

Why are we doing that? Are we justified in doing it? What ought to be the attitude of the bankers of Ohio toward our doing that? Well, we are doing it because we have reached a place where the philosophy of freedom is in irresistable conflict with the philosophy of servitude. We are doing it because if we don't do it the things which have made an American civilization possible will be forcibly denied to us and the world will be turned over to the domination of a philosophy which takes no domination of a philosophy which takes no account of consequences so long as it satisfies the lustful ambition and greed of a single people to the material and moral domination

people to the material and moral domination of the earth.

I read just a few days ago, as I have no doubt many of you read, an address printed in our newspapers as having been made by the emperor of Germany to his people upon the occasion of the capture of Riga. I read it twice and asked myself, What impression does it make? It had a strangely familiar sound. I seemed to have heard it before. I seemed to have experienced some of the feelings that were in it, and I searched my consciousness to see what it was, and then I remembered that when what it was, and then I remembered that when I was a child I used to read about Jesse James and how he terrorized the West and slaughand now he terrorized the west and staughtered women and children and held up coaches and robbed the innocent as they passed along the highway and gradually enriched himself by reason of two facts: one that he was stealthy and irresistible in arms, and the other, stealthy and irresistible in arms, and the other, wholly without morals; and I remembered that as a boy my schoolmates and I had a kind of false fascination for Jesse James and used to imagine ourselves being bandits and highwaymen, and we drew up a constitution for our society,—we were boys twelve years old,— and in its total disregard of the rights of everybody else in the world except this high order of bandits, it was a perfect parallel of the speech about Riga. (Laughter and applause.)

Try it and see. Read one of those speeches. Take any statement of the philosophy upon which the German empire professedly proceeds in this war, read it attentively and without passion, as the situation is far too serious to allow us to indulge in anything so futile as hating anybody. Read any of those statements of the philosophy upon which the Central Empires have proceeded and see whether this is

of the philosophy upon which the Central Empires have proceeded and see whether this is not so. They state that other people have things which they want, that by reason of the fact that they want them other people have no right to them, that by reason of the fact that other people deny them the things which they thus have acquired a right to by wanting them, it is their bounden duty to go out and that in going to get them they new, it is their bounden duty to go out and et them, and that in going to get them they just not merely show their physical superior, but to and supremacy over the persons who ave them, but that they must trample to death my innocent bystander who intervenes between them and the object of their desire.

I wonder sometimes whether it is too much izing the rest of mankind.

And in this Riga speech the German emperor referred to some kind of an alliance with God, and I thought of the situation of those who bomb God with their lips and bomb hospitals with their hands as being perhaps as portentious and spectacular a denial of the very principles of religion and civilization as have ever taken place in the history of the world. get them, and that in going to get them they must not merely show their physical superiority to and supremacy over the persons who have them, but that they must trample to death any innocent bystander who intervenes between them and the object of their desire.

to say that that philosophy is the most portentious and monumental denial of the Christian religion which has ever been attempted since its founder was on earth. I speak not of the motives with which they act or their conscious feeling about it, but the philosophy. Where the precepts of religion take little children and say, "Imitate them, for of such is the kingdom of heaven," that philosophy bombs them from the air as they go to the sweetshop with their innocent baby prattle, unsuspecting of the presence of an enemy.

Captain Kidd sailed boldly when he sailed, on the top of the water, and took his chances, and if anybody had to walk the plank for Captain Kidd he was a grown-up man. But this philosophy, under the water, unseen and un-

tain Kidd he was a grown-up man. But this philosophy, under the water, unseen and un-

I have heard people say that we were in this war to help somebody else, or that they were afraid that somebody thought we were in this war to help somebody else, and that seemed to give them great uneasiness. Which is the hero give them great uneasiness. Which is the hero—the person who goes into a place of peril for his own gain, or the person who imperils his own life for another? And if we put America's position in this war on that ground I am perfect content. I would rather America to be a hero nation, willing to sacrifice something,—aye, a very great deal,—in order that the rest of mankind may live and have an opportunity of freedom. I would be very proud of my country in that relationship. (Cheers).

But this is not the whole story. We are in this war because our rights were set upon, be-



R. B. CRANE, Vice President National Bank of Commerce, Toledo

dreamed of, slowly and by stealth, sinks the Lusitania, and then for days and days to come the silent watchers on the banks of the sea gather up as they float in the bodies not of men and women only, but of women with babies in their arms, and pile them up on the dock at Queenstown like cords of wood until twelve hundred are piled up. They are people who stood between nothing that the German empire wanted and her having it, but who stood in the path which she desired to travel in terrorizing the rest of mankind.

And in this Riera speech the German emperor as the path to the parish church that if this philosophy were once enthroned triumphantly in Europe our turn would come next. And so, though a people wedded to peace, though a people truly civilized in the sense of realizing the wastefulness of war and the pity of it, we were forced to the reluctant conclusion that as against the enemy of mankind and against the enemy of mankind it was our duty to

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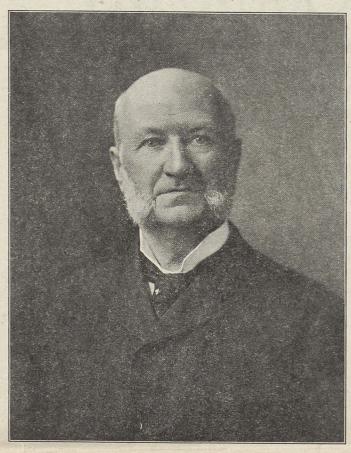
participate in the restoration of reason, and when the philosophy upon which our country was based was thus fundamentally attacked, to defend it in order that freedom might be

left to us.

I hear now and then that somebody has said
—nobody has said it to me—that we ought to
have waited until they came over here. I don't know what would have been the issue of the lated fighting power of a continent of civilized people, and instead of having, as we now have, to participate with nations of heroes in arms and experience, we would have had to bear alone the brunt of just such an army as could be made out of a vanquished Europe by a dominant autocracy. It seems too large a subject to deal with in a sentence, but surely if there ever was a case in the world where an new army a democratic process which we call

Now, I think I ought not to take up more of your time, and yet I do want to call your attention to why we have gone to war. The little standing army we had in times of peace was not much larger than the police force of the City of London. I don't know whether it was popular in the United States or not, I did not be a property of the way people talked not keep any account of the way people talked about it before, but I used to hear people say sometimes uncharitable things about it, somewar if we had not gone in, but those who say that evidently think they would have come. And if they had come, if we had waited and of a standing army has shown its capacity for kept our little standing army and refused to believe that nobody could be so rude and relentless and unnatural as to disturb us, those who came would have come with the accumulated fighting power of a continent of airciliage. flict, and in a very short time by reason of the splendid zeal and soldierly qualities of this standing army America's army of more than a million men will be ready to take their places and to acquit themselves like heroes alongside the veterans of England and France. (Cheers.)

And we are making war like a free people, o. We have applied to the selection of this too.



D. LEUTY, Vice President The Citizens Savings & Trust Co., Cleveland

geance in our hearts, that we went into it with no greed, with no ambition to take somebody else's territory or to infringe upon somebody else's rights. Surely if any knight of old ever went out to defend the innocent and to establish order in a troubled world, his name would be a fit simile for the motives of the United States. And as this war goes on I trust we will always keep our honor untarnished by an unworthy motive and that our people will be willing and ready and anxious to make peace just as soon as a peace can be made in the world which will permanently protect the rights of men against a repetition of this kind of consienceless aggression. (Applause.) plause.)

ounce of prevention was worth a ton of cure, that was it. And so we are engaged in an offensive defensive in Europe. We have joined the other great civilized free powers of the world to put an end to the waging of a false philosophy, and this war will last—many of you are anxious to know how long it will last—until we win it. (Loud cheers).

And yet I hope it will not be forgotten for what we went into it. I hope it will always be remembered that we went into it with no greed, with no ambition to take somebody

selective service or selective conscription, and for the first time in the history of the world, so far as I know, not a military man participated in the selection of that army. The regulation of the young men of the country was done by civilians. The boards were selected by civilians, the boards were civilians, the exemptions were passed on by civilians. The civil authorities of our respective States have drawn and presented to the nation an army to train. Instead of the old-time process of the drum and the fife and the military men for inviting month laid down their pen or their hammer. month laid down their pen or their hammer, country has drafted itself and put itself at the service of the Federal Government to be made into an efficient army. I have just come from one of the camps and I have had reports of others, and these boys who on the fifth of this or drafting the citizenry of the country, the who gave up their clerkship or their position in the factory or on the farm, have assembled in the factory of on the farm, have assembled in these camps and met this emergency with a smile. They are there asking to be trained, ready for the sacrifice, ready for the duty of defending their country, as splendid a body of young men, both they and their civilian officers who are there to participate in their trained with cheers.

ing, as any country ever called to its colors.

(Cheers.)

(Cheers.) These are wonderful times. Not so long ago China, the oldest empire in the world, split open like a bud in the springtime, and right in the middle of it was found the beautiful flower of a new republic. And then, under the inspiration of this war and the democratic spirit which it has engendered, autocracy in Russia came to a discredited and. Unwersed in the came to a discredited end. Unversed in the art of self-government those people are finding it difficult to stand unaided by the illusion of authority upon which they have so long de-pended. But the Russian people are a very great people. They don't know so much about mechanical arts as we do, there are many of the sciences which they have not yet acquired as fully as we, but I doubt whether anywhere elso on this terrestrial globe as much simplicity and sweetness and spiritual quality, as much desire to do justice to others, can be found as among those people of Russia of whom we know so little, and when they have had their limited dictatorships and their difficulties about limited dictatorships and their difficulties about leaders and the rest of it, out of that will emerge a splendid addition to the galaxy of nations in which people govern themselves; and when this war is over we Americans will be able to feel not only that we have participated in making the world safe for democracy, but that we have demonstrated to the troubled and tried spirits of the peoples everywhere that democracy is safe for the world, and that by reason of our example, our triumphant success in arms and our great and wonderful civilization under the principles of democratic described whether the principles of democratic government, we have so encouraged emulation among other peoples that at the conclusion of this war a league of nations can be formed, not of the old kind, an entente or an alliance, not an arrangement between nations who agree in the event of attack to stand together or when a favorable moment comes to attack somebody else, but a league of nations represomebody else, but a league of hattons representing peoples who join hands for the sole purpose of establishing justice and liberating the human spirit from all false philosophies whatever, and giving men and women and children everywhere an opportunity to be the best that can be made of their talents and their beauticars and their labors in accordance with

best that can be made of their talents and their characters and their labors, in accordance with what must have been the intention of God when He made them. (Prolonged cheers.)

The address of Secretary Baker occupied an hour, and at its close, on motion of Col. J. J. Sullivan, of Cleveland, he was tendered, by rising vote, the thanks of the convention for his able, highly instructive and eloquent oratorical effort

Amendments to Constitution and By-Laws

Hon. M. R. Denver, Chairman of the Council of Administration, presented a proposed amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, amendment to the Constitution and By-Laws, authorizing the Council to employ the secretary, assistant secretary, and other employees. The annual report of the Council will be found in another column of this issue.

After some argument, in which Mr. Cunningham vigorously protested against the proposed

amendment, saying the Association was able to elect its own secretary and had been doing so throughout its history, and in which Mr. Shepard defended the proposed change, the recommendation of the Council of Administra-

tion was adopted.

This concluded the business as outlined in the program for the afternoon session.

Patriotic Session

The evening session of the convention on Tuesday was designated on the program as a patriotic session, and this it proved to be beyond the slightest question. The speakers were Major-General Edwin F. Glenn, of the United States army, who is commandant of the training camp for the Selective Service army at Chillicothe, and Hon. James M. Cox, Governor of Ohio.

President Adams introduced Major-General Glenn in felititious terms and the bronzed veteran, a soldier of large physique, with a rugged countenance showing a combination of strength of will and kindness of disposition, was greet-

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FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1917.

A Fine Statement.

Secretary Baker's address to the Ohio bankers was the finest statement of the philosophy of the war that we have read or heard. It was so quiet, simple and sincere in every expression that it could almost soften the heart of a wartime pacifist. We had supposed that Mr. Baker was one of the better class of Cleveland politicians, but he is above that and belongs to the statesman class. There wasn't a boast or a bit of passionate appeal in his speech. It was all as even-tenored as the beatitudes. He is no stentorian orator. His words are soft and pleasant, but they go deep and set one to thinking. One was never so satisfied with this country's entering the war with Germany as he was after hearing Mr. Baker's reasons for it. There was not a word of hate or boast in his speech, but how he did make a fellow want to grab a musket and go to shooting. We had been hoping that President Wilson would some day put Colonel Roosevelt in Mr. Baker's place, but we doubt if there would be much improvement.

Finance Cleveland, Ohio,

"To be sandwiched in between two such speakers as Dr. Holdsworth and Mr. Baker and tied down to a cut-and-dried President's report is quite as trying to me as it is to you," facetiously remarked President Adams as he rose to deliver the annual address of the President. "There are two rays of sunshine, however, that we can both share—Dr. Holdsworth has made part of my speech and I will cut out that part when I come to it in the paper, and the second—and this is much more encouraging to me—is that Mr. Baker is expected at almost any moment, and that I will stop reading just the minute he comes. (Laughter).

Proceeding to deliver his formal address, President Adams said:

Under the head of miscellaneous business the Under the head of miscellaneous business the Convention accepted a suggestion by Mr. Mooney that the address of Secretary Baker be printed in full for circulation among the bankers of Ohio, and went further and ordered that the patriotic speeches of Governor Cox and Mr. Maddox be also printed and circulated to the number of five thousand copies.

IT IS PHILADELPHIA'S WAR, SAYS SECRETARY BAKER

Declares City, Birthplace of Real Human Liberty, Should Be Foremost in Conflict With Despotism.

By EDGAR MELS.

ATLANTIC CITY, Sept. 18.—"This is essentially Philadelphia's war," said Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, to me this morning in his room in the Marlborough-Blenheim. The Secretary had arrived from Washington last night and looked anything save a physical wreck. "This is Philadelphia's war because in that city liberty was born at a time when all around was autocracy, militarism and despotism. In Philadelphia came to light the first ray of real human liberty, the liberty for which we are now fighting. That is why your city should make this war its own. The principles born in Independence Hall have spread to the uttermost ends of the earth and now republican France, democratized Britain and our new sister republic, Russia, are fighting with

us for the right which is the human race's against the powers of might.'

Mr. Baker does not look the warlike post he occupies-he wears no ferocious mustache like friend Hindenburg-he hasn't even a benevolent one, such as adorns the face of Papa Joffre, Mr. Baker is the typical American business man, smooth of face, calm of demeanor, soft of voice, a bit shy-not a bit selfassertive. His fine brown eyes do not flash fire. And yet there is that about the man which betokens him-a man. Beneath the calm, sure face there is fire and boundless energy. American push and a man hustle. Altogether, America has reason to feel more than satisfied with its Secretary of War.

I asked Mr. Baker if he could not de-

vise some phrase, home slogan, to stir the pulses of the American public—to quicken their patriotic impulser—something which would bring to it a realization that we are in a real war.

"I am not a slogan maker, nor do I coin phrases easily," he replied. "Words mean nothing and they mean much, especially in a time like this. I believe that the great mass of the people takes the war too seriously to give vent to external manifestation. That will probably account for the quiet manner in which draft parades have been received by the masses. War is too serious to be boisterous. I think that by now the people have come to a realization of what is confronting them."

"But there must be some pregnant message for the people of Philadelphia," I asked.

REASONS FOR PRIDE.

"There is," replied Mr. Baker after considerable thought. "Say to your city that when it obtains the knowledge which is now denied its citizens for miliwhich is now denied its citizens for military reasons, of what has been done and will be done by those responsible for the preparations for the war activities, they, the American people resident in Philadelphia, will be proud of their business men. For the business men of Philadelphia, together with those of the rest of our great land, have come to the front and have given their very best to the cause. And we, who are responsible to the people for our acts, will not need to be ashamed for the preparations which have been made—the thoroughness with which the campaign at this end has been conducted will amaze the people when which the campaign at this end has been conducted will amaze the people when they come to know. The business community of this country has done its bit—even as our soldiers and sailors will do theirs."

Josephus Daniels can be explained only on the theory that President Wilson is firmly persuaded that anybody can make a good enough Secretary of War so long as he is President .- Portland Ore-

Newton D. Baker may be astonished to learn that Josephus Daniels is Secretary of War; but it is not essential that a chronic critic of Mr. Daniels should know what office he holds. It is enough to know that Mr. Daniels exists and is therefore a proper object of partisan attack.

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EDITORIALS

An Army of Reconstruction

THE French Government is seeking to have a pioneer expeditionary force of skilled American workmen assembled in the rear of the allied armies on the western front, with as little delay as possible, and it is understood that the United States Government is disposed to regard this proposal favorably. It is announced, indeed, that Secretary of War Baker will soon issue a call for 50,000 industrial workers to constitute this preliminary force. It will, of course, be a noncombatant body, its task being to carry on reconstruction in the wake of Germany's devastating retreat. Aside from everything which the engineering corps of the allied armies may do toward restoring communication through the ruins of villages and towns, and over the shell-torn country, a vast amount of work will remain to be done, in every square mile of territory wrested from the enemy, before the land again becomes habitable and productive. The German retreat is marked by willful, wanton disfigurement of the face of the country. Monuments erected by the patient toil of centuries and the hovels of the poorest among the peasantry share alike. Not only is man's handicraft ruthlessly destroyed, but the attempt has been made over vast areas, and apparently not always unsuccessfully, by the retreating Germans, to render the very ground which they are forced to evacuate forever barren.

In the wake of the destroyers, in the rear of the reconquering legions, the American army of reconstruction is to be employed. The first 50,000 of the expedition will constitute, it is understood, only a single division of

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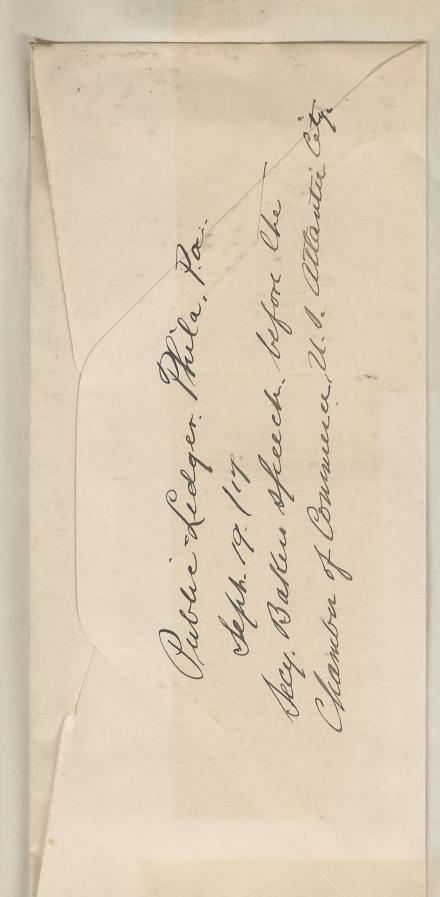
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o blow or rain to drow;
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OV Harvest Hwome id is clear. There's nar a

he ruined church which is make wing for the somber le, the jackdaws in a sable night, and over the darkengrass and purple with abun-her — grow dimmer. The the sea rises upon a faint moors—in daytime green ws deepen; the wide and rifts of lilac and steel-blue. beniev si teanns to blog et The Strait of Iona is a rill ed silver. Westward in the ed silver. bronze cloud float dreamily te summit of Ben More, vast wide and desolate Atlantic tetward the crags of Mull z, while high above them, er, the sun sinks slowly beeds the happy day; and now,

g of the reapers, the sound of the reapers, the sound of the reapers, the sound of the state of



BOSTON, U.S.A., WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 19, 1917

EDITORIALS

An Army of Reconstruction

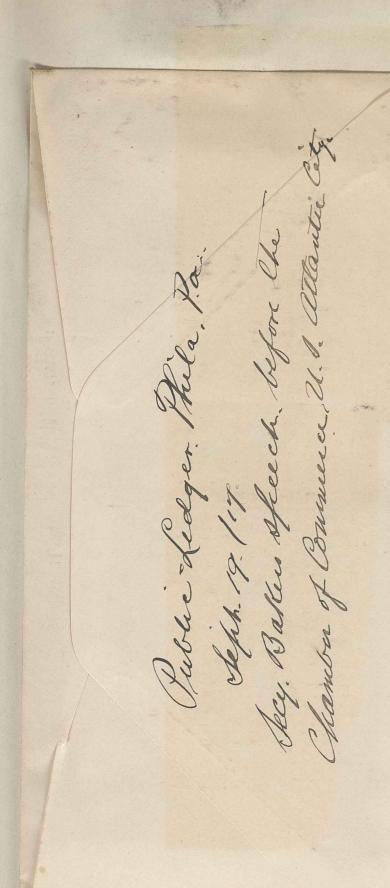
THE French Government is seeking to have a pioneer expeditionary force of skilled American workmen assembled in the rear of the allied armies on the western front, with as little delay as possible, and it is understood that the United States Government is disposed to regard this proposal favorably. It is announced, indeed, that Secretary of War Baker will soon issue a call for 50,000 industrial workers to constitute this preliminary force. It will, of course, be a noncombatant body, its task being to carry on reconstruction in the wake of Germany's devastating retreat. Aside from everything which the engineering corps of the allied armies may do toward restoring communication through the ruins of villages and towns, and over the shell-torn country, a vast amount of work will remain to be done, in every square mile of territory wrested from the enemy, before the land again becomes habitable and productive. The German retreat is marked by willful, wanton disfigurement of the face of the country. Monuments erected by the patient toil of centuries and the hovels of the poorest among the peasantry share alike. Not only is man's handicraft ruthlessly destroyed, but the attempt has been made over vast areas, and apparently not always unsuccessfully, by the retreating Germans, to render the very ground which they are forced to evacuate forever barren.

In the wake of the destroyers, in the rear of the reconquering legions, the American army of reconstruction is to be employed. The first 50,000 of the expedition will constitute, it is understood, only a single division of a force which in the end will be commensurate with the task that is set for it. It will be an army typical of the country of its origin. That is, it will be composed of engineers, road builders, railroad builders, bridge builders, factory builders, house builders, town builders; of men skilled in the chemistry of the soil, in agriculture, horticulture, landscape gardening, reclamation, in all the useful arts. The adventure, if so it shall appear to some of the younger men of the industrial expeditionary force, will be to them what the redemption of the deserts and wildernesses of the American West was to their grandsires. It will have for them all of the attraction that goes with apparently insurmountable difficulty, the attraction of dim possibility which impelled the crossing of the Mississippi and the Missouri, and the plunge into the immeasurable silences of the mountains and plains beyond, with the additional incentive of being able to test, before the eyes of the onlooking world, the merits of that efficiency which essentially makes for growth, as against that which essentially and inevitably makes for blight.

Secretary Baker will, no doubt, find it an easy matter to obtain 500,000 willing, cheerful volunteers for this branch of the service which the United States is eager to render France, and every one of the outraged and injured allies. There should be no more delay in organizing the force than there has been in developing the lumbering, sawmill, and railroad units already on the European side, or awaiting orders for trans-shipment. Several millions of Americans, exempt from the operation of the draft law, but not otherwise ineligible or disqualified, are doubtless hoping and looking for an opportunity to take an active and useful part in the war, or in work connected with it. They will be glad to be assigned to duty in the rear, and particularly to such a duty as that of helping to restore Belgium, France, Russia, Poland, and Serbia, as nearly as possible, to the condition in which the war found them It fits in exactly with the American ideal, that a large proportion of the available men of the United States should be assigned to the task of repairing the ravages of a conflict which they hope may be the last of its kind, and to prosecute this work of repair among the victims of the horror, regardless of national lines. It fits in exactly with the American ideal, also, that, while on the one hand the Republic is impelled by a sense of duty to civilization, humanity, and democracy to strike the common enemy with all the weight and force it can gather from its resources and energies, it will have free play, on the other hand, for those activities which are nearer to its liking, and make for the progress of the world in tranquillity and brotherhood.

Captain Gustave P. Capart, of the General Staff of General Petain, now attached to the French Mission, who takes a deep interest in this project, expresses the opinion that the United States, because of its manpower and highly developed industries, will be better able than any other nation to organize, and put in the field, an industrial army qualified for the performance of the tremendous task indicated, and he goes beyond the war in estimating the permanent value of the prospective achievements. Taken in connection with the accomplishments of the American troops at the front, the skilled industrial expeditionary force, or army of reconstruction, will, in his belief, prepare the ground for a closer and friendlier economic relationship between the United States and the

allied nations than has ever heretofore existed.



Nation's Captains of Industry Likely to Demand Concessions From the Government

"AMONG THOSE PRESENT WERE ——"

Continued from Page Thirteen had pictured the executive head of the mili-tary arm of the United States forces as a large man were surprised when they saw a short, slim, energetic figure rapidly pass the gatekeepers and walk to the rear of

the gatekeepers and walk to the rear of the stage.

On the platform were gathered R. Goodwin Rhett, president of the People's National Bank of Charleston, S. C., and president of the Chamber of Commerce; Elliott H. Goodwin, of Washington, D. C., general weretary to the organization; A. B. Farqu'nar, of York, Pa., and Bishop Gailor. As the officers shook the hand of Secretary of War Baker the audience to a man arose. From every part of the build-

Secretary of War Baker the audience to a man arose. From every part of the building they echoed the applause of the delegates and their guests. Simultaneously a bugle call announced the official opening of the war convertion.

Stepping to the front of the stage. Mr. Rhett raised his hand. Then he introduced in a few words Bishep Gailor, who pronounced the invocation: In cailing for the blessing of those "young men who have already gone abroad to take up the struggle for democracy." Bishop Gailor brought from the standing audience many a tearstained eye. He briefly summarized the heroism of those who have left their homes to fight or perish in the trenches and those who have given up their sons for the cause who have given up their sons for the cause of the country.

Then as he uttered the words "Our

Then as he uttered the words "Our Father who are in Heaven" every person raised his voice in unison in prayer. On few occasions, probably, has such a gathering of every-day business men joined under such circumstances in a prayer of blessing and one that might give them the power to provide by their individual efforts for the maximum comfort of the men who have responded to the country's call to arms.

mmediately after the invocation Presi dent Rhett made the opening address, pausing occasionally as the applause of the delegates in their approval of his remarks stifled the sound of his words. He described how business has been groping in the dark. and urged such action on the part of the national chamber as shall exercise "a compelling influence for a speedy conclusion to this war—a conclusion that will bring us a real peace, a peace for this generation and generations to come." He added:

a real peace, a peace for this generation and generations to come." He added:

This convention has been called by the National Chamber of Commerce primarily in order that American business may have an opportunity of expressing its sentiments with respect to the war in which we are now engaged, and of declaring, in plain and unmistakable language, what it expects and proposes to do in aiding to bring that war to a successful conclusion.

In order that these expressions may be thoroughly representative of American business of every kind, and from every part of the country, the chamber has not only called together the delegates from its own 950 commercial organizations, members representing more than 400,000 individuals, firms and corporations, and its own individual and associate members, numbering more than 6000; but it has extended invitations to other commercial organizations of the country, not members of the chamber, to be represented here, and to unite with it in sending out a message from the business men of America which will let the world clearly understand that, whatever the cost, whatever the sacrifice, they propose to place every resource at their command behind the Government and its allies in their determination to see that liberty, democracy, civilization and humanity shall not perish.

Business has been groping in the dark because it finds the very foundations of commerce have been upturned. Demand and supply can no longer be permitted to control prices, because the extraordi-



WALTER PARKER is a Government spokesman in the big business powwow, and appears as the representative of Secretary Redfield

Seek Means for Greatest Efficiency

Seck Means for Greatest Efficiency

But we are assembled together not only for the purpose of giving expression to our sentiments and our purposes in connection with this war, but also of linquiring into the means whereby we may most effectually aid the Government and its allies to win it. We can perform no more patriotic or profitable service than by contributing the discussions and conclusions of this splendid assemblage toward a solution of these problems in the best interest of the nation.

The President has well said this war is not a battle of armies, but a conflict of nations, in which every national resource must be called into play. I doubt not this convention, composed of men of wide experience and high attainments, shall be able to contribute much thought and information that will materially help the Government in determining how business men can aid it best.

But while the problems of how we can best aid the Government to win the war and how we can best aid ourselves and the country to prosperity after the war are to engage our attention, let me emphasize, in conclusion, the primary and paramount purpose of this convention. Our countrymen want to know what thoughts are filling our minds and what sentiments are filling our meats in this world-wide struggle. We must, indeed, I know we shall, sound no uncertain note.

No Peace So Long as "Kultur" Dominates

No Peace So Long as "Kultur" Dominates Can we, who have lived in this country, where liberty under democracy is held as a sacred her'tage and valued far higher than life itself, contemplate for one mo-ment the possibility of its extinguishment? Can we permit German autocracy and militarism to remain as a constant menace militarism to remain as a constant menace to that I berty, a constant danger to the peace and tranquility of the world? Can there be any comromise with this question, now that milions of men have died to make it impossible? Men may cry. "Peace! peace!" but there can be no peace so long as "kultur," under autocratic interpretation and direction, remains a vital force in the world; so long as any great and aggressive nation of men are made to believe they possess a superiority which entitles them to subject others to their will and their self-constituted rulers are provided.



As he concluded his address he turned

Those who describe to us the manner f making war in Europe tell us that the military forces are in seried (not serried) ines, one behind the other. There are hose at the very front which bear the burden of attack or defense; next those which who fill up the gaps in the ranks and pass forward the military supplies.

and pass forward the military supplies, and still behind them a third mobilization of military forces preparing other parts of the great enterprise.

Thousands Offer Services

It was tremendously inspiring.

he east. He said:

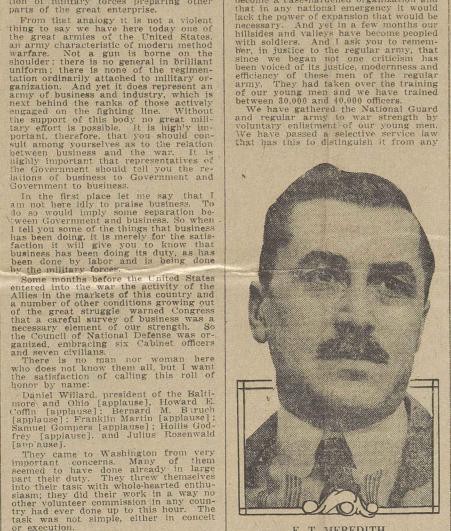
describe this overwhelming evidence that the democracy which the President wanted made safe for the world was safe in America at least.

What Has Been Accomplished

Now let us run over a few of the things that have been done. Only a few months have passed and vet order has been brought out of confusion. All business in the United States had acquired a blas in support of the national undertaking. In large part this has been done by business men and those I have mentloned.

Take the army. We had a little standing army in time of peace and in continenta! United States not much larger than the police force of the city of London. There were some who felt that this had become a case-hardened organization and that in any national emergency it would lack the power of expansion that would be necessary. And yet in a few months our hillsides and valleys have become peopled with soldiers. And I ask you to remember, in justice to the regular army, that since we began not one criticism has been voiced of its justice, modernness and efficiency of these men of the regular army. They had taken over the training of our young men and we have trained between 30,000 and 40,000 officers.

We have gathered the National Guard and regular army to war strength by voluntary enlistment of our young men. We have passed a selective service law that has this to distinguish it from any Now let us run over a few of the things



E. T. MEREDITH Successful publisher of Successful Farming, which is issued in Des Moines

There was a certain distrust of Government on the part of business, and any inquiry on the part of the Government was looked upon with suspicion, if not dread. For 100 years we had grown up under a doctrine of individualism. These seven men, by virtue of their commanding position and the clarity of their vision, instantly summoned business of America to their side. Groups began to assemble in Washington and took fire from the patriotic spirit of these seven. In an incredibly short space of time business of America was aligned on the side of Government. Then we went to war and tens of thousands began to offer their services. Each morning hundreds of letters came to me, all cast in the same mold, "What can I do for my country?"

They came from old men, men of middle age, young men, all willing to throw off their personal concerns, ready to serve in the most inconspicuous ways in the great enterprise. These hundreds of thousands of offers of personal services were supplanted by men who offered their business. They said, "Take our factories, take our facilities, take our men." Hundreds of these men were not content to write—they came to Washington themselves. They looked up their friends who knew us to renew their requests, not to get some selfish advantage, but to make us understand how perfectly unselfish their desire to serve.

It was tremendously inspiring.

with the most modern of weapons, drilled to the highest state of perfection and equipped with everything needful for the defense of the nation's honor.

The temptation is strong to neglect safeguards of workers in the rush.

May I say a word about the cause? As I came along the Boardwalk this morn-

HOW.

bell struck the noon hour.

NEWTON D

BAKER-

SECRETARY

OF WAR -

and resolute. We must do this not merely because it is humanitarian or ethical, but because it is patriotic.
When Sécretary Baker uttered the last word of his message to the men upon whom devolves the task of caring for the soldiers in the trenches the members of the convention again rose to their feet spontaneously and the pier assembly Toom became desfening with cheers. A bugler at

neously and the pier assembly room became deafening with cheers. A bugler at one side of the stage sounded the first bar of the "Star Spangled Banner" and the great crowd sang. As the last notes of the national anthem were wafted seaward over those waves which had brought to the mind of the War Secretary the most brilliant portion of his speech a distant church bell struck the noon hour.

Secretary Baker was unable to remain at the convention. He hastened back to Washington to resume the work which he had left that he might convey to American business the Administration's message for

which the men of commerce and industry had waited. George M. Reynolds, president of the Continental and Commercial Bank, of Chicago, was the next speaker. He analyzed the relations between business

After Mr. Reynolds's speech Elliott P. Goodwyn, general secretary of the national chamber, presented the rules for the gov-

ernment of the convention and they were adopted. After other organization business, such as the creation of committees on credentials and resolutions, the morning session of the convention adjourned.

I came along the Boardwalk this morning I seemed to hear in the roar of the surf the voices of children in the sea calling for mercy against a nation which has lost all sense of humanity; against an adversary who sets up a mission higher than God's mission. After all, the ruler of the universe does not live in Berlin. Equality of opportunity, freedom and civilization are not corrigible to the discipline of Berlin.

to the discipline of Berlin.

I seem to hear in the roar of the surf sounds of bombs dropped from the air, of lives of innocents sunffed out in obedience to a mad territorial ambition. As I heard these sounds I could not help thinking how close we are to Philadelphia, the place where the doctrine of political liberty was cradled, where man first claimed the capacity of men to govern themselves and first proclaimed the divine mission of justice.

I thought of Russia struggling, but still

divine mission of justice.

I thought of Russia struggling, but still a democracy; of France. a democracy; of England, a democracy. All over the world this doctrine that our ancestors set up in 1776 has taken root and flowered. The answer to what the wild waters are saying was easy: Ye free peoples of Europe, baptized in the spirit of freedom, we are marching, millions strong; our soldiers, our business, our industries, all we have pledged in this great struggle.

Democracy Safe for World

When this message goes, will it not do two things? Will it not make the world safe for democracy and will it not show that there is no longer any need for czars, emperors, oligarchies and autocracies, but that democracy is safe for the world.

world.

No man can write now what this to bulent spirit that has seized the entworld really means. We are too cito it for an analyzing view, but i seems certain—a hundred years her when a better way than war is for to settle disputes, when all can live the midst of love for one another, age will be seen to have been one of

that has passed not because of laws, though these have been helpful, but cause of the influence spread by the grimen of commerce who took the posit that the country must expect the same is selfish spirit from business as from man who goes to the front.

They themselves seized upon the an ogy, The man who dies does not say or but. This is a Government of pollar opinion. It isn't going to be popular opinion. It isn't going to be popular omake money during this war whother men are losing their lives.

The Republic stands fast, united a consolidated, and the men at the from the solid supports of the solid supports and industry at home.

What Rusiness Can Do

What business can bo

I want to say two or three sentences what business can do. The world heen given over for three years to orgy of destructive waste. There is bone answer to that, production of newealth. The primary function of business is to produce, but we must remembe that there is a speed beyond which cannot go. The man who wears out brain makes an uneconomic use of talent. If business wears out the nervand health of its people it makes an ueconomic use of its resources. We must have such hours and wages of labor, su conditions of occupation that at the eof the war when the United States enfeebled, frail and devitalized natic but men and women strong, vigorous,



LEON C. SIMON Director of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and a high executive in Kohn, Weil & Co., New

BUSINESS MEN MAY DEMAND CONCESSIONS FROM GOVERNMENT

Proposal to Fix Price of Labor Favorably Received at War Convention

DELEGATES STIRRED BY BAKER'S RINGING SPEECH

Cheers Drown Roar of Tide as He Extols Loyalty of Industrial Chiefs

PLANTS OFFERED NATION

Men at Head of Great Enterprises Leaving Their Work to Aid President

> By Public Ledger Correspondent \ Atlantic City, Sept. 18 J

DLAIN indications that the war convention of American Business Men will demand concessions from the Government came unexpectedly late this afternoon. Waddill Catchings, chairman of the committee appointed by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States to co-operate with the Council of National Defense, broached the subject. He strongly urged the appointment of a war board like the British Ministry of Munitions, since the Council of National Defense can do no

Council of National Defense can do no more than advise, and since, he said, prices are already skyrocketing as a result of competitive bidding by the Government against private industry.

Emil B. Albrecht, vice president of the Philadelphia Bourse, carried the matter a long step further when he proposed that "the price of labor be established at the same time the price is fixed upon the commodity into which such labor enters." Albrecht's action surprised the delegates, as orecht's action surprised the delegates, as his proposal was submitted on the floor in-stead of being laid before the committee on resolutions. But his proposal met with great favor from many of his fellow delegates, and tonight there are many who say that on Friday the convention will go on record as demanding that if business is to make concessions the Government also must make them nust make them

Ambassador Bahkmetieff arrived from Washington at 5:45 o'clock and was met by a committee and escorted to his suite at he Hotel Traymore. After dinner he pro-eeded to the Garden Pier, where he made an address as official representative of the new Russian Republic. Much interest centered around the Ambassador and he was greeted with great cordiality. He will return to Washington, Wednesday after conferring with some of the leaders of

Cabinet Members Bring Message Secretary of War Baker and Secretary of

the business men.
Fifteen hundred delegates were present in assembly hall of the Garden Pier when retary Baker delivered his address this norning. As many guests as delegates vere there, perhaps, and again and again he earnest words of the quiet little man ng of the tide that leath the meeting room. of the tide that beat on the sands be-

This tide gave Mr. Baker the text for a oration that must be ranked among most notable utterances that have ever en heard in Atlantic City, many and eat as have been the messages delivhere. A moment after the peroration been delivered R. Goodwyn Rhett, sident of the chamber, called upon the cat audience to sing the "Star Spangled nner." It was sung, but in many a e there was something like a sob stirred the there was something like a sob stirred the picture Mr. Baker had drawn of the clear-eyed boys who talk about going France and die with joy in their eyes cause they have caught the spirit of classification." It was a colour a more nir mission." It was as solemn a mont as that which came at the opening the session, when Bishop Thomas F. ilor, of Memphis, Tenn., led the convention in the repetition of the Lord's Prayer—incident that was in itself sufficient. que to have made the meeting a las

Lane Arraigns Germany

In the afternoon Secretary Lane carried hearers to new extremes of enthusiasm. s arraignment of Germany was all but tal in its power. There was, however, a re direct response when he declared that erica's real danger lay in the possibility n this that emphasis will be laid throughe convention to impress the men who ake it up that there must be complete coveration with the Government, and that any of the measures seem hard to bear

Boris Bahkmeteff, ambassador of the new bublic, and Charles Edward Russell, a bubler of the American mission lately renember of the American mission lately re-urned from Russia, tonight gave the mes-age of that country to the United States, t was the first of a series of messages that are to come from our allies, and the rgest of the audiences yet gathered on

he pier heard them. Every hour of the day of mobilized com erce and industry was punctuated with terances or suggestions of national im-rtance in the war crisis. The delegates the war convention, coming from every ate in the Union and many of them ac-mpanied by their wives, assembled at Garden Pier soon after 9 o'clock. As

n that assemblage of men who had traved many miles to express their patriotism his hour of conflict there were finantand as one behind the President.

Secretaries Grip Auditors

To the majority of the delegates the high officials of the Administration were known only through newspaper accounts. They yearned for a closer association with the nen at the helm of the Government's afmen at the helm of the Government's affairs and for the opportunity personally to avow their purpose of bending every energy toward "backing the men in khaki." Alert' and intent to hear every word that was being said by those chosen to carry the message of the Administration, the men and women sat in solemn silence as they heard in vivid detail the work thus far accomplished in Americas' entry into the war.

Secretary of War Baker, who arrived here last evening, left his hotel shortly after 10 o'clock. Two Secret Service men were close by, but he walked the haif mile to the pier virtually unrecognized. Those who

pier virtually unrecognized. Those wh Cancluded on Page Eighteen, Column One

General News of Business and Industry: Philadelphia and Outside Commodity Markets

STANDARD OIL STOCKS

LOCAL MINING STOCKS

Tonopah Stocks

Goldfield Stocks

Miscellaneous

MUNITION STOCKS

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

PARIS BOURSE PARIS, Sept. 18.—Prices were easy on the purse today. Three per cent rentes 61f 40c for sh. Exchange on London 27f 18c. Five per nt loans 88f 15c.

Special Telegram to Public Ledger

-Bement-Pond Il Mfg hester Arms .

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.

nglo Am Oil

ries H. Ludington, Vice President; John artin, Secretary and Treasurer: Philip S. s. John B. Williams, John J. Spurseon, P. haley, Directors. EDITORIAL BOARD: CYRUS H. K. CURTIS, Chairman.

JOHN J. SPURGEON......Editor

JOHN C. MARTIN...General Business Manager Philadelphia, Wednesday, September 19, 1917

Nobody realizes that any more than the lowly shipper of lumber. How many time during recent months has he wrung his hands and torn his hair over the muddle state of affairs when he was trying to get shipment through to some point in th North or East and couldn't find out whether the embargo was still on, or had just bee taken off, or was just getting ready to go

Business Section

A FAIR DEAL FOR THE DRESS TRAIL ELSEWHERE in this issue is printed the story of today's conditions in the large, though comparatively little known waist and dress industry of Philadel phia. The fame of Philadelphia's textil output from the mills of Kensington an Frankford, reaching \$120,000,000 a year is widespread, but the \$60,000,000 business built up by the makers of dresse and waists has apparently made little impression upon the public mind as

It is good to know that the keen business men who comprise the bulk of the 180 firms in this city have placed themselves wholly at the call of the Government, so far as taking on Government work is concerned. It is not se encouraging to hear that there is a pos sibility that patriotism of this sort is likely to be visited by a penalty.

The dress and waist business of this country is worth about \$2,000,000,000 annually. More than half of this vast trade is centered in New York; Philadelphia comes next and Baltimore and other

Time was when New York controlled the trade which has been taken over by Philadelphia manufacturers, and from reports received in the retail trade and elsewhere there is a disposition to utilize war conditions to win back that business. In short, while Philadelphia manu facturers are taking on work urgently needed by the Government, some New York manufacturers are said to be holding off and diverting that effort to wir back the lost field.

likewise risen. Government work is easy, straightaway sewing, and this fact has made it difficult to get girls back on the more tedious and complicated waist and dress work when the Government job ends. In many cases they have been known to quit their posts to take temporary places with other firms doing sewing for the army. It is not a question of money, since the pay on Govern ment jobs and civilian orders is about the same; it is simply a case of taking the easiest place.

It is not surprising to learn that local manufacturers are beginning to express some dissatisfaction. There seems to no good reason why an order to be de livered at an army or navy station the New York zone should not be a portioned among New York manufactu ers. It would help correct a situal which is pressing upon Philadelphia dustry and it would, by preventing necessary hauling of completed gi from Philadelphia to New York, rel a certain percentage, even if small railroad equipment for other indis sable tasks.

As Others See It

Fixing the Price on Corn

With cash corn selling above wl prices millers of the West and South are considerably worried lest the farmer those sections carry out their threats feed wheat instead of selling it. In aln all sections wheat receipts are falling behind milling requirements and there little prospect of immediate relief. In Middle States an actual flour famine Threatened unless the wheat movement stimulated. At present prices hogs can fattened economically with \$2 wheat, ma farmers claiming that even \$3 wheat wo bring a better price on the hoof than livered to an elevator. This condition stitutes a real danger to our food sup and is one of the most serious problems fore the Food Administration. At same' time the Association of White Co Millers claim that corn prices have ma It practically impossible to sell corn flo as a mixture for wheat, although the would be a large demand for the produ if prices were at the usual relative leve They suggest that the Food Administration fix a price for corn as they did for whea both as a means of conserving our prese wheat supply and insuring the desir wheat acreage next year. Corn at prese levels is a far more profitable crop the wheat and many farmers will plant it preference in spite of the wheat campaign that are being carried on. Will a Govern ment corn price be the solution?-Amer can Elevator and Grain Trade.

New Embargo Method Suggested

A suggestion has been advanced regard ing the railroads' methods of issuing en bargoes which will certainly receive the un qualified indorsement of all shippers lumber. This new idea is for the railroad to have their embargoes issued by agen in the same manner in which tariffs ar published. It is stated that the idea original nated among the superintendents of tran portation and car service superintenden and it is now being considered by a comm tee of the railroads' war board.

Like many another good sugestion, the question will immediately arise in the militids of many, Why hasn't somebod thought of it before? But now that some body has thought of it, it is sincerely to hoped that steps may be taken to put th

suggestion into effect.

It would be difficult to devise a m

Little Change in Grain—Butter and Eggs Firm—Cheese

Very Firm

The butter market ruled firm yesterday under light offerings and a fair demand. Eggs of fine quality were in fair request and firm under small supplies. Corn sold advices from the West, but prices were without quotable change. Spot flour ruled firm under light offerings and a fair demand. Bran and hay ruled firm, with demand absorbing the offerings. Refined sugars were steadily held but quiet. In provisions there was a fair tabling movement visions there was a fair jobbing movement and the market ruled firm.

... 41,548 40,742 286,489 The market was steady. Quotations:
Car lots in export elevator, Government tandard inspection: No. 1 red, \$2.29; No. 1 soft ed, \$2.27; No. 2 red, \$2.28; No. 2 soft red, \$2.24; No. 3 red, \$2.23; No. 3 soft red, \$2.21; No. 5 soft red, \$2.19; No. 4 soft red, \$2.17; No. 5 ed, \$2.17; No. 5 stoft red, \$2.10; No. 4 soft red, \$2.11; No. 5 smutty, 2.10. Sample whea:8-A. fit for milling, 2.11; B, fit for export, \$2.02; C, unfit for xport (see the Food Administration Grain Corporation). White wheat relatively same price as red mixed wheat, 4c off.
CORN-Receipts, shipments and stock were as follows:

. 23,119 3,659 250,708

....146,311 30,596 917,060

GRAIN INSPECTION

OOSE HAY AND STRAW-Average price

DRESSED POULTRY-

THE BARRETT COMPANY (N. J.) narterly dividend of One Dollar and -five cents (\$1.75) per share has been

TELEGRAPH CO.

dividend of Ten Dollars per share will be on Monday, October 15, 1917, to stockhold-f record at the close of business on Satur-September 29, 1917.

of the chief of the control of the c

most of the limited supply being of unattractive stock. Ducks ruled firm. There was a fair movement in fine large squabs and values were well sustained. Quotations:

Fresh-killed, milk-fed, dry-picked fowls, 12 to box, fancy selected, 31c; do, weighing 4½ bs. apiece, 30½ cd. do, weighing 4 bs. apiece, 30½ cd. do, weighing 4 bs. apiece, 20c; do, weighing 3½ bs. apiece, 20c; do, weighing 3½ bs. apiece, 20c; do, weighing 3 bs. apiece, 20c; do, weighing 4 bs. apiece, 20c; do; weighing 4 bs. apiece, 20c; do; weighing 4 bs. apiece, 20c; go; fancy, 33@36c; Virginia, fancy, 30@32c; other nearby 26@28c per lb.; western, 25@27c; turkeys, fresh-killed, per lb., western, best here, 23@24c; common, 20@22c; spring ducks, 22@23c; squabs, white, weighing 11@12 bs. per doz, \$4.00.540; do, 0.9@11 lbs. per doz, \$4.00.540; do, 0.9@11 lbs. per doz, \$4.00.540; do, 0.9@11 lbs. per doz, \$2.00.255.00.290; do, do, 66.645 lbs. per doz, \$2.00.255.00.290; do, do, 66.645 lbs. per doz, \$2.00.255.00.290; do, do, 66.646 lbs. per doz, \$2.00.255.00; lbs. per doz,

was out showing that frost was probable and No. 2 60c % 14.0.

GREEN FRUITS — The apple market was quiet and generally easier, with moderate but ample offerings. Peaches of fine quality were steadily held. Grapes sold slowly and showed little change. Buyers showed little interest in watermelons and the market ruled weak, with much of the supply of unattractive stock. Other fruits were generally steady. Quotations:

Apples, Pennsylvania and Virginia, per bbl., \$4,500 \$5.0; Maiden Blush, \$4,500 \$5.0; Grimes Golden, \$45.50 \$6.0; Maiden Blush, \$4,500 \$5.0; Grimes Golden, \$45.50 \$6.0; Maiden Blush, \$4,500 \$6.0; Grimes Golden, \$45.50 \$6.0; Maiden Blush, \$4,500 \$6.0; Grimes Golden, \$40.5; Smokehouse, \$40.5; Northwest Golden, \$45.50 \$6.0; Maiden Blush, \$4,500 \$6.0; Grimes Greening, \$4.500 \$6.0; Maiden, \$40.0; Gravenstein, \$2,500 \$6.0; Maiden, \$40.0; Gravenstein, \$2,500 \$6.0; Maiden, \$40.0; Fork Imperial, \$300; Maiden, \$40.0; Gravenstein, \$2,500 \$6.0; Maiden, \$40.0; Gravenst

0 lbs. to bush.):
Marrows, h. p., 1916, choice, \$8.60; mediums.
p., 1916, choice, \$8; pea beans, h. p., 1916, oloice, \$8.15; red kidney, h. p., 1916, choice, 5.0; lima, California, choice, per 100 lbs., 1.30; green peas, \$6.25.

PROVISIONS—There was a fair jobbing trade nd values ruled firm. Quotations:

24c; inferior lots lower. TALLOW—The market was quiet and un-

DRY GOODS

DRIED FRUIT

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Cotton goods are steadier, with trading moderate. Yarns rule easy. Silks are quiet. Men's wear dull. Jobers report a light trade for spot delivery, but advance sales for spring are steady.

PETROLEUM OIL CITY, Sept. 18.—Credit balances, \$3.50. Runs, 109.467; average, 86,370. Shipments, 110,240; average, 52,320.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Evaporated apples rm. Prunes steady. Apricots and peaches rm. Raisins steady.

DULUTH, Sept. 18.—Linseed, \$3.40½; Sepember, \$3.40½ bid; October, \$3.40½ asked; November, \$3.40 bid; December, \$3.35½ asked.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Fred Stern & Co., 42 hitehall st., this city, quote crude rubber ices as follows:

CRUDE RUBBER PRICES

mixed corn...13 Rejected rye

DIVIDEND

AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND

MARKETS IN OTHER CITIES

CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO GRAIN

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Dread of crop injury by frost led to a sharp advance today in the corn market. Prices finished 2%c to 3%c net higher at \$1.18 % to \$1.18 % May. Oats gained 1%c to 1%c. The close in provisions ranged from 10 @15c decline to a rise of 7c.

The frost bogey ruled the corn market almost from the outset. Prices began to jump as soon as the Government forecast was out showing that frost was probable tonight in North Dakota. There had previously been unofficial predictions of a general frost September 19 and September 20. As the widespread, but mild, frost last week had been correctly prophesied, misgivings that worse damage might this time be in store, took possession of the majority of dealers, and for the rest of the day the bulls did about as they pleased with values. Resumption of work at two big Illinois industrial plants, grinding a total of 45,000 bushels of corn a day, tended further to lift prices, but was only a minor factor compared with the prospect that killing low temperatures might spread throughout the chief producing States.

Oats, as well as corn, felt the bullish effects of probable unsettled weather. Shipping and elevator concerns were conspicuous buyers, influenced to some extent apparently by a falling off in receipts at Chicago.

To meet millers' requisitions for 482 carlledge of wheet the feed administrations of increased exports today were sufficient, combined with a fair amount of short covering, to bring about a steady advance on the New York Cotton Exchange. Which continued virtually throughout the continued virtually throughout the continued virtually throughout the store, to do points above the closing price on Monday and 70 points above the low level of Monday and 70 points above the low level of Monday and 70 points and the continued virtually throughout the store, to do the market to open at a seady with a net advance of from 5 to 10 points over Monday's closing figures. Some scattering pressure and realizing by recent buyers brought a renewed rally, i

Leading futures were as follows:

MINNEAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—CORN—No. 3 yelow, \$2.04@2.05. OATS—No. 3 white, 57% @ 50% c. FLOUR unchanged. BRAN, \$31.50@32. TOLEDO, Sept. 18.—WHEAT—Clash, \$2.19. CLOVERSEED—Prime, cash, \$13.15; October, \$13.35; December, \$13.35; January, \$13.40; March, \$13.47 ALSIKE—Prime, cash, \$12.40; September, \$12.40; October, \$12.40. TIMOTHY—Prime, old, \$3.70; new, \$12.40. TIMOTHY \$3.80; October, \$3.80; September, \$12.40, \$2.24; No. 2 northern, \$2.200, \$2.24; No. 2 northern, \$2.17 @2.21. CORN—No. 3 yellow, \$2: December, \$1.18%; May, \$1.15%. BARLEY—Malting, \$1.34@1.44.

LIVE STOCK

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—HOGS—Receipts. 7000 insettled; bulk, \$17.50@18.55; light, \$17@18.55; nixed, \$17.05@18.65; heavy, \$17@17.20; rough, \$17@17.20; pigs. \$13.25@17.40. CATTLE—Rejeipts, 11,000; firm; native beef cattle, \$7.50@17.85; western steers, \$6.70@15.75; stockers and feeders, \$6.50@11.25; cows and heifers, \$5.16@12.90; calves, \$12.50@16.25. SHEEP—Rejeipts, 15,000; strong; wethers, \$9@12.75; ewes, \$8.25@11.75; lambs, \$12.75@18.60.

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—BEEVES—Receipts, 25; no trading. CALVES—Receipts, 836 tteady; veals, \$18@17.50; culls, \$10@12.50 trassers and skim milk calves, \$10@13.50 iHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4200; sheep teady; lambs lower; sheep, \$7.50@11.50; culls SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts, 4200; sheep steady; lambs lower; sheep, \$7.50@11.50; culls, \$5@7; lambs, \$15.50@19; culls, \$12@14, HOGS—Receipts, 2000; weak; State and Pennsylvania hogs, \$18.50@19; pigs, \$18.25; roughs, \$17@17.50.

cepts, 800; steady. VEALS—Receipts, 201, steady; \$7.016.50. HOGS—Receipts, 2010, easier; heavy, \$18.75.018.90; mixed, \$18.65. light yorkers an pigs, \$17.75.018; roughs, \$17.50.017.75; stars, \$14.018. SHIERD AND LAMPS. Paccints, 2010

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—The Metal Exchange quotes lead quiet; spot, 9.50c asked. Spelter steady; spot, East St. Louis delivery, 8.65@8.15c. Copper firm; electrolytic, spot nominal; last quarter, 26@27c. Iron firm and unchanged. Metal Exchange quotes tin easy; spot offered at 62.25c. London — Spot copper, £120; futures, £110 10s; electrolytic, £137; spot tin, £245; futures, £243. Lead, spot, £30 10s; futures, £29 10s. Spelter, spot, £54; futures, £50.

calves strong; \$5.50@15.25. SHEEP—Receipts, 1200; steady; lambs steady.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 18.—CATTLE steady; supply light; choice, \$12@13.50; prime, \$14@14.80. SHEEP—lower; supply light; prime withers, \$12@12.50; cull and common, \$5.@7; lambs, \$12@12.75. VEAL CALVES, \$15.50@16. HOGS steady; receipts light; prime heavies and mediums, \$18.75@18.85; heavy vorkers, \$18.50@18.85; light vorkers, \$18.50@18.85; light vorkers, \$17.75@18.25; pigs and roughs, \$17@17.50.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 18.—HOGS, receipts, 5600; steady; lights, \$18@18.40; pigs, \$14@17.50; mixed hand butchers, \$18.00.87; cood heavy, \$18.50@18.75; bulk, \$18.10@18.70; good heavies, \$1.50@10; strong; native beef steers, \$8.60.80.80; feather, \$1.50.80; prime yearling steers and heifers, \$7.50@10; rative calves, \$5.75@15.70; suthern beef steers, \$9.00; light, \$17.50; suthern seering, \$1.50.00; prime, yearling steers and heifers, \$7.50.00; prime, yearling steers, \$10.50.00; light, \$17.75.00; prime, yearling, \$10.50.00; light, \$17.50.00; yearling, \$10.50.00; light, \$17.50.00; yearling, \$10.50.00; light, \$17.50.00; yearling, \$10.50.00; light, \$17.50.00; yearling, \$10.20; light, \$17.50.00; yearling, \$10.20; light, \$17.50.00; light, \$10.20; light, \$10.2

COTTONSEED OIL

NEW YORK, Sept. 18.—Strength in the spot tuation along with buying by shorts and the Yest resulted in substantial gains in cottonseed I early today, but the downturn in lard and

recent cables have indicated that such action might be taken on October 1. Exports for the day were 23,782 bales, making 511,033 bales so far this season, against 565,041 bales last year. Southern spot markets, as officially reported, were unchanged to 50 points higher.

Today's quotations follow: High Low Close Yesterda 21.73 21.11 20.74 20.35 20.73@20.74 20.3 20.50 20.20 20.20 20.66 20.33 20.63@20.65 20.80 20.48 20.78@20.80 20 20.75 20.70 20.83

NEW YORK PRODUCE

good, \$10.50@11; choice to fancy, \$11.10@1.50, spot and to arrive.

Rye firm; No. 2 western, \$1.94, c. i. f. New Ofk. Wheat—Spot steady; No. 2 red and No. 2 red, \$2.27, and No. 1 northern Duluth, \$2.30, evernment price, elevator; No. 1 northern anitoba, \$2.41, Government price f. o. b. New orthern the steady of the steady o

Butter barely steady; receipts, 12.008 tubs; creamery, higher than extras, 44% @45½ o; creamery, extras (92 score), 44% @44½; firsts, 13@44c; seconds, 41 @42½ c.
Eggs unsettled; receipts, 21,984 cases; fresh cathered, extras, 45@46c; extra firsts, 43@44c; irsts, 40½ @42c; seconds, 38@40c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western hennery whites, the to fancy, 55@58c; State, Pennsylvania and nearby western browns, 47@50c.
Cheese strong; receipts, 3231 boxes; State, fresh, specials, 25% c; do, average run, 25@52% c.

COFFEE

National Bank of Commerce in NewYork

Organized 1839

STATEMENT OF CONDITION SEPTEMBER 11TH, 1917 Loans and Discounts \$242,940,542.18 Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits..... \$45,864,385.99

1,480,000.00 U. S. Bonds Borrowed..... U. S. Certificates of Indebted-10,430,000.00 Cash, Exchanges and due from Federal Reserve Bank 72,247,424.89 Customers Liability under

\$406,241,364.24

Deposits. 317,544,135.74 Letters of Credit and Acceptances 36,613,943.18 Unearned Discount...... 1,498,899.33

Other Liabilities..... 4,720,000.00 \$406,241,364.24

Liabilities

PRESIDENT JAMES S. ALEXANDER STEVENSON E. WARD JOHN E. ROVENSKY GUY EMERSON R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr. HERBERT P. HOWELL J. HOWARD ARDREY

FARIS R. RUSSELL

CHARLES E. DUNLAP HERSERT P. HOWELL R. G. HUTCHINS, Jr. A. W. MELLON

EDITORIALS

The New American Army

WITHIN six months from the time of its decision to enter the great conflict, the United States has raised its regular or standing army to a war footing, has expanded and organized its National Guards in the individual States into a federal fighting force, has passed and put into operation a selective draft law, has constructed sixteen great cantonments for the reception of drafted men, and today is proceeding with the mobilization of the first call force of 343,500 men of the enlisted citizenry as smoothly as if militarism had been an accepted and cultivated branch of the country's business for half a cen-Moreover, within six months the United States has placed an army on the western front, and to this army large additions are being made every week. silently as flow the streams from more than 4000 concentration points toward the cantonments, flow also the streams of trained and equipped soldiers across the Atlantic. Every week fresh contingents depart on board monster transports that glide into the ocean awakening no more sound than might be made by an Indian canoe. How many men have already crossed is something forthe Government alone to know; that the expeditionary stream will continue to flow eastward so long as the democracy of Europe calls for help is the important thing. The United States will be in the war to the end, no matter what the weekly, or monthly, or yearly drafts may be upon her resources of money or of men.

The first definite statement of the prospective fighting strength of the New American Army, within the next twelve months, was made by Secretary Baker, on Wednesday, in asking for emergency appropriations totaling \$277,416,000, which he said would be necessary to supply and equip an army of 2,300,000 men. New Army and its needs, it is apparent, are both growing upon the Secretary and his aids. It is impossible to lay down any hard and fast estimates, and it is not an easy matter to compute the actual strength of a force justifying the vision of William Jennings Bryan, of a volunteer army that would spring by the million from the ground, in case of a national emergency. Potentially, 10,000,000 soldiers are available under the draft call. been said of the number of exemptions claimed and the bas been said of the one important fact

on shipments either domestic or charges for express or postage The above prices cover all

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Large Type Edition, lea-ther (heavy Oxford In-dia Bible paper)......

paper) Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)..... Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford, India Bible

Full leather, stiff cover (same paper as cloth edition) Cioth\$3.00

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g tide lulled the wanderer id in the silver moonlight I called 'Robert,' We same back to me from the t his master's feet, wassing and I called his name to echo. 'Anchor! The fisherman's Pomeras we rowed backwards and h peak, stood the lovely apelle. I was filled with toman ruins. Above it all, reflected Rüdesheim with and the moonlight waters old boatman and his little ne on to their boat. There r ripple; the sky was blue became deeper and deeper. early missed the moonrise. ruks made such a picture ouses, and children playing . tas areftes blo r with life, were swinging on the Rüdesheim shore legend. There was a ma-

editative Woodchuck

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WASHINGTON POST:

SEPTEMBER 25, 1917.

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General Staff Changes.

The retirement of Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott as chief of staff may well be taken to presage a general change, in both policy and personnel, in the direction of military operations by the general staff of the army. Such a change has long been expected by persons familiar with affairs in the War Department. If it has not been urged directly, the necessity for it has at least been clearly indicated in the reports of military experts sent by the War Department to the war zone in Europe. Nor is there anything unexpected in the fact that the new problems presented for the army by sudden and extreme expansion should be deemed to require a change in the general staff control and method of control as well upon which the successful solution of these problems will almost entirely depend. The present general staff was developed to meet the task of operating an army of 85,000 men in time of peace. Now the general staff is to be called upon to operate an army of more than 2,000,000 men under war conditions never experienced by the United States

To mention but one phase of the matter, there is today in the War Department a chief of coast artillery, but no chief of field artillery. Yet it is entirely obvious that coast artillery as such will play no part of importance in this war, while the development of field artillery will constitute one of the most important problems of policy that the general staff will be called upon to consider. Doubtless Secretary Baker proposes to have a head of field artillery at the War Department. The importance of that arm of the service certainly admits of no question of the necessity of directing its development through an officer of adequate rank and with full authority.

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The submission of his latest estimate, as Secretary Baker put it, has been made necessary in order to provide increased facilities for the manufacture, issue, and storage of ordnance material; for the equipment of an additional half million men, in anticipation of a call for that number; for procuring additional rifles, an additional supply of small arms, ammunition for machine guns, rifle and pistol target practice of an army of 2,-300,000; for construction work with which the engineer corps in France is charged; and for the equipment of special troops operating in the theater of war in Europe.

Every one of these items is interesting as pointing to the early day when the United States Army will be able to take its place at the front along a section of the battle line comparable in length and importance with the sections held by the British and French, for what the United States is working toward is just this, the taking over of a full share of the battle front, and the assumption of full responsibility for it.

The American troops have not yet seen service in the war. It seems, however, to be well understood in Washington that they will be engaged ordinarily, as are the British and French troops, by the beginning of next year, possibly before Christmas; but it is not expected that the New American Army will move as a whole, or undertake an independent "drive" before the early summer of 1918, when anywhere between 2,500,000 and 3,000,000 men are to be in the United States ranks.

There are indications of impatience in the Republic over the apparent slowness with which the American forces are "getting down to work." This, however, is confined to uninformed circles. The Washington Government is well satisfied, as it should be. It is being guided, in the making of its new army, very largely by the governments of Great Britain and France. General Pershing, Sir Douglas Haig, Marshal Joffre, and General Petain, it may reasonably be presumed, are all in accord as to the degree of readiness the American forces shall have attained before being thrown against the enemy. If there is no sign of impatience abroad regarding the progress of the New American Army, there certainly should be none at home.

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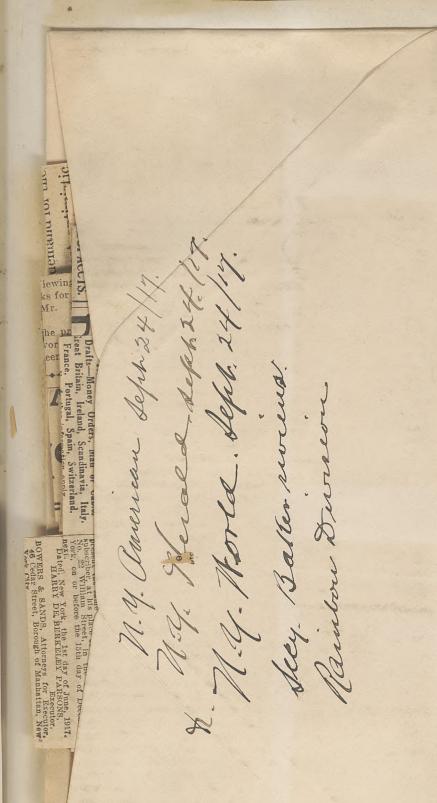
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THE RAINBOW DIVISION.

What is popularly known as the Rainbow Division of National Guardsmen mustered into the Federal service constitutes a body of trained soldiery numerically larger than the entire United States Army et the outbreak of the war with Spain. The whole body of 27,000 men, with the headquarters staffs, artillery, infantry, and auxiliaries, paraded yesterday at Camp Mills before the Secretary of War and the Chief of Staff, and the many Southern organizations in the lines were the first Southern troops under arms to march in the North since the civil war. There are regiments and battalions in the division representing Louisiana, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, Maryland, and Virginia.

The Alabama regiment, the old Fourth, now the 167th United States Infantry, led the parade and was hailed with rousing cheers. New York is represented in the Rainbow Division by the gallant Sixty-ninth, true Irish-American citizens and soldiers, loyal to the flag. They represent faithfully the spirit of our citizens of Irish birth or descent. The Sixtyninth, for the period of the war, has been merged in the 165th Infantry, but it will never lose its identity in the hearts and minds of New Yorkers. The Rainbow Division, as Secretary BAKER said, is fitly representative, in the noblest sense of that word, of the unity of the American people in the crisis. Besides the Southerners and the New Yorkers, it includes men from Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Michigan, Wisconsin, Oklahoma, Missouri, Colorado, California, and Oregon.

The popular belief is that this will be the first division of guardsmen to go to France. When it goes it will not fail to do its share in upholding American honor and proving American might.

BAKER VISITS CAMP UPTON.

Secretary Surprised at Progress and Magnitude of the Work.

Special to The New York Times.

CAMP UPTON, Yaphank, L. I., Sept. 23.—Secretary of War Baker paid an unexpected visit to Camp Upton this afternoon, motoring from Garden City with Major Gen, Tasker H. Bliss, the new Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. William A. Mann, Commander of the Rainbow Division. The visitors spent, half an hour with Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, Commander of the Seventy-seventh Division, viewing the cantonment from the observation tower on Tower Hill, and then returned to New York.

York.

Secretary Baker said that his visit had no special significance. "I will say," he added, "that I am surprised at the progress and magnitude of the work here. I had no idea that so much had been done."

progress and magnitude of the work here. I had no idea that so much had been done."

Just before Mr. Baker's visit the last quota of the second increment of recruits arrived, and the men were marched to their barracks through a lane of workmen, Sunday visitors, and recruits already at the camp. It was estimated by Colonel John Howard, the Provost Marshal, that more than 5,000 persons visited the camp today, half of them coming by automobile. Colonel Howard's men were kept busy acting as traffic police.

WASHINGTON POST

SEPTEMBER 25, 1917.

Selecting the Army's Chief.

Secretary of War Baker has very wisely decided to base his selections for the high command of the American army upon field records made by generals in command of divisions. In order to do this he is postponing the selection of a chief of staff for three months. That is the meaning really of his action in naming Maj. Gen. Tasker H. Bliss to be chief of staff in succession to Maj. Gen. Scott for the brief time that remains for Gen. Bliss to stay on active duty. This officer will reach the age for retirement on December 31, and although at that time he will undoubtedly be recalled to active service, it is very improbable that he will be retained as chief of staff. That post is almost certain to be given to an officer on the active list.

Many persons expected Mr. Baker, upon the retirement of Gen. Scott, to name an officer young enough to continue as chief of staff for the period of the war. But he did not do this for the very good reason that he desires to watch the records made by commanding officers for the next three months so that his ultimate selection of a chief of staff can be based upon the field records of officers in command of divisions. The delay of three months seems well worth while to gain this practical advantage in the method of making the selection.

Heretofore the criticism has frequently been directed against commanding officers of the American army that they were generals in theory only and did not have adequate experience in the command of large bodies of men. This weakness in the system was realized, but it was impossible to correct it, for the simple reason that large bodies of troops did not exist. But the present enormous expansion of the American army now gives an opportunity to try out a comparatively large number of officers as commanders.

Such commands during the next three months will have to do only with the business of training these large forces, and it might be that some officers, efficient in the business of organizing and training, will not prove the best men to command them in action. It is certain, however, that the test of their abilities which will be given in the next three months while they are whipping these forces into shape will be a far more practical and more severe test than has ever before been possible since the days of th civil war.

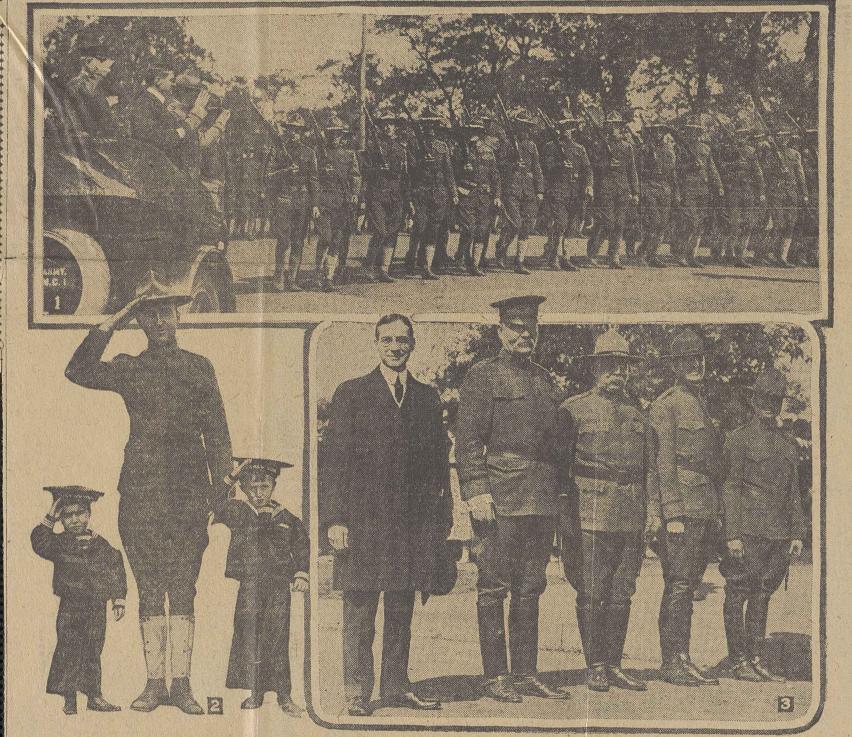
Moreover, it should prove an added incentive to the general officers now in command of the training forces to know that they are practically engaged in a competitive race, where the prize for the victor is likely to be the post of chief of staff of the army.

SOLDIERS AT CAMPS NEAR NEW YORK HOST TO SUNDAY THRONGS

27,000 SOLDIERS FROM 27 STATES PASS IN REVIEW BEFORE THE SECRETARY OF WAR

SECRETARY BAKER PLEASED BY PROGRESS

"I am surprised at the progress and magnitude of the work. I had no idea so much had been done."



Mr. Baker Is Impressed by the ‡ Big Divisional Parade at Camp Mills.

f staff of the United States army. When the last of the picked body of men staff

The Review Begins. As the Secretary passed cach unit for a columns of platoons and swung is tind. The automobile took a post

The Eighty-fourth Infantry Brigade Brigadier General Michael J. Lening and as the 165th, the old "fighting Six ininh" of New York, headed by Color Charles D. Hine, swept past, with a stripf 120 steps to the minute, in perfect stand with perfect alignment, there we great applause. The Ohio regiment of lowed and as he looked down the line. ary Baker nodded and smiled to ma whom he recognized from his home Sta Next came the Field Artillery Brigad

Engineers from California. m California and South Carolina, s lads, all of them. The Missouri si talion followed. Then came the P he Texas supply train, the biggest out

****************** No. 1-Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, reviewing the troops at Yaphank, accompanied by General of the Forty-second division at Camp Mills. No. 2-Private Daniel Garvey, flanked by Edward and George

No. 3, Left to Right-Mr. Baker, Secretary of War; Major General Tasker H. Bliss, chief of staff of the United States Army; Major General William A. Mann, in command of the "Rainbow Division" at Camp Mills; Colonel Douglas McArthur and Brigadier General R. A. Brown, commander of the Eighty-fourth Infantry Brigade. -Photographs by William H. Zerbe, Herald Photographer.

ral Tasker H. Bliss, new chief in the division, and the field hospital and "I feel sure that no one has seen this re- crowd attended. Captain Joseph M. ambulance units, from eight States. Ma-jor Samuel Gleaves, assistant chief of staff, brought up the rear, and the first outcome when our boys get in the struggle.

Guard troops in the country had filed past the reviewing officers in platoons of thirty-two men each, in two lines, in the free markably fast time of one and one-half hors, secretary Baker. The elastic tread of the remarkably fast time of one and one-half hors, secretary Baker turned to the remarkably fast time of the street of of the stre

that represents the flower of National review of the "Rainbow division" was I know you share with me the feeling of pleasure and pride that attends this splen-afternoon were Mayor Mitchel and Mr.

The review made a big impression on did exhibition of American manhood."

Among the many callers at camp in the pleasure and pride that attends this splen-afternoon were Mayor Mitchel, who were accompanied by The

EW YORK ANDROCAR

BY SECRETARY BAKER AT REVIEW IN CAMP MILLS

Cabinet Member, with General Bliss and Huge Crowd, Enthusiastic as They Watch First Parade in America of Army Modelled on European System.

OLD SIXTY-NINTH WINS CHEERS; PRIVATE HAS MILITARY WEDDING

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker and Major-General T. H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, yesterday paid a visit to Camp Mills and reviewed the Fortysecond, or "Rainbow," Division. Twenty-seven thousand well-trained and equipped troops passed in review. Every man looked the picture of health and ready to fight.

The miltary bearing and snappy. The miltary bearing and snappy were still sore from vaccination.

Yesterday was the gala day of Yaphank's brief history. Two special trains poured a thousand visitors into

THEERS FOR BAKER,

Cheered by the crowd, the War ecretary made a brief speech to them. "On behalf of General Mann, who press my appreciation of your com ing here to see this review. As you know, this division is drawn from evidence of the character of this country's superb effort in its fight for freedom and liberty. I feel

thoughts and happy anticipations of the outcome when our boys get in the struggle. I know you share with me the feeling of pleasure and pride that attends this splendid exhibition of American manhood."

camp," he said after descending. He said his visit was merely a personal one to General Bell.

The Upton telephone system has been keeping stride with the canton belief to the said after descending. He said his visit was merely a personal one to General Bell.

The upton telephone system has been keeping stride with the canton belief to the said after descending. with the the telegrand of predactive and pride that attends this splendid exhibition of American manhood."

General W. A. Mann, commander of the division, and Colonel Douglas MacArthur, chief of staff, met the visitors at the Garden City station. Stretched from Garden City to the divisional headquarters, more than a mile away, troops lined either side of the road. As the Secretary and his party passed through the line the men held their rifles at attention.

At the head of the line was General R. A. Brown, commanding the Eightyfourth Brigade. Each regiment was headed by its own band. As the different regiments reached the reviewing stand the bands took up position on the roadside, and played military the roadside, and played militar Battalion, formerly the Second Georgia, with the Alabama and O It took just ten minutes for it

PARADE A LONG ONE.

Brigadier-General Michael J. Leni nan followed, in command of the Eighty-third Brigade. The One Hun-ired and Sixty-fifth Regiment, fornerly the old Sixty-ninth, led t to better advantage than the Ne York contingent. There seemed to a spirit and gait somewhat individu

First Minnesota. led this division. included the One Bundred and Fit tieth Field Artillery, formerly th First Indiana; the One Hundred an Forty-ninth Field Artillery, former the First Illinois, and the One Hu dred and Seventeenth Trench Mote

teen States were represented in section. There were contingents fr California, South Carolina, No Carolina, Kansas, Michigan, New J sey, Tennessee, Oklahoma, District Columbia, Nebraska, Colorado, O gon and Virginia. gon and Virginia.

Mayor Mitchel, accompanied by Mrs. Mitchel, visited Camp Mills during the afternoon. He was a guest of Coionel Hine, commander of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry.

There was a wedding at the camp during the afternoon when Corporal Joseph A. Dunnigan, of Company H. One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Infantry, was married to Miss Margaret M. Crankshaw, of No. 212 Prospect place, Brooklyn. Corporal Dunnigan lives at No. 1217 Simpson street, the Bronx. His brother, Rev. Father James A. Dunnigan, performed the ceremony. Dunnigan, performed the ceremony being assisted by Father Duffy, chap lain of the regiment.

"Beware the Needle," Yaphank's Greeting. Camp Upton, Sept. 23 .- The Yaphani change in war cries. No longer does

THE SECRETARY OF WAR REVIEWS THE RAINBOW DIVISION at Camp Mills. From left to right-Secretary of War Baker, Major-General Tasker H. Bliss, the new Chief of Staff of the United States Army, and Major-General William A. Mann.





Secretary Baker and General Bliss in an automobile watch the troops file past.

ouse Conferees Favoring Higher Rates Make Proposal to Senators at Sunday Session.

Three Die, Two Hurt,

MRS. BINGHAM'S BODY EXHUMED

Continued from Page One. er brotner, William R. Kenan,

OF A DAY

Death notices can be 'phoned to e American until midnight— 00 Columbus"-or left with unertakers or advertising offices. f requested, they will also be pub-shed without extra charge in the

Robert S. Peabody, Noted Architect

Obituary Notices.

MRS. ELIZABETH M'GOVERN

Manhattan and Bronx.

Surrogate Notices.

School Advice Free

You know exactly what sort of a school you have in mind. You know about what location you would prefer; about what charges you wish to pay; what courses of study should be and what they should lead to. Nevertheless, you may not be able to name offhand the very best school of this type; or you might like to compare

\$34 Broadway, New York City

Bookkeeping, Shorthand, Secre-tarial, Typewriting, Civil Service and Stenotype Departments. esnial-namter

N.Y. SCHOOL OF ACCTS. Needed in Business Evening Classes Forming PACE INSTITUTE, 30 Church St., N.Y.

Weather and Shipping Gui

MINIATURE ALMANAC. HIGH WATER THIS DAY, ndy Hk.,12:09|Gov, Isl.,12:41|Hell Gate.,2:34

Travel and Transportation.

AY LINE

COLONIAL LINE

FALL RIVER LINE

HARTFORD LINE rom New Pier 20, East River, foot Peck illp, daily except Sunday, 5 P. M., for Con-acticut River Landings. Vare 31.75.

EWBURGH, Poughkeepsie, Kings-

Surrogate Notices.

EW YORK—FALMOUTH—LONDON NEW YORK—BRISTOL rafts-Money Orders, Mail or Cable.

AMERICAN HELP AT ONCE FOR RUSSIA IS VITAL, DR. PHILIP NEWTON SAYS

NAME NEW QUOTAS FOR YAPHANK



No. 1-Cossack artillery of the Eighth Russian army moving into position on the Russian front. No. 2-Dr. Philip Newton in the uniform of a brigadier general of the Russian army.

No. 3-An ambulance of the American Ambulance on the south Russian front. Dr. Newton drove eight hundred miles in this automobile on a tour of inspection on the Roumanian and Russian fronts.

Veteran of Three Years of Relief Work on Eastern Front Declares United States Ambulance Unit Behind Each Army Corps Would Have Tremendous Effect in Re-

whole army had the spirit and loyalty of across the Pacific. Archangel will be to orphan children which accommodates your men the Russian army would be in the war maintained a personnel for Russian hospital. There were eight surons and thirty nurses, but the equipont, the orderlies, servants and the hospital than they need is a leader. The Russian miles."

nt, the orderlies, servants and the dos. all itself were paid for by the Russians, r some unknown reason the American rsonnel of this hospital was ordered to with the property of the hospital was broken. Will Organize Every Trade for Second Liberty Loan

The American Ambulance which I orinized in 1918 consisted of a large motor
inbulance company and a small field hoslal. The personnel of the Onportunity for Investment.

ut the equipment of the unit and its aintenance up to the present time were aintenance up to the present time were revided for from subscriptions obtained Loan campaign into every trade centre. The more canvassers the better showing

First Complete St All the Evidence Kaiser's Conspir Rule the Wor

The Intrigue of the Most Unso Ruffian of All History to World A Conquer

The N

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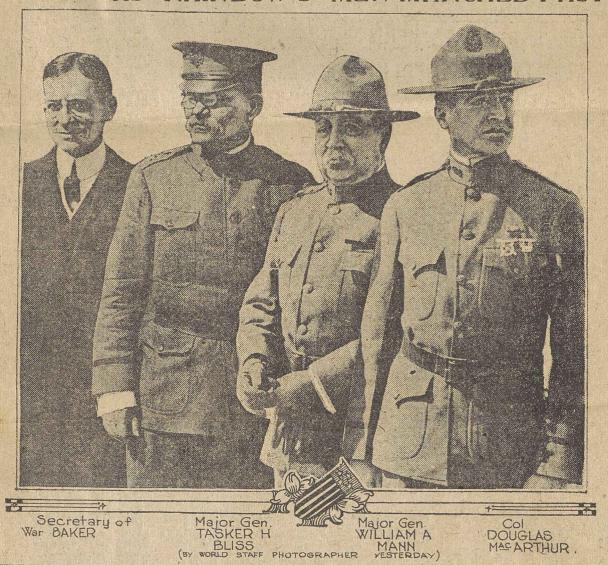
A portion on September the Herald fr was beyond

Those Di Thro Washingt Declare portant All Hist

> Don't mis plete story grams in that macy and ve New York H ber 27.

Order On Sa

WAR SECRETARY AND SOME ARMY CHIEFS AS "RAINBOW'S" MEN MARCHED PAST



27,000 "RAINBOWS" MARCH PAST BAKER

(Continued from First Page.)

nesota and Maryland, and headed by Brig. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, were a soldierly looking lot and drew salvos of applause all along the line.

Crowds Go Wild.

Down Cinton Road and over the hill, with bands playing patriotic airs, came the olive drab masses in perfect order. The sight set the crowds wild with enthusiasm and the Secretary smiled in his delight. The One Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers, composed of men from South Carolina

Hundred and Seventeenth Engineers, composed of men from South Carolina and distant California, passed with guns on shoulders. It was plain once they have the chance they intend to fight as well as build bridges.

The lads from Missouri, also of this brigade, and the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Machine Gun Battalion, the latter from Pennsylvania, passed by with dash and snap. The ammunition, supply, engineer and sanitary trains brought up the rear.

The march had been light exercise compared to what the soldiers have been experieincing since the intensive training began, and just to show they weren't a bit tired, the order was given for double-quick to quarters. After the review Secretary Baker and Gen. Bliss went over to the quarters of the Ohio regiment, where they met Col. Benson W. Hough and his staff. They walked through the company streets, greeting old friends, and then into several of the mess shacks, where the Secretary insisted on shakstreets, greeting old friends, and then into several of the mess shacks, where the Secretary insisted on shaking the hands of several of the cooks, who had just begun to prepare noon mess. The Secretary fo every kitchen spotless.

Hank's Club Ready.

In the course of his walk the Secretary met up with Hank Gowdy. catcher and heavy slugger for the Boston Braves before he tool to sol-

diering.
"So this is Hank," said the Secretary, grasping him by the hand. "Have you got that World Series war club ready?"

club ready?"
"You bet, Mr. Secretary, and I hope to use it when us boys from the Buckeye State go over the top."
Hank is now a Color Sergeant.
After inspecting the One Hundred and Forty-ninth Artillery, commanded by Col. Henry J. Reilly, formerly a member of the staff of the Chicago Tribune, the party went to division headquarters, where they division headquarters, where they were the guests of Col. Mann at noon mess. They then went to Yaphank to see the New York division of the

Not long after the Secretary left Mayor Mitchel's automobile came to a stand at the outskirts of the camp, Mayor Mitchel's automobile came to a stand at the outskirts of the camp, and the Mayor and Mrs. Mitchel, ac-companied by Theodore Rousseau, his private secretary, and Mrs. Rousseau, alighted. The Mayor had come to visit the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, the only New York City regi-ment in the camp and sought out

fifth, the only New York City regiment in the camp, and sought out Col. Hine. The Colonel piloted the party, and they inspected everything down to the kitchens and met most of the officers, including the noncoms. Late in the afternoon the Mayor motored back to New York. There was one more event of the day, but it was marital, not martial. Corporal Joseph A. Dunnigan, a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, living at No. 1217 Simpson Avenue, the Bronx, and Miss Margaret Crankshaw of No. 212 Prospect Place, Brooklyn, were married by Father James A. Dunnigan, a brother of the bridegroom. The ceremony took place in the tent chapel and was witnessed by friends. Senator John J. Dunniby friends. Senator John J. Dunnigan, another brother, was best man. The automobile which took the newly weds to the Garden City Hotel for a wedding feast was liberally decorated with army shoes

BAKER IS PLEASED BY WORK AT UPTON

But Bickelhaupt Does Not Meet the Visiting B's, for He Is Too Busy.

CAMP UPTON, L. I., Sept. 23,-The new soldiers of the Seventy-seventh Division were visited to-day by thousands of friends and relatives. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell's callers were Secretary of War Baker, Major Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, and Major Gen. Edward A. Mann, Com-

Camp Mills.

About the only person who was not

mander of the "Rainbow" Division at

About the only person who was not visited by anybody or anything was Lieut. Carroll O. Bickelhaupt, Camp Signal Officer. He was locked up in his private office all day producing the third issue of the Camp Upton Telephone Directory with the aid of a reluctant camp typewriter.

The Secretary of War and the Generals talked together up on Headquarters Hill. Secretary Baker told newspaper correspondents he was pleased at what has been accomplished in two weeks. Then he said his visit was not official, but merely a personal call on the General commanding. Then he and the Generals and staff officers climbed up to the station in the signal tower, from which a bird's-eye view of the camp is had, and stayed there looking at maps and the view for three-quarters of an hour.

of an hour.
Seventeen hundred and six men arrived in camp to-day, completing the 20 per cent. that began pouring in last Wednesday.

27,000 'RAINBOWS' MARCH PAST BAKER IN A GREAT REVIEW

"Most Impressive Sight I Ever Saw," Cries War Secretary After Watching Hour-Long Columns of Men at Camp Mills

FRIENDS IN OHIO REGIMENT GET HIS DELIGHTED NODS.

He Then Inspects Camp and Talks With Soldiers-Mitchel and Party Motor Down to Pay Visit to 165th Boys.

(From a Staff Correspondent of The World, CAMP MILLS, N. Y., Sept. 23.— Twenty-seven thousand men of the 'Rainbow Division" of the National Army, clear of the eye and erect of carriage, passed in review this morning before Secretary of War Baker, while great crowds on foot and in automobiles, lining the road between Garden City and Camp Mills, sent up cheer after cheer.

It was the first time the Secretary had seen a division pass in review, and he was enthusiastic. Accompanied by Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Chief of Staff, he met Major Gen. Mann and his staff officers at 9.50 o'clock and rode with uncovered head slowly between the lines from Garden City to Division. Headquarters. As he passed each company presented arms and the colors and guidons were dipped. Immediately on reaching headquarters the signal for the review was given.

"Most Impressive Sight."

"It was the most impressive sight I ever saw," said Secretary Baker to the correspondents when the last brigade had passed. "The men are in the best of condition and spirits. The country is to be congratulated on this manifestation of its strength and unity. This division (the Secretary's pet, by the way) comes from all parts of the country and represents in a way the national enterprise in which the country is engaged. I have warmly congratulated Gen. Mann on the exceleint showing of his men."

There were cries for a speech and the Secretary finally complied.

"On behalf of Gen. Mann, who commands this division, and the War Department, I desire to express my deep appreciation of your coming here to-day," he said to the citizen "No one could see this rethrong. without having view thoughts and happy anticipation of the outcome when our boys get into the field. I know that you share with me the feelings of pleasure and pride that attend this splendid exhibition of America's young manhood."

The enthusiasm was shared by every soul who saw that wave of olive drab swing into line the instant the Secretary took up his position for the review. As company after company came into view the crowds broke into handclapping and cheers.

Baker Nods to Marchers.

The division marched in columns of platoons, each platoon having four squads, so that the roadway proper was completely filled. At the head of the column was the Eighty-fourth Infantry brigade in command of Brig. Gen. R. A. Brown. The men of the brigade, comprising the One Hundred and Fifty-first Machine Gun Battalion from Georgia, the One Hundred and Sixty-seventh Infantry from Alabama and the One Hundred and Sixty-eighth fro mlowa, marched as straight as arrows.

Then came the Eighty-third brigade in command of Brig. Gen. Michael J. Lenihan., Heading this command, with eyes right an dofficers saluting as they swept by the War Secretary, was the One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Infantry from Ohio. The Secretary recognized many of the marchers and nodded to them, and more than one old friend nodded back. If any officer noticed this infringement of regulations he kept quiet about it.

The Secretary's eyes shone as the One Hundred and Sixty-fifth, formerly the Sixty-ninth, passed with Col. Hine at the head and the band crashing out "Garry, Owen." The One Hundred and Fiftieth Machine Gun Battalion from Wisconsin brough up the tail of the brigade, then came the Sixty-seventh Field Artiflery brigade, the first of its kind to be assembled in this country. The command, composed of field artillery regiments from Illinois, Indiana, Min,

(Continued on Third Page.)

Chancellor Will Discuss Peac Terms Along Those Line This Week in Reichstag, Says Munich Paper.

HINT OF MORE DETAILED REPLY TO PAPAL PROPOSAL

Government Ready to Do So Berlin Despatch Says-Teu ton Answer Hailed as Making for Lasting Peace.

AMSTERDAM, Sept. 23 .- Accord ing to the Neueste Nachrichten Munich, Dr. Michaelis, the Germa Imperial Chancelor, will discuss th Belgian question and German peac conditions in a speech next Thurs

The Chancellor will declare, th newspaper says, that Germany ready to re-establish Belgian inde pendence if the Entente Power agree to restore the German colonie and to give up "their policy of terri torial and economic conquest."

Turkish and Bulgar Demands.

The correspondent at Vienna of the Berliner Tageblatt says:

"The replies of Turkey and Bul garia will be forwarded to the Pope to-day. Turkey demands that he territory shall not be violated. Bul garia demands that her frontiers sha

territory shall not be violated. Bulgaria demands that her frontiers shal be regulated in accordance with the principles of nationality."

A Berlin despatch printed in several German newspapers suggest that the German newspapers suggest that the German reply leaves the way open for the Pope to put concret questions to the German Governmen regarding its position on peace conditions to which an answer will be given to each separate case.

It is generally pointed out by the Berlin press that Germany's reply is impressive in its dignified tone an sprit in contradistinction to Presiden Wilson's answer, and also on account of the absence of all vilification of Germany's enemies.

The Boersen Zeitung says the not reveals very definite declarations o concessions. All now, it adds, depends on the good will of the belligerent Governments, and concludes:

'If this will is present the German reply will offer an acceptable foundation for an understanding. This mabe asserted with all positiveness, inview of the fact that it is an ope secret that in addition to the German official reply other declaration will be forthcoming, or already hav been made, which will clear up on of the fundamental questions of the coming peace."

A Heaping of Coals.

The Liberal press is especially jublant, because the Government ha

The Liberal press is especially jub. nt, because the Government ha lant, because the Gove ment has brought itself into harmony with the Reichstag peace resolution. Pan-German and ultra-Conservative news papers are unexpectedly moderate their comment. The Zeitung am Mit

"It must be admitted that the Ger man reply heaps fiery coals on the heads of our enemies. After President Wilson's nastiness and the presumption of the French Foreign Mirister, M. Ribot, and his followers, whave here a document which, marke by dignity and reserve, is alone did

tated by an appreciation of the brothe

tated by an appreciation of the brother hood of men.

"We declare ourselves ready tenter into negotiations on the bas of the Papal mediation proposal. We say so quite frankly. We approve the ideas of right before might, the freedom of the seas, of the association of a society of nations of disarmament to a feasible extent and an arbitration court. We are seek ing peace—a permanent peace—alon these lines.

these lines.

"Once upon a time, months agthis also was President Wilson's programme. He, for the present, ha abandoned it because, as he says, transformation of German sentimer and viewpoint must first set in. The argument has now also collapsed."

"It the Carmon note does not take

argument "If the "If the German note does not tak the opportunity of occupying itse with the Belgian question and detal in general," says the Morgenpos "this manifestly is prompted by a desire to create an atmosphere in what the peace commissioners could mor about unhampered, and, further, for the reason that discussion of ind vidual problems would but bring of fresh controversies."

The Reichstag Approved.

The Reichstag Approved.

The Morgenpost and the Berline Allgemeine Zeitung join the Gemania in pointing out that the Geman Government has unreserved placed itself on record as approvir the Reichstag's peace resolution at that no doubts are possible that it actuated by the same peace desire as is the great majority of the Geman people.

Several newspapers concur in sta

as is the great majority of the German people.

Several newspapers concur in stating that the omission of direct reference to Belgium amply is atoned from the official admission that the Government approves of the Pope mediation and that this much moote point is accounted for in the urequivocal acceptance of the Reichstag's action of July 19. The Tage blatt says:

"A specific statement on this point is not necessary in view of the declarations contained in the note. Presupposing that the opposing particular colonies. Germany will yield useligium. This much is established Germany, in principle, is ready to restore Belgiam independence."

The Ran-German Neueste Nachrichten of Leipzig believes that the German reply to the Pope affords a common meeting ground for all Reichstag factions, and says that if "suc collaboration is achieved with an animity and a minimum of noise it effect abroad will be all the betteu."

The Tageblatt, organ of the National Liberals, says:

"It is good and wise politics tha

ERENSKY

amount required for soldiers' pendents. It is not expected that this step will weaken the fighting strength of the army as Russia al-ways has had more men than she really needed.

really needed.

According to the official War Office statement, the Russians on the Riga front yesterday pressed back the Germans near the Village of Rudna. In the region of Jacobstadt the Russians were forced to give up, they have now fortified themselves on the right bank of the Dvina and have begun a forward movement against the Germans established on the left bank. bank.

DR. SCOTT NEARING FAILED HARTFORD

Pacifist Did Not Appear-Home Guards, Police and Crowds Waited in Vain.

(Special to The World.)

HARTFORD, Sept. 23 .- An armed battalion of the Connecticut Home Guard, squads of reserve policemen Quard, squads of reserve policemen and big crowds waited in vain for Dr. Scott Nearing's appearance here to-day. One effect of the absence of the former Pennsylvania University professor and head of the People's Council was that there was no or-ganized attempt to hold another se-ditious mass meeting of the local Peace Rabbits and there were no ar-rests.

rests.
William C. O'Brien, head of the Hartford Rabbits, who is out on bail on the charge of running an out-of-doors meeting without a permit, explained at his headquarters this afternoon that the announcement of

at 34th Street

inary offering of

ts for Fall

e finest collection of neckom, and this magnificent plished our purpose, but reaking event. Neckwear nal times. Most cravats s are much shorter than

inches long

Dr. Nearing's appearance was "a misprint in the newspapers."

Long before the hour scheduled for the meeting crowds began to gather before the Socialist Hall, but the appearance of police, Home Guards and finally, Acting Mayor Walter S. Schutz and Police Chief G. J. Farreil made it evident that a meeting like last Sunday's, when Mrs. Annie Riley Hale was permitted to go to great lengths in denouncing President Wilson, would not again be permitted. Alfred E. Whitehead, a Scotch allen, who presided over last Sunday's meeting, was not visible to-day, and detectives who were looking for him to give him formal warning not to open a mass meeting said they thought he was in Paterson, N. J., over Sunday.

GIFT TO M. TARDIEU AT THE BOUCHOR SHOW

M. Tardieu, High Commissioner of France in America, received at the Hotel Plaza last night an autographed album containing 100 reproductions of the French artist, J. F. Bouchor. The presentation was made by Armand Mandelbrod at an exhibition of Bouchor's paintings being held in the hotel to raise funds for the restoration of Verdun. Mr. Mandelbrod is in charge of the exhibition.

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Sunday World

. Och 28/17

Baker Has Presidential Boom Started; Only Rival Seems to Be Sec. McAdoo

By FRANK MARTIN.

Secretary of War Newton Diehl Baker is today practically an active candidate for the Democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1920, and political sharps say he has at least a fair fighting chance of "grabbing it off."

Having long since won his niche in the administration, and justly earned the reputation of being one of the most skillful politicians that President Wilson has brought to Washington, Mr. Baker is now looking several leaps ahead and doing a lot of ground and lofty figuring on how to land himself in the White House when the day

Backers Guard Talk.

The Baker backers are doing their share of guarded talking, and their argument runs somewhat along these lines:

As Secretary of War, Mr. Baker is bound to become a big national figure in the next two years. This will be especially true if the War Department makes a magnificent job of the task before it, and American arms prove to be the means of crushing Germany. If Baker shines forth as one of the great Secretaries of War, there is no doubt that tremendous pressure will be brought to bear to place him in the White House.

Wood Sidetracked.

brought to bear to place him in the White House.

Wood Sidetracked.

It is an open secret that one of the reasons why Leonard Wood was not given a big assignment in the field was because the President and Mr. Baker were "afraid of him. As a leader of American forces in France, and a national hero, Wood would be a formidable aspirant of the Presidency in 1920, and a great wave of military enthusiasm might enable him to sweep the country. But Mr. Wood has been shelved, and the publicity agents of the War Department will see that Mr. Baker receives his full share of credit for creating and directing the huge military machine now in the making.

McAdoo is pointing his eyes in the same direction. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Baker are today engaged in a friendly rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely there years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely there years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely rivalry for the Wilson support three years from now. It seems likely that the former will not the same direc

in the making.

The literary bureau that the Secretary already has organized is attracting wide attention. Walter Lippmann, Felix Frankfurter, George Creel, and Felix Frankfurter, George Creel, and a host of others will be found, at the proper time, to have organized a powerful "writing support" for Mr. Baker, and in these days writing will go far towards creating the perspective and the atmosphere for projecting a Presidential candidate into the limelight.

Then again, Ohio is bound to be a Then again, Ohio is bound to be a happen.

Samuel Gompers, Assistant Secretary of the Navy Roosevelt, Counselor Polk, of the State Department, both powers in New York politics, and the Democratic leaders in the Middle West will never support.

The fight is already on. One thing that may upset the scenery will be the renomination of President Wilson for a third term—and that is exactly what many people say will happen.

War Secretary to Give Day to Aiding Stinchcomb; Is Still County Chairman and May Vote as Absentee.

By John T. Bourke

War Secretary Baker is coming to Cleveland during the municipal campaign for at least a day and take the stump to plead for the election of William A. Stinchcomb, Democratic organization candidate for mayor, and the organization's slate of candidates for the city council.

Secretary Baker, as chairman of the local Democratic executive committee, advocated the indorsement by the organization of Stinchcomb rather than ganization of Stinchcomb rather than E. B. Haserodt, the insurgent Democratic mayoralty candidate, and takes the position that as a citizen of Cleveland interested in its political and civic affairs, it is incumbent upon him to champion the cause of the manufactor whose candidacy he espoused and practically dictated.

Won't Open Campaign.

The Democratic committee was hope-The Democratic committee was hopeful that its chairman would be able to open the organization's campaign October 16, and talk to the trench workers at their mobilization session in Acme hall that night. Other engagements prevent this, but Baker will be here later and will make at least two political addresses at tent meetings, one on the West Side, the other on the least Side.

That the war situation as well as That the war situation as well as local politics will feature his speeches, is expected, but it is not thought he will invite his audiences to sit on the rim of the moon with him, as he did in opening the Democratic state cam-paign last year, when he painted pictures of peaceful America and wartorn Europe from the vantage point of distant Luna.

Baker to Vote Here.

Registration blanks were mailed to Secretary Baker yesterday that he might qualify for voting at the November election. Whether he will come home to vote or mark and mail his "Mary Ann" ballot under the absent voters' law, has not been announced.

The Evening Post

New York, Thursday, Sept. 27, 1917.

According to the Boston Journal, Major Reginald Barlow, at the conscript camp at Ayer, Mass., has uttered the following humane sentiments apropos of the training of some of the young men under his care there:

We've got to make these men dirty fighters. We've got to make them dirty in mind and action. They've got to be dirty in their facial expression. In their every aspect they've got to be dirty. They've got to have the vicious look that shows a purpose to kill, kill, kill. We've got to put the spirit of "kill" into these men and in that way put the spirit of Christ in the Germans.

According to the special correspondent J. V. Keating, of the Journal, who vouches for this statement, Major Barlow uttered these words when he was telling the second lieutenants of the camp how to train their men. We do not know who this sacrilegious and brutal officer is. He is, of course, not a graduate of West Point, nor is he listed in the regular army, we are happy to say. His unfitness to teach American soldiers is so plain that we trust the War Department will lose no time whatever in finding a way to let him return to civil life. We do not wish American soldiers to be degraded to the level of the Prussians by any instruction of this kind. Nor do we believe that Secretary Baker will stand for it for one single moment.

day that every one of the 40,000 on working members of that organization would become subscripter.

GERMAN HYPOCRISY

Bombs and Praise of God Poor Harmony, He Tells Women Loan Workers.

(Special to The World.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28 .- "No na-WASHINGTON, Sept. 28.—"No nation can praise God with its lips and bomb hospitals with its hands," said Secretary of War Baker to-day at a meeting of the Woman's Liberty Loan Committee.

He said making of war was as much in the hands of women as of the men, and that on the monument to the women in the future he wanted added to the other tributes, "a good citizen."

Information was given to the com-

Information was given to the committee to-day through the Society of Colonial Dames that one woman in New York would subscribe for \$5,000,000 of the new bonds. Her name was not disulted. not divulged.

Dr. Anna Howard Shaw said if this country were not in the war it could "not look the sun in the face."

GUARANTY TRUST APPLIES.

Le Matin, Grewer Papage Septe. 6/17. Hetion Business Mag.

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Ly Header & Baker

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REPRESENTING PARIS "Matin' le de Publicité Parisienne,

LE "MATIN" EN ITALIE

Une quinzaine la manœuvre ennemie/Le salut de l'Amérique de victoire

A la Chartreuse de Camaldoli Le Vatican et la réponse américaine

[DE NOTRE ENVOYÉ SPÉCIAL]

Rome, septembre. Je viens de passer en Italie cette glorieuse quinzaine de victoire dont le reflet illumine d'un nouvel éclat l'action désormais si unie des alliés.

A Camaldoli et à Rome. Qu'est-ce à dire, Camaldoli? Nous ne nous doutons guère en France qu'un mois d'août peut être brûlant. Il a flambé si fort sur les coupoles de la Ville éternelle que ses admirateurs les plus passionnés ont dû la fuir. Or, quand le soleil d'ici attaque les villes citadelles d'ombre où l'on peut espérer se mettre à l'abri ne sont pas nombreuses. Aux portes même de Rome il y a la fraîcheur de Frascati, et puis Fiuggi, dont les eaux sont bienfaisan-

tout, il y a Camaldoli. C'est, à huit cents mètres en l'air, dans l'Apennin, à trois heures d'automobile de Florence, à six heures de Rome, une chartreuse accrochée au milieu d'une forêt noire et hirsute, au bord d'un ra-

tes, et puis Valambrosa, — mais, sur-

Les Chartreux de Camaldoli ont quitté leur couvent, mais leurs successeurs n'ont pas désiré modifier le caractère rigide de la pieuse maisen. Les aristocraties napolitaines, romaines et florentines, les diplomates, les artistes notoi-res, qui forment la clientèle autant dire unique de Camaldoli, se défendent contre l'envahissement des snobs, des nouveaux riches, des globe-trotters, en maintenant dans le vieux couvent, aujourd'hui transformé en hôtel, une invraisemblable simplicité.

C'est au milieu de cette paix de Camalslaque d'ombre que le soleil respecte encore au seuil du couvent, que nous avons reçu les journaux florentins, barrés d'un large titre, qui disaient la victoire. La nouvelle a couru tout le couvent. Elle a fait tomber les bras des servantes qui, dans la cour du cloître, puisent de l'eau à la plus fraîche des fontaines. Elle a fait hocher la tête aux savants professeurs qui suivent l'action sur leurs cartes. Elle a été cause que des toilettes claires comme des fleurs sont sorties des malles où elles étouffaient; nous avons revu des colliers de perles; des petits pieds depuis des mois et des mois enchaînés par les angoisses de la guerre ont dansé en l'honneur des victorieux.

âmes, des sourires à la sortie de la chapelle, à l'heure de l'angélus, c'a été tout. Le monde latin d'aujourd'hui vit de nuances plus que d'éclats. Ses passions sont intérieures; leur intensité use de peu de mots et surveille ses gestes.

Je suis arrivé à Rome au moment où la note américaine venait de franchir le

seuil du Vatican. On savait que Sa Sainteté. émue de l'accueil que ses suggestions ont recu, a suspendu toutes ses audiences, qu'elle se replie sur soi, dans l'isolement et la prière. Mais dès qu'il a fait jour, les nouvelles ont commencé de circuler. car, à Rome plus qu'ailleurs, on lit à travers les portes verrouillées.

Deux courants. Les uns disent :

- Sa Sainteté regrette d'avoir reçu d'Amérique un document signé par un secrétaire d'Etat, même aussi éminent que M. Lansing, quand Elle avait écrit directement au chef du gouvernement des Etats-Unis. Et puis, cette réponse est arrivée par le télégraphe. C'est un moven de communication trop frémissant et moderne. On aurait préféré un courrier. Cette voie, plus lente mais plus sûre, empêche certaines indiscré-tions que les vibrations du télégraphe laissent échapper en cours de route.

Autre son de cloche: - Sa Sainteté est très satisfaite de la communication qui lui est parvenue. Elle n'est point surprise de trouver quelques divergences entre ses désirs et les réponses qu'on lui fait. Elle est charmée de constater que, sur beau-coup de points, on est d'accord. La superposition du texte papal et du texte wilsonien en témoigne.

Si vous consultez du regard les auditeurs de ces contradictions profondes et légères, ils ne semblent pas étonnés. On vous prend à part et l'on vous dit : — Le Vatican est toujours optimiste. Patiens quia æternus.

XXX Sur le fond de toutes ces nuances une figure française se détache. Elle passe au milieu du respect, sinon de la totale approbation du Monde Noir.

Malgré cette chaleur torride qui a mis les Romains en fuite, oubliant ses quatre-vingt-sept ans, Mgr de Cabrières, cardinal évêque de Montpellier, est venu rendre visite à Sa Sainteté. Doyen d'âge de la pourpre de France, d'accord avec ses frères et collègues, il apporte au Valican le sentiment de la catholicité gal-licane que, dans ses terres envahies, le reître allemand a traitée comme une autre Belgique.

On dit dans Rome qu'à la lecture de la lettre papale, le cardinal de Cabrières aurait ajouté ce commentaire : la paix idéale, la paix rêvée par le Chef de la Catholicité est, bien entendu, une paix née de la victoire.

Les Romains qui répètent ces pro-pos n'étaient pas à Montpellier. Je n'y étais pas non plus. Je me contente donc

d'être ici l'écho de leurs dires. Ceci est sûr : le cardinal de Cabrières n'a pas été appelé à Rome au cœur d'août; il y est venu spontanément, et ce que l'on sait de son caractère garantit qu'il n'apporte pas ici à ses sentiments français des atténuations que, sans doute, on ne lui demande point.

Hugues Le Roux

L'OCCUPATION DE RIGA

Il est peu probable que le général von Eichhorn recoive les renforts suffisants pour nourrir de

vastes opérations

En attendant les événements qui, seuls, établiront les intentions futures de Hindenburg après la prise de Riga, il apparaît évident que le général von Eichhorn tente avec rapidité de développer son facile succès, de manière à se rendre maître du cours entier de la Dvina en aval de Dwinsk et de cette place elle-même.

La manœuvre est déjà amorcée, l'ennemi ayant essayé de tourner les positions de Dwinsk et s'étant emparé de certaines d'entre elles sur un front de 13 kilomètres. Les troupes russes se sont mises en retraite sur une largeur et une profondeur de terrain encore imprécisées.

Au début de ces opérations, il n'est pas inutile de fixer, d'une manière au moins approximative, les effectifs dont dispose von Eichhorn, commandant du groupe cain qui symbolise la résistance à un end'armées stationné du golfe de Riga à Krevo, au sud de la Vilia.

les huit divisions de la 10° armée allemande échelonnées à l'est de Vilna, sur la ligne Vidsy-lac Narotch-Krevo. Cette armée se trouve manifestement en dehors de la zone des actions actuelles. Elle est tenue de garder les positions qui couvrent la capitale de la Lithuanie.

La gauche du groupe d'armées est constituée par la 8° armée, dont la majeure partie vient de prendre Riga. Ses neuf divisions, dont une en réserve, occupent tout le secteur depuis la mer jusqu'à Lievenhof, à l'est de Jacobstadt.

Au centre, c'est-à-dire devant Dwinsk, se reconnaissent neuf autres divisions, dont une en réserve, formant un groupement spécial non numéroté.

En ajoutant à ces dix-huit divisions deux autres divisions composant à Vilna doli, assis, vers midi, dans la petite la réserve générale du groupe d'armées, von Eichhorn peut donc faire manœuvrer un maximum de vingt divisions sur les 250 kilomètres du front qui séparent du golfe de Riga la région orientale de

Devant les faiblesses reconnues des armées russes, c'est assez pour conquérir un large glacis au delà de la Dvina, mais c'est insuffisant pour nourrir de vastes projets à très longue distance.

Et il est peu vraisemblable que le général allemand reçoive de sérieux renforts prélevés sur le front sud-oriental, où, malgré les intermittences des combats, se ioue toujours une partie d'une importance capitale.

Commandant de Civrieux

L'armée roumaine lutte héroïquement

Londres, 5 septembre. — Une information de l'agence Reuter annonce que suivant des télégrammes de correspondants militaires auprès de l'armée roumaine les opérations récentes de cette armée et plus particuliè-rement la bataille de Maracesti constituent une victoire remarquable pour les alliés.

Au cours de ces opérations les Allemands ont usé quatorze divisions sans résultat appréciable et sans obliger leurs adversaires amener des réserves du nord. Ces correspondants constatent que les Roumains ont combattu admirablement et ont rendu à la cause des alliés un splendide service.

Le nouveau régime des permissions

La nouvelle instruction du ministre de la guerre paraît au "Journal officiel"

Le Journal officiel publie la nouvelle insruction sur les permissions, qui codifie, en in texte unique, toutes les dispositions publiées antérieurement, et qui sanctionne les engagements pris par le ministre de la guerre devant le Parlement.

L'économie du règlement se trouve exposée ainsi qu'il suit :

" A partir du 1er octobre 1917, les militaires des armées bénéficieront de 30 jours de permission par an - délais de route non compris — à raison de 10 jours par période de quatre mois.

» Les militaires de l'intérieur ainsi que ceux des régions stationnées en deçà de la ligne de démarcation pour la circulation en chemin de fer bénéficieront comme par le passé de 21 jours de permission par an, à raison de 7 jours par période de 4 mois. » Les périodes s'échelonneront d'octobre fin janvier, de février à fin mai, de juin

fin septembre. » Il demeure entendu que les permissions du front, en raison des besoins de l'armée, de la composition des unités et des divers mouvements militaires, ne peuvent revenir

à intervalles mathématiques de 4 mois. » Les efforts du commandement devront tendre, principalement, à assurer aux militaires les 10 jours de permission dans chaque période de 4 mois, et à se trouver en due pentidat qu'en retard. Il y aura lieu d'éviter, cependant, que cette avance soit telle qu'un trop long intervalle sépare de ce

fait deux permissions. » L'octroi des permissions est assimilé à une allocation réglementaire identique pour les officiers et pour les hommes de troupe. Tout chef qui accorderait des permissions au delà des taux fixés sera l'objet de sanclions sévères.

» La présente instruction n'a pas d'effet rétroactif; à partir du 1er octobre 1917, date de son entrée en vigueur, aucun militaire ne pourra réclamer le bénéfice d'une disposition qui n'y serait pas reproduite.

Les chefs de corps et de service établiront et tiendront à jour la liste des tours de permissions. Cette liste sera portée tous les minze jours à la connaissance des unités du corps, soit par la voie de rapport, soit par la voie de l'affichage. Les hommes de troupe pourront ainsi demander à leurs chefs hiérarchiques toutes explications utiles, s'ils croient avoir été l'objet d'une er-reur lors de l'établissement de la liste. En fin de période à la date fixée par le général en chef, en ce qui concerne les armées du nord et du nord-est seulement, les généraux commandant les armées lui adresseront un compte rendu sur la situation générale pour chaque période écoulée. Ces comptes rendus seront transmis au minis-

tre.

"La situation des hommes de troupes, en permissions, sera enrece qui concerne les permissions, sera enre-gistrée sur le livret matricule et sur le li-

L'ANNIVERSAIRE DE LA MARNE

Les ministres de la guerre et de la marine des États-Unis disent au « Matin » leur admiration pour nos braves soldats

[SERVICE PARTICULIER DU « MATIN n] New-York, 5 septembre. — A l'occasion de l'anniversaire de la victoire de la Marne, ul sera célébré demain avec éclat dans us les Etats-Unis, nous avons demandé à 1. Josephus Daniels, ministre de la marine t collaborateur intime du président Wilon, de nous donner un message qui, par

intermédiaire du Matin, s'adresserait à la nation française. M. Josephus Daniels, en réponse, nous a remis la déclaration écrite suivante où, dit-L il exprime non seulement le sentiment les marins et combattants dont il est le chef, mais le sentiment du peuple améri-

Il y a, à travers l'histoire, un petit nombre de sommets qui deviennent des phares éternellement lumineux pour les amants de la liberté. Banker Hill est le nom amérinemi supérieur. La bataille de la Marne a sauvé Paris et a arrêté le flot envahissant A la droite de ce groupe se trouvent du prussianisme. Joffre et ses héros ont fait face à l'invasion et sauvé non seulement la capitale de leur pays, mais ils ont empêché le militarisme prussien de submerger le monde entier.

Aujourd'hui nous nous joignons au peuple français pour honorer ses braves du

L'anniversaire de la bataille sera celet de dans tous les Etats-Unis avec le même éclas que la sête de l'Indépendance et, pour mieux en accuser le symbole, il sera désormais célébré à l'égal de la fête nationale de chaque pays libre du monde.

M. Ribot, président du conseil, face aux tombes où sont inhumés un grand nom-

"Liberté » et " Marne sont des mots qui, aujourd'hui et toujours, resteront in-JOSEPHUS DANIELS.

Voici la déclaration que m'a faite le secrétaire d'Etat à la guerre, M. Newton D.

« En réponse à votre demande, je vous envoie la déclaration suivante pour être publiée dans le Matin:

» La liberté n'est pas encore assurée dans le monde et beaucoup des fruits de la liberté restent encore à cueillir, mais ceci a été acquis à la bataille de la Marne, une fois pour toules, que le XXº siècle ne sera pas un age de sang et de fer mais une ère de relations plus généreuses entre les

membres de la famille humaine. » Partout où il y a des hommes qui chérissent la liberté ils célébreront aujourd'hui cette victoire qui est une victoire pour toute

NEWTON D. BAKER.

ha cérémonie d'aujourd'hui

M. Ribot prononcera un discours

Aujourd'hui 6 septembre comme nous l'avons dit, le gouvernement commémorera l'anniversaire de la bataille de la Marne. A cette cérémonie assisteront le président

de la République, M. Ribot, président du conseil; M. Painlevé, ministre de la guerre; le général Pétain, le maréchal Josse et le général Foch. Seront également présents les représentants supérieurs des armées an-

bre de soldats français, prononcera un discours, dans lequel il exaltera l'héroïsme de armées et indiquera les buts de guerre s aspirations de la France.

UNE VICTOIRE ITALIENNE

Le San-Gabriele conquis

Maîtres de la fameuse position, nos alliés peuvent contraindre les Autrichiens à la retraite à l'est de Gorizia

iments différents ont été capturés. Une be sonniers, dont 14 officiers. taille se déroulant de cette manière permet. Au total, 261 de nos avions ont partitait d'escompter les plus beaux succès. En effet, dans la soirée, la nouvelle est et l'arrière des lignes de l'adversaire, parvenue à Paris, de source militaire itaienne, qu'à la suite de combats acharnés, principalement livrés sur les pentes ouest et nord de la fameuse position, le sommet, c'est-à-dire la cote 646 était aux mains de nos alliés. On ne saurait tarder à en avoir

la confirmation publique. La conquête de cette hauteur est d'une réelle importance pour les combats qui vont suivre dans la région environnante. Une artillerie installée sur le San-Gabriele peut Lalayer toute la vallée de Chiapovano où les **Demain vendredi, la crise ministérielle** Autrichiens résistent encore et bombarder efficacement la forêt de Ternova, située au

ord des pentes du San-Gabriele et du San-Cette dernière colline, qui est d'environ 100 mètres moins haute que le San-Gabriele, deviendra rapidement intenable pour l'ennemi. On peut envisager que l'aile gauche de l'armée autrichienne chargée de la défense du plateau de Bainsizza sera contrain-

te à une retraite précipitée. Quant aux conséquences plus lointaines, serait prématuré de les examiner, vu que général Cadorna, avec une habileté supé rieure, laisse planer un complet mystère sur ses intentions et que l'on ignore si c'est dans ce secteur ou dans un autre qu'il en-tend profiter des avantages conquis en

tueux D'après des dépêches de Zurich, l'opinion autrichienne se montrait extremement anxieuse du sort qu'aurait la bataille sur le an-Gabriele. Les journaux allemands et riennois étaient unanimes à affirmer que 'était là un des piliers de la défense au trichienne et que si les Impériaux la perdaient, les troupes de Cadorna, délivrées de la menace qui pesait sur elles, pouvaient progresser facilement à l'est de Gorizia. Le correspondant de la Gazette de Colo-

gne télégraphiait à son journal : « La perte du San-Gabriele signifie pour l'Autriche l'obligation de se retirer encore. » Des contre-attaques désespérées ont eu ieu, des renforts ont été en hâte amenés. Les cavernes naturelles dont regorgent ces ollines étaient littéralement bondées de mitrailleuses et de mortiers. Pour se main tenir sur la pente occidentale, en dépit d'une concentration de feux formidables, et pour escalader le dernier escarpement contre l'opiniâtreté de dix régiments d'élite, il a fallu à nos alliés une vaillance et une ténacité qui rangent !eurs exploits

au nombre des plus glorieux de la guerre. Toute l'armée italienne sera électrisée par ce succès, qui montre qu'à égalité d'effectifs et dans le terrain le plus ardu on peut battre avec certitude les meilleurs éléments de l'armée autrichienne, dès l'instant que l'opération est bien conduite et exécutée avec persévérance.

ROME, 5 septembre. (Officiel.

Pendant la journée d'hier, la bataille a repris avec violence sur le front des Alpes Juliennes. Sur le plateau de Bainsizza, nous avons progressé et conquis une position importante au sud-est d'Okroglo. Au nord-est de Gorizia, la bataille est en cours.

Pendant la journée, nous avons capturé 86 officiers et 1.602 hommes de troupes appartenant à dix régiments différents.

Sur le Carso, après un bombardement violent, l'ennemi a lancé ses masses d'infanterie contre nos positions depuis Costagnevizza jusqu'à la mer. Sur la ligne au nord, entre Costagnevizza et Korile, l'attaque a été repoussée après une lutte très vive. Au centre, entre Korite et Selo. resistant héroïquement à sept furieux assauts, nos troupes ont maintenu leurs positions du sud entre le vallon de Brestovizza et la mer.

Le communiqué italien, parvenu hier à poraires entre la cote 1460 au nord-est de Paris, passe modestement sous silence le Flondar et le tunnel au nord-est de Lokavac, nom même du mont San-Gabriele. Mais il où nous avons dû abandonner quelques ponom meme du mont san da direction du nous dit qu'au nord-est de Gorizia la basitions avancées. Dans l'après-midi, à la dant la journée, dans ce seul secteur, 86 officiers et 1.602 hommes appartenant à 10 ré-

cipé aux combats, bombardant les troupes

La nuit dernière une de nos escadrilles a renouvelé le bombardement des ouvrages militaires de la place maritime de Pola, obtenant des résultats efficaces. Tous nos appareils sont rentrés indemnes à leur poste.

LA SITUATION POLITIQUE

sera totale

M. Ribot, dont c'était hier le jour de réception, a reçu la visite d'un grand nom-bre de parlementaires appartenant à la Chambre et au Sénat.

Ces entretiens ont porté sur la situation politique créée par les derniers événements. M. Ribot, qui, comme nous l'avons dit, assistera cet après-midi à la cérémonie de commémoration de la bataille de la Marne, compte être en mesure de remettre demain vendredi la démission collective du cabinet entre les mains du président de la Républi-

La plupart de ses choix pour les portefeuilles qui seraient laissés vacants par le quinze jours de combats héroïques et fruc- départ de leurs titulaires actuels, semblent

l'heure présente arrêtés. Le président du conseil poursuivra ses négociations dans les journées qui vont suide façon à pouvoir présenter à M. Poincaré ses nouveaux collaborateurs dans un délai assez court

Onze milliards 200 millions

C'est le total des dépenses de guerre pour le dernier trimestre

La commission du budget a repris hier ses travaux. Elle a commencé l'examen des crédits provisoires du quatrième trimestre et compte le terminer cette semaine, afin de permettre à la Chambre d'en poursuivre la discussion dès les premiers jours de la ren-

Le chiffre des crédits provisoires demandés par le gouvernement pour le dernier trimestre de 1917 s'élève à onze milliards deux cents millions. C'est le chiffre trimestriel le plus élevé depuis le début de la

LES "CRIMINELS"



L'ESPION BOCHE. - Ah! vous voulez vous battre encere, misérables cosaques. Je vais L'ennemi a obtenu quelques succès tem- vous faire inculper de complot tsariste.

LES INSTRUCTIONS DE M. BOUCHARDON L'affaire Bolo pacha

Le capitaine rapporteur est décidé, malgré la complexité de sa tâche, à faire toute la lumière

lu 3° conseil de guerre contre une person-nalité parisienne, M. Paul Bolo, demeurant

L'instruction en semble devoir être fort

longue. Une personnalité du Palais de Jus-tice particulièrement renseignée sur les phases de l'information nous déclarait hier à ce sujet:

— Il y a sept mois, en effet, presque jour pour jour, que le capitaine Bouchardon a été saisi de l'ordre d'informer contre Bolo

pacha pour intelligences avec l'ennemi... ns les motifs de cet ordre d'informer, il indiqué qu'il y avait lieu de rechercher rigine de sommes particulièrement im-rtantes, pouvant s'élever à plusieurs miltouchées dans des pays neutres ou par Bolo pacha.

» Des commissions rogatoires furent en-voyées d'abord en Italie. Elles revinrent avec des résultats négatifs. D'autres commissions rogatoires furent envoyées par M. Bouchardon en Suisse, où l'on savait que l'ancien khédive d'Egypte, Abbas-Hilmi, celui-là même qui avait conféré autrefois à M. Paul Bolo le titre de pacha, avait disposé en plusieurs chèques, d'origine suspecte, de sommes que, suppose-t-on, il avait été charge de distribuer à certaines personnes.

» Mais jusqu'ici des difficultés sans nom-bre ont été créées en Suisse à l'enquête de M. Bouchardon, qui en est toujours à attendre le retour de ses commissions rogatoires. Enfin, parallèlement à l'information menée en Suisse, le capitaine rapporteur du



M. BOUCHARDON

quête aux fins d'établir, dans certaines ban-

A ce moment les Etats-Unis, qui n'avaient pas déclaré la guerre à l'Allema-gne, étaient encore neutres. Le ministère des affaires étrangères, à qui M. Bouchardon avait fait remettre ses commissions rogatoires pour être transmises par la voie di-plomatique aux autorités américaines, fit savoir au capitaine rapporteur que cette transmission n'était pas possible, la législation américaine, comme d'ailleurs la lé-gislation de tous les autres Etats, n'admet-tant pas l'extradition en matière d'intelli-

gences avec l'ennemi. » Ce n'est que lorsque les Etats-Unis eurent pris part à nos côtés au conflit mondial qu'un arrangement avec nos nouveaux al-liés put être envisagé au sujet de l'enquête que M. Bouchardon désirait faire mener dans ce pays. Il fallut reprendre de nou-veau toutes les formalités diplomatiques qui étaient impossibles quelques semaines plus tot, et, actuellement, les commissions rogatoires du rapporteur du 3° conseil de guerre sont aux Etats-Unis, où l'information demandée par M. Bouchardon est commencée. Mais cette information est longue et compliquée. Il s'agit de recherches preuses à faire dans les livres de certaines panques américaines. Il s'agit aussi — peut-- de multiples déclarations à recueilir là-bas. Il ne faut donc pas s'étonner des

longueurs d'une telle instruction. » Ce n'est que lorsque le capitaine Bou-chardon sera en possession du résultat de ces diverses enquêtes qu'il pourra prendre une décision. On peut être assuré que cet officier est décidé à faire son devoir et tout son devoir et qu'il ne se laissera détourner par aucune considération quelle qu'elle Si les culpabilités apparaissent, moindre preuve est fournie par les commissions rogatoires, le châtiment n'attendra

LA MORT DE VIGO

On ne sait toujours rien!

M. Drioux a entendu hier M. Pancrazzi, directeur de la prison de Fresnes, qui, s'étant présenté spontanément à son cabi-net, venait lui apporter quelques détails complémentaires sur les circonstances qui

entourèrent la fin d'Almereyda.

Mais ces détails n'ont rien appris de bien
nouveau. M. Pancrazzi a maintenu ses déclarations précédentes relatives à l'heure de la mort du directeur du Bonnet Rouge et aux circonstances dans lesquelles il fut appelé à son chevet.

M. Drioux a examiné de nouveau la ques. tion du raisin qui, d'après le rapport du docteur Hayem, fut donné à Almereyda dans la matinée du 14 août (et non dans la journée du lundi 13 août, ainsi qu'il avait été dit tout d'abord).

Le rapport du docteur Hayem ne parle en effet à ce sujet que de cette matinée du 14 août et relate que c'est vers 10 heures du matin qu'on envoya chercher du raisin à Bourg-la-Reine. Il est vrai que le brouillon de ce rapport ayant été consulté par le juge d'instruction, le magistrat a remarqué que ce détail de l'achat du raisin avait été ajouté au crayon par le docteur Bécourt qui, ce-pendant, n'arriva à la prison de Fresnes, d'après sa propre déclaration, que vers 10 h. 30, c'est-à-dire une demi-heure après qu'on eut envoyé le gardien Michel à Bourgla-Reine faire cet achat.

M. Drioux a poursuivi ses recherches à Bourg-la-Reine afin d'avoir quelques précisions nouvelles sur cet achat. Contrairement à ce qu'on disait au Palais avant-hier, M. Faralicq n'a pu obtenir du commerçant de Bourg-la-Reine qu'on lui avait désigné comme étant le vendeur, M. Léon Gailly, 94, Grand'Rue, aucune affirmation.

Nous avons annoncé hier qu'une autre nes acheter du raisin dans mon magasin. Nous avons annoncé hier qu'une autre affaire pour intelligences avec l'ennemi était de vends chaque jour une grande quantité de ce fruit, et vous comprendrez qu'il m'est de ce fruit de la ce fruit de ce fruit d impossible de répondre à votre question après plus de trois semaines.

nalité parisienne, M. Paul Bolo, demeurant à Paris, 17, rue de Phalsbourg, et plus connu sous le nom de Bolo pacha.

Cette affaire, dont on s'entretient beaucoup au Palais depuis quelques jours, a été confiée, nous l'avons dit, au capitaine rapporteur Bouchardon.

Are fort précisions. Il a l'intention de faire demander au personnel de la prison de Fresnes-pourquoi, alors qu'il s'agissait de satisfaire au désir d'un mourant, on envoya le gardien Michel acheter ce raisin à Bourg-la-Reine, ce qui représentait une course de plusieurs kilomètres aller et retour, au lieu de le faire acheter au bourg de Fresnes, qui est à quelques centaines de mètres de la prison, ou plus simplement dans un dea restaurants qui sont à la norte même de

restaurants qui sont à la porte même de l'établissement pénitentiaire.

Ajoutons que Me Paul Morel remettra aujourd'hui au magistrat instructeur une note dans laquelle il développe de nouvelles conclusions.

DUVAL, MARION ET CONSORTS

L'accusé Joucla est interrogé par le juge

Poursuivant son instruction dans l'affaire Duval, Marion, Joucla et Cie, le capitaine Bouchardon, rapporteur près le 3 conseil de guerre, a fait amener hien à son cabinet l'ancien rédacteur du Bonnet Rouge, Louis Joucla, dont nous avons annoncé l'arrestation.

Louis Joucla, on le sait, est inculpé d'in-telligences avec l'ennemi. L'accusation lui reproche entre autres de s'être rendu, il y a quelques semaines, en Espagne, chargé de missions spéciales par Duval et de s'y être mis en relations avec des sujets appartenant aux puissances ennemies.

L'inculpé, qui paraît très affecté de la terrible inculpation qui pèse sur lui, a répondu

sur un ton larmoyant aux questions du magistrat. Le système de défense de Joucla, qui jus-qu'ici n'a pas fait choix d'un défenseur, est qu'il ignorait le véritable but de la mission que lui avait confiée Duval et qu'il était per-suadé qu'il allait faire un simple « repor-tage » (sic) destiné à l'un des journaux de l'administration du Bonnet Rouge.

M. Bouchardon lui a fait remarquer qu'il ne pouvait considérer cependant comme un reportage le fait de s'entretenir avec des su-jets ennemis et de traiter avec eux certaines questions qui sortaient à la vérité du do-

maine de l'information. - J'étais un naîf, s'est contenté de répondre Joucla, et je ne comprenais pas la gra-vité de ce que me demandait M. Duval, dont je n'ai été qu'un instrument docile aux ap-

pointements mensuels de 350 francs.

— Oui, un instrument trop facilement do ques américaines, l'origine de fonds tou- cile, riposta M. Bouchardon, et il paraît difchés entre autres à New-York par Bolo pa- ficile d'admettre que vous ayez pu rester inconscient du rôle que vous alliez L'interrogatoire prit fin à 17 h. 30. Il avait duré plus de deux heures.

Documents militaires confidentiels

Une circulaire

Dans son numéro du 29 août, le Matin a publié la note que voici :

Qui? On remarquera que dans cette lettre Vigo parle « de documents et de suggestions sur la nécessité de renforcer l'armée d'Orient ». Quels sont ces documents qui intéressent la Défense nationale? Qui les a fait tenir à Vigo ? Pour quelles raisons sont-ils venus

en sa possession?

Telles sont les questions que se posera l'opinion publique et auxquelles il faudra bien qu'il soit donné une réponse. Atten-

A la date d'avant-hier 4 septembre, le ministre de la guerre a adressé su général commandant en chef les armées du Nord et du Nord-Est, au général commandant en chef des armées alliées en Orient, aux gouverneurs militaires, aux généraux commandants les régions de l'intérieur, aux généraux commandant les troupes de l'Afrique du Nord et du Maroc la circulaire suivante, qui se rattache certainement à la découverte faite au cours de récentes perquisi-

tions. Il a été donné au ministre de constater à plusieurs reprises que des officiers communiquaient à des tiers, qui n'ont point à en connaître, des copies ou extraits de docu-ments militaires confidentiels qui sont en leur possession, cela dans le but d'établir ce qu'ils considèrent comme la vérité sur certains faits de guerre ou de se défendre

contre les mesures qui les ont frappés. De telles pratiques sont inadmissibles, quel que soit le motif qui les inspire, même si ce motif est entièrement désintéressé, et elles exposent les officiers qui s'en rendent coupables à de sevères sanctions disciplinaires, même à des poursuites judiciaires dans le cas où leur imprudence serait de nature à nuire aux intérêts de la défense

nationale. Cette circulaire ne peut avoir la préten-tion de clore l'affaire grave à laquelle nous avons fait allusion le 29 août et nous ne pouvons que répéter notre question : qui a communiqué les documents intéressant la défense nationale qui ont été saisis au domicile d'Almereyda?

M. Caillaux et le "Bonnet Rouge"

L'agence Havas nous communique la note

que voici : Certains journaux ont fait mention d'une contribution pécuniaire de 40.000 francs que M. Caillaux aurait fourni au Bonnet Rouge. Pour donner à cette information sa vérita-ble portée, il y a lieu à la fois de la com-pléter et de la rectifier en indiquant que la somme en cause a été. en effet, attribuée, mais par des versements successifs, échelonnés en-tre le 25 mars et le 25 juillet 1914 avant la guerre. Depuis l'ouverture des hostilités. M. Caillaux n'a, ni directement ni indirectement, fourni le moindre subside au Bonnet Rouge.

Une protestation de M. Pachitch contre la note du pape

Nice, 5 septembre. — L'Eclaireur de Nice mentionnant la présence de M. Pachitch à Nice dit que le président du conseil des mi-- Je ne saurais vous dire, lui a déclaré nistres serbe rédigera une protestation ce commerçant, si, ainsi que vous me le contre la note du pape, car elle ne parle pas demandez, on est venu de la prison de Fres- de la Serbie.

DERNIERE HEURE

APRÈS LA PERTE DE RIGA

Un grand conseil de guerre à Petrograd

Petrograd, 5 septembre. — Suivant la Vechterne Vremya le gouvernement dis-cute la question d'un conseil spécial de guerre auquel seraient appelés les généraux les plus compétents sans distinction d'idées politiques. (Havas.)

La flotte allemande dans la Baltique

Petrograd, 5 septembre. — On communique que la flotte allemande est apparue dans le golfe de Riga.

Selon les derniers renseignements, la rupture du front de Riga a atteint en deux jours 60 kilomètres. Pendant toute la journée du 4 septembre, les Allemands ont poursuivi énergiquement leur offensive, attaquant particulièrement dans la région au nord d'Uxkull, pour couper la ligne ferrée Riga-Wenden. (Havas.)

Les Allemands veulent poursuivre leur avance

Perrograp, 5 septembre. - Suivant des informations militaires, les Allemands cherchent par tous les moyens à exploiter devant Riga et à développer leur action sur tout le littoral de la Baltique.

Dans ce but, ils ont fait venir tout le matériel et toutes les disponibilités en hommes qui leur restent encore. (Havas.)

« Petrograd n'est pas menacé » dit le chef d'état-major général

Petrograd, 4 septembre. — Le général Romanovsky, chef d'état-major général, in-terrogé par des journalistes, a déclaré que la situation sur le front de Riga, si pénible qu'elle soit, ne menace pas d'un danger immédiat la capitale, dont les habitants n'ont rien à craindre.

L'approche de l'automne, la mauvaise saison et, par suite, la difficulté des communications par voie de terre rendent le dépla-

cement d'une armée fort lent. D'un autre côté, l'éloignement de la capi-tale nécessiterait du temps et des moyens dont les Allemands ne peuvent disposer.

Korniloff ne transigera pas

Moscou, 5 septembre. — Le journal Outro Rossii a interviewe le général Korniloff, qui a déclaré :

- Je ne puis accepter aucun compromis. Je ne changerai pas un mot des quatre points du programme que j'ai soumis. Ce n'est que dans les mesures énergiques et décisives que je vois le salut de l'armée. Parlant ensuite de l'application de la

peine de mort qu'il réclame, le généralissime a ajouté

— J'estime impossible que la trahison soit punie à l'arrière plus faiblement que sur le front. (Havas.)

Arrestations de grands-ducs

Petrograd, 5 septembre. — Les journaux du soir confirment l'arrestation à leur domicile du grand-duc Michel Alexandrovitch et de sa femme. Ils ajoutent que la même mesure a été prise à l'égard du grand-duc Paul Alexandrovitch.

Un communiqué officiel serait publié in-

Le Den enregistre également le bruit suivant lequel le grand-duc Dimitri Pavlovitch serait l'objet de la même mesure. (Havas.)

PETROGRAD, 4 septembre. - Selon les journaux, Sturmer a laissé un volumineux mémoire historique se rapportant à guerre. Il charge ses héritiers de réhabiliter son nom. (Havas.)

Sturmer laisse des mémoires

UNE SEMAINE DE PIRATERIE

Navires français

(Semaine finissant le 2 septembre, à minuit) Entrées : 828. — Sorties : 743. Navires de commerce français coulés par des sous-marins mines : de 1.600 tonneaux brut et audessus: 3.

Navires anglais

Londres, 5 septembre. - Dépêche particulière du « Matin ». — Pendant la semaine finissant le 2 septembre, à 15 heures, entrées et sorties des navires marchands de plus de cent tonnes de toutes nationalités dans les ports du Royaume-Uni ont été : entrées, 2.384 ; sorties, 2.432.

Vingt navires marchands britanniques de plus de 1.600 tonnes ont été coulés par des mines ou des sous-marins ; trois navires de moins de 1.600 tonnes ont été coulés.

Navires italiens

ROME, 5 septembre. — Entrées : 506. — Sor-Les pertes des navires italiens dans toutes les mers ont été de 3 vapeurs et de 1 petit

EN ALLEMAGNE

Un rapport officiel sur l'état

Zurich, 5 septembre. — Dépêche particulière du « Matin ». — Les autorités alle-mandes ne peuvent plus cacher la vérité à la population inquiète et se décident enfin à constater officiellement qu'il y a des épidémies dans toutes les parties de l'Alle-

Les journaux de l'empire publient une note officielle constatant que les districts de Berlin, Cologne, Allenstein et Oppeln sont

Du 5 au 11 août, on a enregistré 'à Dusseldorf 554 cas de dysenterie, dont 34 mortels. A Oppeln, 348, dont 56 mortels.

Dans la seule Prusse, il y a eu, dans cette periode, 3.806 cas de dysenterie, dont 339 l mortels.

UN RAID SUR L'ANGLETERRE

bombardent Londres

Londres, 5 septembre. — Dépêche parli-culière du « Matin ». — Le maréchal French publie le communiqué suivant :

Des aéroplanes ennemis en nombre considérable ont franchi sur une grande étendue la côte sud-est entre 22 heures 31 et

Il semble que les envahisseurs ont voyagé isolément ou en groupes de deux à trois appareils. De ce fait il est difficile de préciser leur nombre avec certitude, mais il est possible qu'une vingtaine de machines aient participé au raid.

Vers 23 h. 20 il devint évident que les aéroplanes ennemis approchaient de

A 23 h. 45 les premières bombes furent jetées dans un district de Londres. A partir de ce moment jusqu'à une heure des bombes furent lancées dans le district.

Des bombes ont également été jelées sur plusieurs endroits de la côte. Les pertes jusqu'à présent connues sont de neuf tués et quarante-neuf blessés. Les degâts matériels sont peu étendus. Un appareil ennemi a été abattu dans la

mer, au large de Sheerness. Onze tués, soixante-deux blessés

Londres, 5 septembre. — Dépêche particu-lière du « Matin ». — Le Press Bureau an-nonce que les derniers rapports de police établissent que 11 personnes ont été tuées et 62 blessées pendant l'incursion aérienne

Un sous-marin allemand bombarde Scarborough

Londres, 5 septembre. - Pépêche particulière du « Matin ». — Le maréchal French publie le communiqué suivant :

Un sous-marin ennemi est apparu au large de Scarborough, hier soir, vers 6 h. 45. Il a tiré trente coups de canon en-viron. La moitié des projectiles sont tombés

Trois personnes ont été tuées, cinq blessées. Les dégâts matériels sont légers.

LA GUERRE AÉRIENNE

REPRÉSAILLES

(Officiel.) 5 septembre, 14 heures. Dans la journée du 4 septembre, cinq avions allemands ont été abattus par nos pilotes. Cinq autres appareils, gravement endommagés, sont tombés dans leurs lignes. Un onzième avion allemand a été abattu par le feu de nos mitrailleuses.

En représailles des bombardements effectués par l'ennemi sur nos formations sanitaires, deux de nos avions ont bombarde Trèves la nuit dernière.

Notre aviation de bombardement a effectué en outre de nombreuses expéditions sur les gares de Roulers, Pilkem, les ter-rains d'aviation de Ghistelles, les dépôts de munitions de Thourout, où un violent incendie s'est déclaré, les casernes de Lahr, le terrain d'aviation de Schlestadt, les usines de Hagondange, etc.

Encore des bombes ennemies

Cette nuit, des avions allemands ont bombardé de nouveau les formations sanitaires à l'arrière du front de Verdun. On signale des tués et des blessés.

Bar-le-Duc a reçu également de nombreux projectiles, qui ont fait quelques victimes dans la population civile.

Raids d'avions sur Bruges et Ghistelles

Londres, 5 septembre. — Dépêche particu-lière du « Matin ». — L'amirauté publie le communiqué suivant :

Vers minuit, le 3 septembre, une attaque suivie de bombardement a été exécutée par le service naval d'aviation sur les objectifs militaires suivants : les docks de Bruges, les aérodromes de Vars, Senaere et Ghis-

Plusieurs tonnes de bombes ont été jetées avec un bon résultat.

Un deuxième raid sur les docks de Bruges a été exécuté vers midi, le 4 septembre, où des buts spéciaux ont été touchés.

Plusieurs hangars sur les abords des quais ont été également atteints. De grands incendies ont été causés et ont pu encore être observés quand les appareils ont retra-

Tous nos appareils sont revenus indemnes après chaque expédition. Au cours de l'après-midi de lundi 3 septembre, un aéroplane d'observation ennemi

a été attaqué par une de nos patrouilles et obligé d'atterrir désemparé. attaqué et l'observateur obligé de sauter à

Par suite du tir des canons antiaériens, le réussi à s'enfuir du pays. »

sort du ballon captif n'a pu être observé. Andrinople bombardée

LONDRES, 5 septembre. - Dépêche particulière du « Matin ». - L'amirauté publie le communiqué suivant :

Un rapport annonce qu'une attaque a été exécutée contre Andrinople dans la nuit du 2 au 3 septembre par le service naval

Des bombes ont été lancées sur la gare et des ponts avec de bons résultats.

UN COMPLOT PROBOCHE AU CANADA

New-York, 4 septembre. — On mande de Montréal que des arrestations opérées on fait avorter un complot en vue d'assassiner dépendance des Etats-Unis sera livrée par general et de dynamiter les Chambres.

Vingt avions allemands Nos alliés font 950 prisonniers

LONDRES, 5 septembre. - Quoique les détails complets sur la capture du mont San-Gabriele ne soient pas encore reçus, l'agence Reuter apprend que 950 prisonniers, y compris 32 officiers, ont été faits. La capture de la montagne empêche les Autricchiens ne bombarder Gorizia. (Havas.)

Des bombes sur Venise

Rome, 5 septembre. — Les attaques répétées que nos aviateurs de marine, en union avec ceux de l'armée, ont effectuées, ontinuent contre les établissements indusriels, militaires et navals de l'ennemi dans le port de Trieste.

L'adversaire a cru répondre en attaquant Venise la nuit dernière, et de nouveau plu-sieurs bombes ont été lancées sur la ville.

COMMUNIQUES FRANÇAIS

(OfficieL) 5 septembre, 14 heures. Hier dans la soirée, après un vif bombardement, les Allemands ont prononcé une attaque sur le plateau des Casemates. Arrétés par nos feux, les assaillants n'ont pu aborder nos lignes.

En Champagne, nous avons repoussé un coup de main ennemi au nord du Casque. De notre côté, nous avons réussi un coup de main au nord-est du Téton et fait des

Sur les deux rives de la Meuse, la lutte l'artillerie a continué violente pendant la En Haute-Alsace, rencontres de patrouilles

dans le secteur de Seppois.

Dans la matinée, après un violent bompardement, les Atlemands ont lancé, sur le plateau de Californie, deux attaques que nous avons repoussées ; un officier est resté entre nos mains.

Vives actions réciproques d'artillerie sur les deux rives de la Meuse.

Rien à signaler sur le reste du front. www

COMMUNIQUE BELGE. - Officiel. - LE HAVRE, 5 septembre, — Pendant la nuit du 3 au 4 septembre, les Allemands ont lancé des projectiles à gaz dans la région de Ramscapprojectites à guz dans la région de Ramscap-pelle; une lutte assez vive d'artillerie a eu lieu, au même endroit, pendant la journée du 4 septembre. Pendant la nuit du 4 au 5 sep-tembre, des avions ennemis ont jeté des bombes vers Adinkerke. Aujourd'hui, 5 septem-bre, notre artillerie a exécuté plusieurs tirs de lestruction en représailles de ceux effectués par l'ennemi sur nos communications. Malgré activité de l'aviation ennemie, nos avions ent pu remplir leurs missions au delà de nos

COMMUNIQUES OFFICIELS BRITANNIQUES

5 septembre, après-midi. Un coup de main ennemi a été repoussé nuit dernière vers Armentières par nos feux d'infanterie et de mitrailleuses.

Une autre tentative faite la même nuit par les Allemands contre les positions tenues par les troupes portugaises a également échoué.

Activité de l'artillerie ennemie vers Lens. Un fort détachement ennemi, qui tentait

sur des formations sanitaires un coup de main contre un de nos postes, cette nuit, à l'est de Klein-Zillebeke, a été rejeté avec pertes par nos feux avant d'avoir pu aborder notre position. L'artillerie a continué, de part et d'autre, à montrer de l'activité sur le front de bataille d'Ypres.

Les aéroplanes allemands ont, de nou-veau, bombardé, la nuit dernière, différents points à l'intérieur de nos lignes, faisant quelques victimes dans l'enceinte d'un de nos hôpitaux et occasionnant des dégâts à des proprités privées. Aucun établissement militaire n'a été atteint. Un des appareils ennemis a été abattu et détruit par nos tirs. Nos pilotes ont activement poursuivi, au cours de la journée et de la nuit, leurs opé-rations de bombardement. Les deux avia-

tions ont montre, hier, une grande activité. Nos appareils d'artillerie et nos ballons ont exécuté, toute la journée, du travail en liaison avec l'artillerie, en dépit des vigoureu-ses attaques de l'aviation allemande. Nous avons pris un nombre particulièrement élevé de vues photographiques, dont beaucoup ort avant à l'intérieur des lignes ennemies. Malgré le soin avec lequel les aviateurs allemands évitaient toute rencontre avec nos arions de combat, sauf quand ils se trouvaient tout à fait à l'est de la ligne, cinq de leurs appareils ont été abattus et neuf autres contraints d'afterrir désemparés. Sept des nôtres ne sont pas rentrés.

Prisonniers repris en mer

Londres, 5 septembre. — Dépêche parti-culière du « Matin ». — L'amirauté publie le communiqué suivant :

« Quelques-unes de nos forces légères pa-Un ballon d'observation a été également provillant dans la mer du Nord, le 1er septembre, ont capturé un petit bateau conte-nant six prisonniers allemands qui avaient

AUX ÉTATS-UNIS

Les vœux du président Wilson

Washington, 4 septembre. - Le président Wilson a adressé aux organisateurs du déîlé qui doit avoir lieu aujourd'hui le message suivant:

« Je vous prie de dire à vos hommes que je suis entièrement de cœur avec eux et que mes pensées les suivront au delà des mers avec confiance et aussi avec une véritable envie, car j'aurais aimé être avec eux sur le champ de bataille et dans les premier ministre ainsi que le solicitor eux aux côtés des autres peuples du monde. (Daily Mail.)

LA PRISE DU SAN-GABRIELE JOURNAUX DE FRANCE ET DE L'ETRANGER

L'ABANDON DE RIA

Birjevya Viédomosti (de l'etrog rad): La retraite de l'armée ruse pro voque sans doute une profonde tristese. Me des frontières on est encl. à qui se produit sur notre ront passagère, une étape de la utte nuera encore peut-être ave ce dans des directions opposés.

Times : Cet automne, l'Allemagne aurait pu être vaincue si le moral de l'armée russe était resté indemne. Elle voit les barrières sur son front oriental s'abattre et les forces qui lui sont opposées se fondre ; elle a eu beaucoup

Daily News:

Il n'est pas déraisonnable de penser que la potion amère qu'est la perte de Riga puisse encore sauver la Russie, car il est maintenant indubitable que l'Allemagne est la seule ennemie de la Révolution et qu'afin que la Russie puisse conquérir sa liberté, il est nécessaire que le criminel de Potsdam soit renversé, comme l'a été le criminel de Tsarskoie-Selo. (D.p.)

Lokal-Anzeiger (de Berlin): Le général Korniloff sentait le danger lors-que, au congrès de Moscou, il avertissait les délégués que l'ennemi frappait aux portes de

M. PHILIPPE BUNAU-VARILLA COMMANDEUR DE LA LÉGION D'HONNEUR

Le Figaro: On a de satisfaisantes nouvelles de l'état de santé du commandant Philippe Bunau-Varilla. blessé lundi, ainsi que nous l'avons annoncé, au cours d'ur bombardement, et amputé de

la jambe droite.

Le général Guillaumat, commandant de l'armée de Verdun, vient de remettre au blessé la cravate de commandeur de la Légion

LA DISSOLUTION ÉVENTUELLE DU REICHSTAG Germania (de Berlin) :

Il nous semble que si la dissolution du Reichstag est nécessaire ou doit être tentée, c'est l'affaire du gouvernement Quant à nous, nous ne voyons pas la né essité qui force à avoir recours à de telles experiences.

LE CONGRÈS DES TRADE UNIONS

Daily Chronicle: Le congrès des Trade-Unions à Blackpool a agi sagement en décidant d'abandonner le projet de conférence de Stockholm, parce que la conférence socialiste interalliée de Londres a montré que les socialistes des différents pays alliés ont déjà bien assez de questions à discuter entre eux. (Dép. part.)

L'AFFAIRE MARGULIES

NICE, 5 septembre. — Mes Georges Desbons et Jaspar, avocats de Margulies, ont eu plusieurs entrevues avec le juge d'instruction et le procureur de la République. Me Jaspar est parti pour Paris afin de s'entreteur avec le garde des sceaux. Il est probable que Margulies sera trans-féré à Nice demain. (Havas.)

LE PROCÈS CHRISTOPHLE

CLERMONT-FERRAND, 5 septembre. — M. Jean Christophle comparaîtra lundi prochain devant le conseil de guerre de la 13° région. (Havas.)

Un violent orage sur Paris

Un violent orage s'est abattu la nuit derere sur Paris, de 23 heures à 2 heures Des éclairs ne cessaient d'illuminer le ciel ; tonnerre grondait sans arrêt, une pluie diluvienne transformait en torrents chaussées. La foudre est tombée en divers points, notamment sur le quartier Pois-

La déchéance de la nationalité française

Lors de la loi relative à la déchéance de la nationalité, M. René Viviani, garde des sceaux, répondant à une légitime préoccupation du Parlement, déclara que les graves questions qu'elle avait pour objet de solution. ner pourraient l'être promptement, grâce aux mesures prises dans ce but au cours même

des travaux préparatoires. Selon la promesse faite par le ministre de la justice, la loi nouvelle, promulguée le 20 uin dernier, a été aussitôt mise en applica-

A l'heure actuelle, le parquet est en possession des dossiers qui lui permettront, comme le veut la loi, de poursuivre l'action en déchéance devant le tribunal civil Enfin, la chancellerie achève de recueillir les renseignements nécessaires .ur un certain nombre de naturalisés d'ancienne date,

tain nombre de naturalisés d'ancienne date, aujourd'hui disparus, que l'on peut supposer retournés dans leur pays d'origine et qu'il importe de ne pas laisser rentrer avec le bénéfice de la qualité de Français.

Aux décisions de déchéance de nationalité qui, à la suite de ces enquêtes, seront rendues par les tribunaux civils, il conviendra d'ajouter les 124 retraits de naturalisation prononcés par décrets en vertu de la loi du Teavril 1915.

LES SOIES SUISSES

Les conférences tenues sous la présidence du sous-secrétaire d'Etat du blocus, entre les délégués suisses et les représentants des puissances alliées, commencées le 29 août, se sont terminées hier soir

terminées hier soir.

Un nouvel accord a été conclu, d'après lequel l'industrie de la soie en Suisse, tout en obtenant des matières premières, accepte de ne pas faire profiter l'ennemi des articles pouvant servir à des emplois militaires.

En outre, divers points ont été précisés en ce qui concerne les contingents et les facilités de transit déjà accordés à la Suisse, soit en ce qui concerne l'approvisionnement de ce pays, soit en ce qui assure des garanties pour les alliés.

Les accords intervenus ont été conclus avec Les accords interventus ont ete concide avec le souci d'adapter la politique du blocus pour-suivie jusqu'ici par les alliés européens avec les règles préconisées par les Etats-Unis, et dont de récentes indications permettent de reconnaître l'efficacité.

LE RAVITAILLEMENT

Les pommes de terre pour l'alimentation

Le ministre du ravitaillement, entendant réserver cet hiver pour la consommation alimentaire et, si c'est nécessaire, pour la fa-brication du pain, la totalité de la récolte en pommes de terre, vient de prendre l'ar-

ARTICLE PREMIER. — A partir de la publica-tion du présent arrêté, les féculeries n'auront le droit de travailler que les tubercules impropres à la consommation à cause de leur petitesse, ou aussi les pommes de terre attein-

tes par la maladie.

ART. 2. — Tous les tubercules sains et de taille normale trouvés dans les féculeries seront réquisitionnés.

LE LAIT

On sait que, le 1er octobre, la consomma-tion du lait et de la crême, purs ou mélangés dans une préparation quelconque telle que thé, café ou cacao, sera interdite à partir de 9 heures du matin dans tous les établissements où ces boissons sont consom-

de l'alimentation ent l'intention de demander au ministre du ravitaillement que le lait concentré soit excepté de cette mesure, le lait frais demeurant bien entendu exclusivement réservé, pour toutes les quantités nécessaires aux malades, aux vieillards et aux enfants.

L'importation des matières grasses d'Angleterre

Désormais, pour les savons — autres que ceux de la parfumerie — les bougies et chandelles, les huiles et graisses animales et végateles, les acides stéarique et oléique d'Antiferre L'importation en França et autorisée gleterre, l'importation en France est autorisée à titre provisoire et pour la période de trois mois, allant du 1er septembre au 1er décem-bre 1917, jusqu'à concurrence de 50 % de l'im-portation moyenne en France desdits produits de même provenance, pendant les années 1914, 1915, et 1916

LA RISTOURNE DES BOULANGERS

M. Viollette a reçu hier matin une déléga-tion de la houlangerie du département de la Seine-Inférieure qui est venue lui apporter les doléances des douze ents boulangers de la région du Nord-Ouest. Le ministre a déclaré que d'accord avec son collègue des finances, la ristourne serait dorénavant faite à la meu-nerie avec obligation pour elle d'en tenir compte à la boulangerie.

Les syndicats des gens de mer pour M. de Monzie

Les fédérations des capitaines au long cours, des officiers mécaniciens, des capitaines de cabotage, des pilotes et pêcheurs de la marine de commerce viennent d'adresser à M. Ribot. président du conseil, le priant, « dans l'intérêt général du pays, de conserver les sous-secré tariat de la marine marchande et des trans-ports au titulaire actuel, auquel les gens de mer font confiance pour résoudre la crise des transports maritimes ».

TRIBUNAUX

Le 15 août, rue Broca, alors qu'il était ivre.

Le lo aout, rue Broca, alors qu'il était ivre, le cordonnier Coutin frappait, à coups de tranchet, sa maîtresse, Mlle Papin, puis M. Levèque et Mme Vinet.

Après plaidoirie de M° Simon-Juquin, la nuitième-neuvième chambre correctionnelle a condamné M. Coutin à huit mois de prison,

Commencement d'incendie

Pour coups et blessures, Hanon, contre-maître à l'Est-Parisiea, a été condamné par

au théâtre Robert-Houdin Hier soir, vers 20 h. 30, un commencement d'incendie s'est déclaré dans la cabine ciné-matographique du théâtre Robert-Houdin, boulevard des Italiens. Le feu a été éteint asez rapidement par le personnel, à l'aide de

La sortie du public s'est opérée dans le plus grand calme. Îl n'y a eu aucun accident de personne. Les dégâts sont peu importants.

A TRAVERS PARIS

15° ARR[†]. — Le feu se déclare, 61, quai de Grenelle, dans la chaufferie d'une scierie appartenant à M. Chevalier. Pas d'accident de personne. Dégâts assez importants.

UNE ARRESTATION. — Nous avons annoncé hier l'arrestation d'un individu nommé Deshois. Voici dans quelles circonstances cet incident s'est produit. Deshois, qui est soldat et qui était en permission à Paris, rue des Morillons, avait été signalé comme un propagandiste du pacificant. Sa pramière permission aparent. pacifisme. Sa première permission venant expiration et son retour au front étant imm nent, la police voulut savoir ce qu'il y avait de fondé dans les accusations portées contre lui. C'est pourquoi il fut amené à la Santé, où son bagage fut vérifié. Rien de suspect, tract, pamphlet ou lettre n'y a été découvert. Desbois va donc être renvoyé à son régiment

BOURSE DE PARIS

5 septembre.

MARCHÉ OFFICIEL. — 5 %, 87 95; 3 %, 62 30; 3 % amort., 70 25; Chinoi: 1913, 432; Egypte unifiée, 97 30; Extérieure, 107; Japon 1913, 530; Russe 1906, 72 75; 1909, 61 50; Serbe 1913, 66 :5; Turc unifié, 61 15.

Banques. — Banque française, 210; Crédit mobilier, 404, Banque ottomane, 481; Crédit franco-égyptien, 178; Crédit foncier Algérie, 460.

Chemins de fer. — Lyon, 985, Orléans, 1.135; Ouest, 710; Est. 771; Midi, 930; Nord-Espagne, 437; Saragosse, 433.

Vateurs diverses. — Schneider et Cie, 2.590; Fives-Lille, 935; Rio, 1.790; Briansk, 310; Say ord. 539; Palama, 112; Suez. 4.600; Métro, 420; Thomson, 735.

Obligations. — Ville de Paris 1885, 565 50; 1876, 499; 1899, 297; 1912, 234; 1917, 497 50; Communales 1879, 444; 1891, 305; 1899, 334 50; 1012, 197; Foncières 1879, 476 25; 1885, 343; 1909, 200; 1917; 11b., 333; non lib., 312; Est 3 %, 367; Midi 3 %, 334 75; Nord 3 %, 337; Orléans 3 %, 356; Ouest 3 %, 360.

MARCHE EN BANQUE. — De Beers ord., 379;

3 %, 350.

MARCHE EN BANQUE. — De Beers ord., 370;
East Rand, 15; Goldfields, 46; Rand Mines, 90;
Bakou, 1.280; Maltzoff, 378; Monaco, 2.780; un
cinquième, 552.

COURS DES CHANGES — Londres 27.15 1/2.

cinquieme, 552.

COURS DES CHANGES. — Londres, 27,15 1/2;
Suisse, 120 !/2; Hollande, 224; Petrograd, 96;
New-York, 570; Italie, 76; Barcelone, 652; Danemark, 178; Suede, 195; Norvège, 177 1/2.

4.000 mètres, ça a l'air d'une blague, et de près on n'en voit pas le sommet, alors c'est comme s'il n'y en avait pas ; enfin, quand on est dessus et qu'on regarde à ses pieds, qu'ils étaient ruinés! Moi, je les consolais qu'ils étaient ruinés! Moi, je les consolais

ÉCHOS

J'AI, parmi mes lecteurs, quelques bons « clients ». On « pense pareil ». Mieux ! On « cherche pareil »!

Parmi eux, j'ai déjà cité ce vieil instituteur beauceron, qui a fait de si intéressants essais

pour reconstituer la noble lentille de Gallardon. Il m'avise aujourd'hui qu'il pratique un moyen de remplacer, pour les liens agri-coles, le raphia d'importation. Il y a un « raphia de France ». Il est partout dans les mauvais prés. Ce sont les laîches, de la famille des carex, petits roseaux qu'on a pour rien. C'est le moment d'en couper. Leurs feuilles cassantes, coupantes à l'état vert, perdent ce défaut lorsqu'on les a laissé sécher à l'ombre. Nos vanniers ambulants les connaissent

bien pour les fins rempaillages de chaises.

« Midinette, réfléchis encore avec moi, veuxtu? Le raphia, tu t'en moques? Cependant, une petite natte de ces liens coûte maintenant un franc dans nos campagnes; et ça vaut bien deux sous... Alors, toi, chaque fois que tu achètes une tomate, c'est toi qui les payes, ces 20 sous, avec tes 20 sous... C'est pourquoi tout est si cher. Alors, le vieil instituteur inconnu peut te rendre un vrai service... Je ne te demande d'ailleurs pour lui aucune re-connaissance. Il est trop loin et parle peu. »

Louis Forest.

L E MINISTRE DE LA MARINE a accordé des témoignages de satisfaction au capitaine O'Brien et à l'équipage américain du vapeur français l'Angers, qui a obligé un sous-marin allemand de plonger pour échapper à ses coups. Un témoignage de satisfaction a été aussi décerné au lieutenant de vaisseau auxiliaire Louis Bataille, commandant du Malte, qui s'est servi de son artillerie pour empêcher d'émerger un sous-marin.

mm Pour vous assurer une bonne digestion et un sommeil parfait, consommez le « MALT KNEIPP», produit français, de Prosper MAUREL, à Juvisy-sur-Orge; c'est le meilleur conseil qu'on puisse vous donner.

Notre nouveau feuilleton. C'EST DEMAIN que commencera dans le Matin

la publication du nouveau roman de GASTON LEROUX :

LE SOUS - MARIN "LE VENGEUR"

Jamais l'imagination de l'auteur de tant de romans à succès, de Chéri-Bibi, de Rouletabille, de la Colonne infernale, de Confitou, etc., n'aura été mieux servie par l'actualité puisque l'immense champ de bataille sous-marin où il promène le lecteur connaît aujourd'hui en réalité les plus tragiques aventures, et celle que GASTON LEROUX va nous conter est la plus formidable de toutes.

THEATRES

Français. 1h 30., le Flibustier, 7h. 45, les Noces d'argent. Opera-Comique. 1 h. 30, le Roi d'Ys 8 h., Sapho. Porte-St-Martin. 8 h. 15, le Chemineau. Mat. dim. Ambigu. 8 h. 15, le Maître de forges. Mat. dim. Ambigu. 8 h. 15, le Maître de forges. Mat. dimanche; Variétés. 2 h. 15 et 3 h. 15, la Femme de son mari. Gymnase. 8 h. 45, les Deux Vestales, comédie gaie. Vaudeville. 2 h. 30, 8 h. 30, la Revue du Vaudeville, Renaissance. Mat., soir., Vous n'avez rien a déclarer? Palais-Royal. 2 h. 30, 8 h. 30, Madame et son füleul. Châtelet. 2 h., le Tour du monde en 80 jours. Bouffes-Paris'ens 2 h. 30, 8 h. 30, l'Illusionniste. Odéon. 2 h. et 7 h. 45, les Deux Orphetines.

Antoine mat. et 7 h. 45, tes Deux Orphetines.
Antoine mat. et soir., M. Bourdin, profiteur.
Th. Fémina. 8 h. 45, 1re bur., ouv. Sappho. J. Marnac, Gd-Guignol. 8 h. 30, reprise de Taïaut / Petite Maud.
Edouard-VII. 8 h. 45, la Follé Nuit (Sam.mat.1/2 tar.)
Scala. 8 h. 50, te Sursis (M. Simon). Si medi matine.
Déjazet. 8 h., Un fil à la patte, de M. G. Feydeau.
Empiré. La Traviata (Du Pond, L. Dubois, Dubressy).
Th. Faltaglien. 2 h. 45, h. 26, Pittle. Michae. Th. Ba-Ta-Clan 2 h. et 8 h., les P'tites Michu.

Folies-Bergère. 8 h. 30, la Gde Revue (Fred Wright). Olympia. 8 h. 30, 20 vedettes et attract. Gr. succès. Concert. Mayol. Matinée et soirée, la Grande Revue. Cigale. 2 h. 30 et 8 h. 30, la Revue amoureuse Succès. Marigny. 8 h. 15. Faraboni, Cornilia, etc. La Revue. Ambassadeurs. La Gdz Revuz en soir, et mat. F. 11. Casino de Paris Relâche, Samedi soir, 20 ved. et attr. Eldorado Demain, 8 h. 30, réouverture, Dranem. Aihambra. Matin e et soirée, spectacle d'attractions. Gaité-Rochechouart. 2 h. 30, 8 h. 30, A l'Américaine. Européon. Gde matinée (faut. 9 60). Soirée (faut. 1 fr.) le deuxième conseil de guerre à trois ans de prison et 1.000 francs d'amende.

La Pie qui Chante 9 h., Revue. Martini, Bert-Angère Noctambules. 9 h. Privas, Enthoyen, Paco. Revue. Le Perchoir. (J. Bastia et St-Granier) va rouvrir. Chez J. Péheu r Montmart, 167. Gd gala, Prog. inéd, Luna-Park. Matinée et soirée. Toutes les attractions. Gaumont-Palace. 2 h.15 et 8 h.15, le Passé de Monique Aubert-Palace. Le Fidere nº 13, 7° ép. L'Expiation.

Omnia-Pathé. Nuag. et rayons de soleil les Mouettes CHEZ LES CHEMINOTS

Les cheminots du syndicat Paris-Est, dans une importante réunion tenue à la Bourse du travail, ont enregistré avec satisfaction les résultats obtenus au sujet du payement des tra-vaux supplémentaires. Ils ont exprimé le vœu vaux supplementaires. Ils ont exprime le vœu de voir introduit à la compagnie le système des délégués d'atelier et ont protesté contre la répartition actuelle de l'indemnité de vie chère qui leur a été accordée d'après l'échelle des traitements. Ils se sont enfin déclarés prêts à continuer leur campagne de revendi-cations en faveur de l'indemnité uniforme basée sur le chiffre de 650 francs.

LA VIE COMMERCIALE

Marché aux fourrages de la Chapelle Paille de blé 1re qualité 115, 2e 113 à 114, 3e 111 à 112; paille de seigle 1re qualité 70, 2e 68 à 69, 3e 66 à 67; paille d'avoine 1re qualité 70, 2e 68 à 69, 3e 66 à 67; foin 1re qualité, 165, 2e 163 à 164, 3e 161 à 162; luzerne 1re qualité 173, 2e 171 à 172, 3e 169 à 170; regain 1re qualité 170, 2e 168 à 169, 3e 166 à 167.

SITUATIONS Brochure envoyée franco.
PIGIER, Boulevard Poissonnière, 19.

IMPOT SUR LE REVENU { EXPLICATIONS CALCULS N° spécial de la COTE VIDAL, 0.25° ; place Bourse, 1

Ne portez plus votre bandage. Demandez la Méthode du docteur Garigue, de la Faculté de médecine de Paris. Envoi gratis. Ecrire: Institut Orthopedique, 7 bis, rue Eugène-Carrière, Paris.

MONTE-CARLO ÉTÉ 1917

HOTEL DE PARIS Ouvert toute l'année

Un des gérants : DENGLOS, Imp. 6, bd Poissonnière

BAINS DE MER, Grands Concerts

vous autres ; la montagne, en Suisse, c'est | sons incendiées et d'où s'échappaient des | conclut que cet heureux mortel souffrait néanmoins. - Vous avez mal ? lui demanda-t-il.

- Oh ! rien, répondit l'ancien professeur, c'est mon cœur! Dame! évidemment, on a ses petites infirmités ; encore celle-ci c'est une veine! On ne souffre presque pas :

Grand roman Inédit par Jean-François FONSON

114. — Feuilleton du MATIN du 6 sept. 1917 | n'exerce plus. Les dernières leçons que j'ai enfin, je voulais oublier et j'avais bu ! Ça

données, c'est aux enfants d'un gardien du ne me faisait rien oublier du tout, d'ailleurs, dépôt de vagabondage de Merxplas. — En Belgique?

— Oui, dans le Limbourg. C'étaient de très gentils enfants ; ils savaient à peine le français quand je les ai commencés, et ma foi, quand je suis parti ils le baragouinaient déjà. Malheureusement le beau terres. et j'avais appris à boire. Finalement, à force ma foi, quand je suis parti ils le baragoui-naient déjà. Malheureusement le beau temps est venu, il a fallu partir. Partir ! toujours voir tant marché que je m'endormais à l'endroit où je m'étendais. Je dormais comme

tellement énorme que tout y paraît trop pe-tit. Ne souriez pas; de loin, une nontagne de

» Les paysans, bouches closes, avançaient

flammes rouges.

les autres montagnes semblent des collines; de mon mieux. Oui, hein, c'est drôle, les maisons, des jouets d'enfants; les arbres géants, des jones; les vaches, des moutons, des punaises; et les que moi, voyez-vous, il y avait longtemps d'hui, c'est d'angoisse parfois, la respiration difficile, quand j'ai trop marché. Aujourque moi, voyez-vous, il y avait longtemps d'hui, c'est d'avoir trop parlé que j'ai mal; oui, songez donc, moi qui ne disais jamais

Business Men A Magazine for

VOLUME 5. NUMBER 10

Washington, October, 1917

Winning the War With Rifle and Smokestack Industry Is Out to Back the Trenches with Shot, Shell, Cannon, Clothes, Pork, Beans,

Potatoes and Trinotroluene Till Johnny Comes Marching Home Again

By NEWTON D. BAKER, Secretary of War

HOSE who describe for us the manner of making war in Europe, tell us that the military forces are in serried lines, one behind another, those at the very front bearing the burden of attack or defense, those next behind them filling up gaps in their ranks and passing forward to them the supplies of military material necessary to their activities. And behind that line is a third force, preparing other parts of the great enter-

It seems to me, from its energy, that it is not a violent thing to say that we had in the War Council of American Business one of the great armies of the United States. It was an

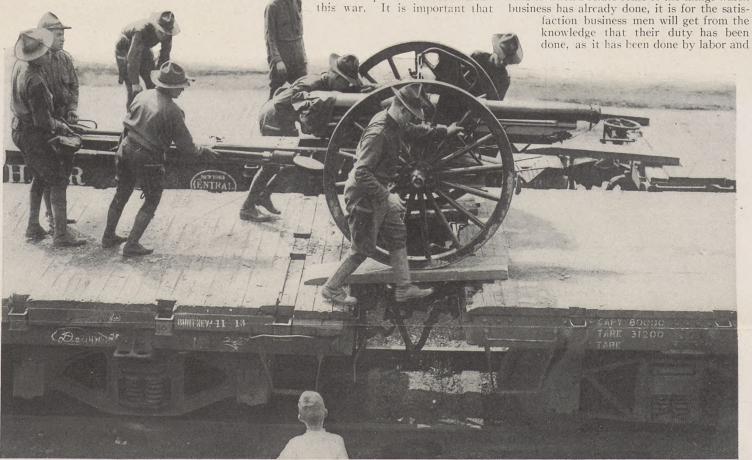
army characteristic of the modern method of warfare. Not a gun was seen in the hands of any member of that army; no general officer in brilliant uniform; none of the regimentation that ordinarily attaches to military organization, and yet it represented the army of business and industry, which is in the next rank behind those who are actually engaged in the fight. And without the activity and support of this body, no great national military effort is possible.

It is highly important, there-fore, I think, that business men should consult among themselves as to the position of business in this war. It is important that

some of us who represent for the time being the people's interests in the government should tell business men what we think about the relation of business to war and government to business.

In the first place I want to say that it is not my purpose idly to praise business. To do so, it seems to me, would imply some sort of separation between business and government. That business has been active and strenuous and patriotic and vigorous and effective merely means that it, like other citizens of this country, has been conscious of its task and its opportunity And so when I relate some of the things which

knowledge that their duty has been



Here is a picture of a tow-headed youngster who would sell his immortal soul and throw in the shirt on his back to be old enough to go to the wars with the soldiers. The baffled and ignored military spirit of extreme youth is one of the lesser of war's hardships. Someone has pointed out that there are no slackers among the boys. Perhaps scientists can explain this by saying that war is a primitive business and that boys are mostly miniature savages.

as it is being done by the military men in this

grand country of ours.

Some months before America went into the war, the activity of the European Allies as purchasers in our markets, the diversion of our industry from its ordinary and accustomed channels into war industries, and a number of other circumstances growing out of the war, warned Congress that a careful survey of the business of the country was a necessary element of our strength. So there was passed a law providing for the Council of National Defense.

Upon that council were placed six Cabinet officers, and to it was added the Advisory Commission of the Council of National Defense, composed of seven civilians. I have not the least doubt that the name of every one of those seven is perfectly known to every business man, and yet I want the satisfaction of calling that roll of honor by name:

Daniel Willard, president of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; Howard Coffin, Bernard Baruch, Franklin Martin, Samuel Gompers, Hollis Godfrey, and Julius Rosenwald.

THEY came to Washington from great private concerns, many of them men who had done, as it seemed, at least in large part, their task in active business in this country, and they threw themselves with a whole-hearted enthusiasm and devotion into the coordination of the industrial resources of this country in a way that I think no other volunteer commission of seven citizens in a great republic has

ever done up to this hour. The task was not simple, either in construction or execution. For a hundred years here in America we had pursued the ideal of strong individualism, in our personal and economic, our social and business relations. There was a certain distrust on the part of business of government, and any inquiry or activity on the part of government directed toward business, either an individual business or business as a whole, was looked upon with suspicion

if not with dread by business. These seven men by virtue of their commanding positions in the business world, by virtue he clarity of their vision and the fineness of their activity and purpose, instantly summoned all the business of America to group itself around the Council of National De-

In a very little while, from all over this country, there began to assemble in Washington groups of men representing particular lines of trade or commerce or industry. When they got there, they took fire with the spirit and the patriotism and loyalty and largeness of the vision of these gentlemen whose names I have called; and in an incredibly short space of time the business of America was aligned on the side of government.

And then we went into the war, and instantly there began to pour into Washington from every part of the United States literally tens of thousands of requests and offers from men everywhere. They wrote to me, I am sure, by hundreds of thousands, and the story was a common one. Their letters might have been cast in the same mold: "Mr. Secretary,

what can I do for my country?"

Men old in years, men of middle age and youth; men willing to desert the business of which they were the head and lay their fortunes before the government; young men who were just striking out into life and had their future before them—all were willing to desert their personal concerns and take the most obscure appointments in connection with government service, in order that there might be a complete aggregation of the strength and spirit of the United States in Washington and

about the great enterprise upon which the government had embarked.

These hundreds of thousands—and I use the figures with the understanding that they are literally used-these hundreds of thousands of offers of individuals were supplemented by men who came to offer their business-"Take our factory; take our facilities; take our business; take our men; break up our organization" was the common invitation that was extended to us in Washington. And some men, many men, were not content to write, but they came to Washington and sought personal interviews with us through their friends who knew us personally-not to get from us some selfish advantage, but to make us understand in Washington how genuine was their desire to serve and how perfectly unselfish their willingness to accept an insignificant seeming place if in fact the opportunity of service inhered in it.

It was tremendously inspiring, but for a while it seemed confusing. Nobody could sit in the center of a great nation like this, of one hundred and ten million people, and settle the personal problem. It is practically impossible. And in Washington we began to accumulate great lists or piles of letters from people whom we could call upon if the occasion arose. Our letters in reply must have seemed formal, to the effect that "When we find the place to use you, you will be invited to come." no doubt that throughout the country in many places men whose hearts burned with enthusiasm felt a sense of chill and rebuff when they got from Washington merely a letter saying "If we can find the place we will send for you." Yet surely that was not the spirit of Washington. There was an elevation about life, I think, in those days which I find myself wholly unable to describe. Each day as I came to my office and saw messengers with arms loaded with lettersand I knew the contents of every one of them-I could feel that all over this great continental expanse people were filled with desire to serve the country, and that that democracy which the President wanted to be made safe for the world was safe in America at least.

Now let us turn from the picture of apparently inextricable confusion to what has been done. Only a few short months have elapsed, yet the understanding between business and government has been worked out. Where once there was confusion, due to the multitude of the generous people, there is now

In Washington, the Advisory Council of the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board also summoned great men out of business to the voluntary aid of the government, men like Judge Lovett and

Frank Scott of Cleveland.

All of those agencies have now ordered business so that not only is the capacity of the country scheduled and ascertained; not only do we know what the country can do, but we have started the country to the doing of those things, and in every workshop and factory practically in these United States where formerly only private business and the ministering to private needs were known, there is now something going through which is tributary to the national need, and all business-you know it from your contact with it at home-in the United States now has acquired a bias in favor of our national strength in this emer-

THAT task has in large part occurred business men, the men whose names I HAT task has in large part been done by have mentioned, and those who came to their assistance and associated themselves with them in this enterprise on their call.

And now let me run over just for a moment some of the things which have been done. deal necessarily with things in the War Department, because they are more under my eye and better known to me.

Take the army that the United States is preparing for the front. We had a little standing army in this country which was in times of peace and in the Continental United States not much larger than the police force of the city of London. I have met many men who entertained an attitude toward it more of hopelessness than anything They felt that it had become a casehardened institution, and they were rather fearful that if we were suddenly summoned into a great national military effort this Regular Army would not contain the seeds of growth and the spirit of expansion.

In the short months that have elapsed since the necessity for expansion came, however, our hillsides and valleys have become filled with soldiers. And I ask you to remember, in justice to the Regular Army, that since that began not one criticism has yet been voiced the justice, of the modernness, of the efficiency, of these men of the Regular Army.

They have taken into their hands for training the young men of this nation; and men who have boys in the training camps got letters from those boys, every one of them making a hero of the commanding officer of his training camps, and telling that this, that, or the other general officer was the best officer in the Army. He has so appealed to the enthusiasm, to the boyish generosity of judgment, to the hero-worshiping quality, and to the sense of justice of the young men whom he was training.

ROM a peaceful nation, from a nation which for a hundred years had preferred the paths of peace, we have trained some thirty thousand or forty thousand officers. We have gathered our National Guard and Regular Army enlisted to war strength by the voluntary enlistment of our people. We have passed a selective service law, which has this to dis-We have passed tinguish it from all other similar measures in the history of the world, that the civil authorities of the people themselves have selected from out of the body of the nation an army of over 600,000 men and tendered them to the military authorities to be trained.

So that we have an army well over a million men, under arms and in training, within these few weeks. And there was no beating of drums, there was no military man going around with the harsh mandate of an arbitrary power and touching your son on the shoulder and telling him to follow the colors. You in your homes, your civilian boards of registration and selection, have taken the measure of the youth of the country, enrolled 10,000,000 young men and selected out of them as the first quota 600,000.

Instead of there being dissent and discord, instead of there being disfavor for this selective plan, if you will go to any one of the camps, you will find that they march toward this task with a smile on their faces. They are as proud as peacocks, every one of those boys, and they are ready to meet whatever comes, to meet it with the American spirit of seeing it through and defending the honor of the country. They have, moreover, been characterized as the best raw material for an army that has ever been produced. This could not have been done if business

men had not helped. It could not have been done if everybody had not helped. I want to say to those who represent chambers of commerce in the great cities that I have

been met everywhere in Washington with the strong stimulus and support which those organizations, primarily formed for commercial purposes, have given to the execution of the plans to carry out the call of the military force of the United States. They have been constant sympathetic and helpful

have been constant, sympathetic and helpful.
On the business side, we have had to prepare houses for this great company of men. Sixteen cities have been built, each of which will house a population of from forty to fifty thousand persons, with all the hospital and warehouse and storage and railroad siding facilities. These things have sprung up in the desert and in remote places in this country like Jonah's gourd vine. If you were near one of them, you saw the beginning of the preparation for the great undertaking, and then on your next visit you found the thing there, an accomplished fact. The summons of the business of the country to produce the material and the labor for these great constructions was instantly answered, and they have gone forward with lightning-like rapidity. And then in Washington we have been called upon to make provision for the maintenance and clothing of these great bodies of men. It used to be that the Quartermaster's Department would in effect take its market basket on its arm and go from store to store and select whatever was needed from a rich variety of our national products. When this test came, however, the Quartermaster's Department had to go into a market which did not contain enough, all put together, to make up the necessary things for the subsistence of this great force. Business instantly responded to the invitation. Mills that used to make one kind of thing went to making another. Things were planted which were to be harvested for the use of the Army. We had to make a new supply as well as to select many supplies. And so, centering from Washington, under the inspiration of Julius Rosenwald and those whom he had gathered around him from one end of the country to the other, the spirit got abroad that men must produce, that they must accumulate these supplies for the need of the

Army.

So

that

in these few weeks the Army has assembled and a steady stream of supplies is beginning to come in. In a very short time every one of this great company of men will be clad fully in the uniform of his country, armed with the most modern weapons, and trained to a high state of perfection for the defense of his country's honor.

In the meantime, it has had some serious aspects. We have had to face some problems. The expansion of the manufacturing and industrial facilities of the country necessary to meet this great test had to be arranged, and the questions of price and profit all had to be considered. At the outset there was some little disposition on the part of a few people to put an "if" or a "but" upon their ability or willingness to render industrial service. It took just a little time for men to realize that the question was production and not profit.

THUS there were some anxious moments in Washington about the relation which the government was going to sustain to business. Those moments have largely passed, and largely passed not because of the enactment of laws, helpful as that has been, but because of the leadership of the great men of industry and commerce in this country among their fellows. They instantly took the tone that American business must be as patriotic and as unselfish as the American youths who were called to the front.

They at once adopted the analogy that when the government calls men to lay down their lives they do not say, "I will if"—or "I will but." A man does not make terms, he goes.





Imagination most readily associates the searchlight with naval warfare, yet this picture is a reminder that it plays a part, and an extremely important part, in land fighting. It is used in siege operations and trench warfare, and is one of the most valuable instruments in the protection of seacoasts. In observing the movements of the enemy at night, it is the eye of an army, and battle tactics call for its constant employment.

And so the leaders of business in this country said to their associates, "The call to us is the same as it is to these young men in arms. This is a country of popular government. It is not going to be popular to make money during this war while other men are losing their lives."

Therefore, I can give business men this reassurance, that not because of any hostile action on the part of the government, not because of the passage of laws ad infinitum antagonistic to the interests of business, there has sprung up among our business men the desire to sacrifice and an unwillingness to allow men to lay down their lives while they are busy about individual, selfish things.

Perhaps I can sum up in two or three sentences what business can do. The world has given itself over for three years to an orgy of destructive waste. There is but one answer to the destruction which has gone on in the wealth of the world, and that is the production of new wealth. Therefore the primary function of business is to produce.

In the meantime we must remember that there is a point beyond which we cannot go in production. When a man devotes himself to production to such an extent that he wears out his brain, he makes an uneconomical use of his talents. When business devotes itself to production to such an extent that it wears out the nervous systems and the lives of men, women and children, it makes an uneconomical use of its opportunities.

Business, therefore, in devoting itself to this prime function of production, must see to it that the hours of labor, the wages of labor, the conditions of occupation, are such that when this war is over and the United States enters into that friendly rivalry and competition for the trade of the world which is certain to characterize the conclusion of the war, we shall not be a devitalized people.

Business must see to it that the younger generation will have conserved its nervous and physical strength, and that the men and women of industry and trade and commerce shall be alive and strong and virile and vigorous.

The temptation is sometimes very strong to work an extra half hour or an extra hour, to take children who are a little under age, to neglect in the hurry of production some of the safeguards and some of the surrounding conditions which make the life of the worker wholesome. Let us remember, not simply because it is humanitarian, moral and ethical, but also because it is patriotic—let us remember that we ought not in our business and industrial activities to allow the sacrifice of even "one of the least of these."

I have attempted to describe the splendid spirit with which American business and industry have responded to the call. I have suggested the spirit and attitude which I think ought to characterize business in the contest as it goes on—one of determination to share the sacrifice, one of determination to produce, one of determination to preserve our national vitality in the processes of production.

May I say a word about the cost? As I walked on the boardwalk today I heard the roar of the waters as I had heard it before. I suppose one of the reasons people come to Atlantic City is that it makes them feel their kinship to the world. As you walk up and down the boardwalk in ordinary times, these waves roll in, and you feel that they bring you messages from the other side. Imagination pictures these waves as carriers of commerce and trade, and as bringing messages of international fellowship and peace.

Many a time we have walked up and down and thought how sweet is the murmur of the waters that come from the other side and tell us of the kinship of nations. But this morning it seemed to me there were other chords and other strains to be discerned in the murmur of the waters. As I walked I thought I could hear the voices of children in the sea who were being sunk, crying for their mothers to rescue them from an adversary that has forsaken mercy and utterly lost all sense of human compassion. I thought these waves were telling us of a despotic and arrogant adversary setting up for itself a mission higher than God's mission. After all, the Ruler of the Universe does not live in Berlin. The civilization of people, the rights of people, large and small, the principles of liberty and freedom, the equality of opportunity about which poets have sung and philosophers have written, are not corrigible to the discipline of Berlin.

I thought these waters were telling of bombs dropped from the air, of attacks upon neutral rights, our rights, of the lives of the innocent and unoffending snuffed out in deference to a mad territorial ambition. And as I heard those sounds mingling in the waters, I could not help thinking how close we are to Philadelphia, where the doctrine of political liberty was cradled, the place, then in the woods almost, where men first dared to proclaim the capacity of mankind to govern itself, where the doctrines of potentates and princes and the interests of classes were thrown overboard and men first proclaimed and defined the mission of just simple human beings.

AS I thought of Philadelphia in 1776, I was cheered to feel how, that doctrine had grown. Russia a democracy, struggling and some times halting and stumbling, but struggling up all the time toward freedom for her great people. France a democracy, England a democracy. All over the world this doctrine which our ancestors set up in 1776 has taken root and flowered and is bearing fruit. Then, of course, the answer to what the wild waves were saying was easy.

If you discern in the murmur of the waters the cry from France and Russia and England, "You talk of liberty—Liberty is in danger now!"—if that be the cry, then the waves which start here and land on their shores will carry to them this message:

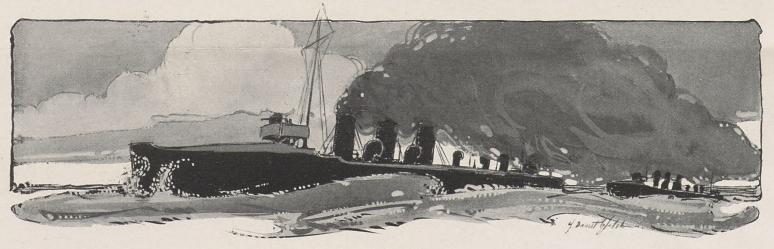
"Yes, ye free peoples of Europe, children of American spirit, baptized with our idea of freedom, the waves have brought us your cry. Let them carry to you our answer. We are marching, millions strong; our soldiers, our business, our industries—all we have is pledged to this the great struggle which you have been bearing."

When that message goes to them, will it not, in the language of the President, "make the world safe for democracy;" and, by showing our enormous capacity to get together, concentrating the efforts of our life into a strong exertion of our national force, demonstrate to the world that there is no longer any need for czars or emperors or classes or oligarchies or autocracies, but that democracy is safe for the world?

HE history of mankind is written only in great periods. No man can safely write now what the turbulence of the human spirit at this beginning of the twentieth century really means. We are too close to-day to have an analysing view. But if there be anything certain from the lessons of history, this seems to be certain—that a hundred years from now, when in the providence of God, a better way of settling national disputes than war will have been evolved; when, in the providence of God, the children of men on earth live under the light of just conditions, surrounded by an atmosphere of inspiring and ennobling love for one another—when that time comes, this age will be looked back to as one of the epoch-making periods of the progress of mankind—an age of progress from brutal and savage conditions into the conditions which it must please our Heavenly Father to have us live.

It will be written that in 1776 the doctrine of human freedom and liberty was first asserted in a practical way and vindicated by the people of the United States. It will be written that in 1914, 1915, 1916 and 1917, the children brought up in that spirit reached the full maturity of unconquerable manhood when that last struggle between democracy and autocracy took place—democracy then being triumphantly vindicated.

When history writes that story, it will give place, great place, to our warriors, those cleareyed boys who talk about going to France to die with joy, because they have caught the meaning that it has. History will give place to them, and it will give great place to business and to industry. It will couple the rifle and the smokestack; it will say that America put forth all her strength, and therefore won the victory.



Business Charts Its Course

In a Great War Convention It Dedicates Itself to the Gigantic Task of Making the World a Fit Place to Live In

By J. WAINWRIGHT EVANS

ISTORY will say of the part played by American business in this war 'America put forth all her strength—and therefore won the victory.'"
Those are the concluding words of the speech of Secretary of War Newton D. Baker before the great War Convention of American Business in Atlantic City last month.

Long decades after those words of Secretary Baker have been made good by American soldiers and American sailors, by the forces of American labor, and by American business and professional men, the day will come when the men who heard them delivered with all the clear, resonant enunciation and deliberate force that a great personality could put into them, will remember the thrill of it, and the wildly applauding crowd that cheered the speaker from the platform to the door; and will say to their children and their children's children, "I was there!"

To every man his message and his vision. Others may have found in other things uttered at the great convention by far-seeing leaders in political thought and business enterprise a depth and clarity of meaning equally great; but to me no other single utterance seemed more packed with meaning, and more perfectly to sum up all that the convention meant and will mean than those words.

The 3,000 men who heard them were leaders in every branch of industry, commerce and finance. Among them were the highest officers of practically every great corporation in the United States; as well as delegates from 900 trade and commercial organizations. They had met for the purpose of bringing about the coordination of business and government at every point for an effective prosecution of the war and the insurance of stable commercial and industrial conditions within the country during the war. Among them were cabinet officers, members of the Council of National Defense, and other government officials in whose hands rests the actual conduct of the war.

The men who heard those words represented the greatest usable amount of economic power in the United States. They were there for the express purpose of seeing to it that America, with the tremendous lever of her economic resources, shall in fact put forth all her strength; and they can and will see to it that she does put it forth. What was here decreed, business will do.—The words of the Secretary of War stated that momentous fact, and clarified the issue.

It would be an easy thing merely to review the proceedings—to echo in little the substance of what was said and done. The newspapers told as much of that as could well be told in any restricted space. They gave the facts, the important facts; but they nevertheless failed to convey to the man who was not there anything more than a shadowy impression of the flaming idealism that made this convention—this gathering of "dollar worshippers", "copper kings", "coal barons", "steel kings", and the like—the first thing of its kind,

W E asked Mr. Evans, who has been a frequent contributor to our columns while a member of the faculties of the Universities of Kansas and Wisconsin, to attend the War Convention of American Business at Atlantic City and tell our readers what he heard, saw, and felt. This is what he wrote.—The Editor.

and set a milestone on the path of civilization.

There was an almost religious fervor about it. All it needed, it seemed, was a pipe organ—or a bugle, or a fife and drum, or what you will, to set it to singing "Onward Christian Soldiers"; and if "religion" isn't the word to describe it with I fail to find anything else in

the thesaurus in the least adequate.
"Christianity," thundered Secretary Lane, "is not a set of dogmas; it is a commercial system."—That isn't really what the Secretary said. I have misquoted him, or rather partly quoted him, for the sake of the epigram, which was made to him by a Japanese states man in explanation of his assertion to Mr. Lane that Japan is becoming Christianized. The Secretary added that like all epigrams this one contains a large measure of truth. But I will go further, though I hold to much that is dogmatic in Christianity, and say that if anyone cares to take that epigram as telling more about the Convention than does the conclusion of Secretary Baker's speech, I'll be glad to move over and give him half the It means just what all competent economists mean when they say that an application of the Christian ethic in business relations and in business activities would constitute a perfect economic system—which is one of those self-evident facts that are disputed by none but the worshippers of the Blond Beast.

WHAT Secretary Lane said about this was not sermonizing; it was not "impractical idealism"-whatever that is; it was not mush; and it was not the crackling of thorns under a pot, as Job characterized the preachments his friends. There was nothing flighty about the two-fisted man who said it, nor about the giants of the business world who heard it. The man who said it wore a number seventeen collar, and was built to match, including his voice. Turn to his speech and read it; and you will see that he struck the ethical key-note of the meeting more clearly perhaps than any other speaker. And when you read the others you will see how consist-ently and earnestly and sincerely that note was maintained from the first day of the convention to the last. It gave the whole occasion an elevation of tone that redeemed the promise made at the annual meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States in February, 1916. It was a thing indescribable in words; a thing which one had to be there to feel. The atmosphere seemed

charged with it. A man whose duties prevented him from hearing all but a few of the speeches said to me, "I didn't need to hear the speeches to catch the spirit of this thing. All I have to do is to watch these men and talk to them when they come my way, and breathe the same air with them. I've known business men all my life; but this is a new one

There wasn't a man there who had not long known with his head the fact that the only basis for efficient business is a sense of justice and good faith. But to know a thing with the head is not enough. What these men had come to realize was that unless we can devise an efficient business organization throughout the nation, this war is lost. The grade of business ethics called for by such a requirement as that is obvious; and the hearts of these men responded to that call along with their brains. The record of the whole convention contains no word or act that does not demonstrate their complete realization of what "an efficient business organization" requires before it can be "efficient" in fact.

THE same note of intensely practical idealism was struck in the prayer with which Bishop Thomas F. Gailor of Tennessee opened the convention. Bishop Gailor was a member of the Resolutions Committee; and, in his role as a business man, was possibly able to pray for business men with even more than ordinary episcopal authority. It wasn't just an ordinary prayer. At any rate, I saw a reporter trying to catch it with flying pencil as it fell from the Bishop's lips. It was a noble petition, nobly phrased; and when it presently merged into the Lord's Prayer, and that whole great convention joined in, I think those who had been repeating it from childhood suddenly felt the grip of it, and knew that that wasn't just an ordinary prayer either. It wasn't lipservice; it was worship. God was surely there in the midst of them. And there was not a man present who did not feed spiritually on the nobility of his mission as long as that convention lasted, and afterward. They found out for themselves, in that and in other high experience, that Secretary Lane was right; and that in a very fundamental sense Christianity may well be called a commercial system.

My reasons for dwelling on all this and for calling it religious are not sentimental. I emphasize it because there isn't a more powerful driving force in the human heart than the kind of thing I have been describing. Mere intellectual conviction could never have driven that body of business men to respond to the call of the nation as they did in this convention. It is easy to call it patriotism; but the point is that it was an appeal for action on grounds of right and wrong—not primarily for America but for the whole human race. If there was any one thing that marked the convention it was the absence of patriotism as patriotism. Nobody waved the flag or indulged in spread-eagleism of any sort. It was

for all the world —to the end that the will of God might prevail. And if that isn't the most fundamental sort of religion, I don't know what is.

Here, then, is an emotional base that goes right down into the roots of things. Someone has said somewhere that the hardest thing for a foe to face is a regiment of swearing, sinning, praying, weeping, singing Scotch-Presbyterian Calvinists—or words more or less to that effect. If there is anything in that, then, for easily seen, and quite analogous reasons, this war convention was the sort of fighting body than can never know defeat. Every word it uttered—every resolution it passed—bore a double freight of meaning and an unalterable intent.

"It has been said for three long years," said Secretary Lane, "that the United States has no soul above the making of money. You business men have come here

from every section of the country, by your presence to answer that sneer-to 'We say, have made It consists of a set of twenty-four

Modern war is fought with two lines of trenches. Of these the first is held with bullet and barbed wire by the fighting man; and the second, equally essential, supplies to that fighting man the things he must fight with—rifle, ammunition, a steel helmet for his head, khaki for his back, shoes for his feet, and three square meals a day for the inside of him. These things, and more, he must have, unless he is to fight with bare hands—Here are the commanders of the First and Second Lines. The big man on the right is Major General Hugh L. Scott; the big man on the left is Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War.

money; but now we are going to make war.""

But, after all, these things are the surface play of emotion, valuable only because of what they lead to and what may be inferred from them. They must take their interest and their authenticity from the facts-from the actions and the deeds they result in-from the documents in the case; and they must, in their turn, light up and interpret and explain those documents and facts. The Declaration of Independence would be a document of comparatively slight interest to a man who knew nothing of the emotional furnace and the forge of circumstance that produced it. And, conversely, those great days of the Revolution take on a part of their unspeakable in-terest for us from the fact that they did produce that great fighting document.

It would be a long way from the point to class the fighting document produced by this

Convention with the Declaration of Independence; and I don't mean to do anything so ridiculous; for the two are fundamentally different. But the illustration nevertheless holds goodfor there can be no doubt that posterity is going to put enormous value on the document which explains this War Convention and is explained by it.

> resolutions that for sheer radicalism have never been approached by the pronouncements of any body of business men in history. They actually passed them; and whether Congress shall act on them in whole or in

part, or not at all, the permanent effect of them on industry and commerce and the whole economic fabric of this country for all time to come is bound to be very great indeed. Those resolutions will be found complete in another part of this magazine. Any man who permits himself to read them there with a merely pertunctory interest, or with anything other than the con-

centration of a student of great matters, is missing his step. There would be no purpose in repeating them here, but the first is so extraordinary that I present it in full, as interpreting the fair intent and purpose of all the others. It was adopted unanimously; and was the next day pronounced by the New York Times "to be the most remarkable resolution ever passed by an assemblage of business

an assemblage of business men." Here it is:
"The people of the United States, in defense of the Republic and the principles upon which this nation was founded, are now taking their part in the world war with no lust for cover and second with no lust for power and no thought of financial gain.

"The issues at stake in this stupendous struggle involve the stupendous struggle involve the moral ideals and conception of justice and liberty for which our forefathers fought, the protection of the innocent and helpless, the sanctity of womanhood and home, freedom of opportunity for all men and the assurance of the safety of civilization and progress to all nations great and small

nations great and small. "Speed of production and the mobilization of all our national power mean the saving of human life, an earlier ending of the designs of autocracy and militarism and the return to the peoples of

earth of peace and happiness.
"Undismayed at the prospect of great taxes, "Undismayed at the prospect of great taxes, facing the consumption of its accumulated savings, American business without hesitation pledges our government its full and unqualified support in the prosecution of the war until Prussianism is utterly destroyed.

"Assembled on the call of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States and representing more than half a million business men and every

more than half a million business men and every industry in every state in the union, this convention promises to our people that business will do all in its power to prevent waste of men and material and will dedicate to the nation every facility it has developed and every financial resource it commands on such terms and under such circumstances as our government shall determine to be just."

THAT sets the pace. The other twenty-three kept it up. Read them and see. Here, for instance, is a summary of the most important of them, taken from the New York It touches the high spots and I find myself unable to improve on it:

In the name of American business the delegates of the war convention which has been in session here under the auspices of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, assured the government that it could have them, their industries, their good-will, and all the rest of their possessions on its own terms and under its own conditions.

They declared themselves in favor of price fixing by the government not only for its own needs, but for those of the public, and for government control of distribution to suit its understanding of the potion's peads.

standing of the nation's needs.

"They promise no disturbance of labor con-"They promise no disturbance of labor conditions on their part during the critical period of war time and ask only for the cooperation of labor to declare a truce in industrial conflicts until the war is over, with government arbitration of any disputes that might arise.

"The proposal which had been made on the floor of the convention that the government be

floor of the convention that the government be asked to fix the price of labor also was disapproved by the Resolutions Committee with the eventual agreement of its postponement; and in its place the committee merely asked that in dealings on a cost production basis the manufacturer be allowed to present evidence to the government authority in support of any claim that the cost of production had so altered as to make it advisable for him to ask a higher price for his product.

"They urged also that the Government organize its industrial-military side so that a single central purchasing board should handle all war buying.

Stop to think what those policies mean. Consider how utterly impossible it would have been to get any body of business leaders to subscribe to them in bulk even a year ago. Doesn't it whet your appetite for more? Whether they shock you or please you, or both, isn't the point. There they are—to be reckoned with.

Here is the substance of the rest of them. The summary will give a birdseye view of the whole of the business drive on Germany. For brevity's sake I skim the cream:

The Convention endorsed the Webb-Pomerene Bill authorizing combinations of Americans for export trade, so that business may prepare for foreign competition after the It recommended that the Shipping Board be given power to suspend for the duration of the war the law which keeps foreign ships from participating in American coastwise trade. It passed a resolution extending cordial greetings to Russia. It recommended that the War Tax Bill be amended so as that the total tax, when above a certain amount, be payable in quarterly installments instead of the proposed annual lump sum. It recommended "that the United States Government, through its proper departments, take whatever action be necessary to keep at parity the

BAKER DENIES HE SEEKS PRESIDENCY

Makes Statement After His Name is Repeatedly Mentioned as Possibility.

Plain Dealer Bureau, 38 Post Building, WASHINGTON, Oct. 1.

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker today was compelled to take public notice of the growing use of his name in connection with the Democratic nomination for president in 1920.

Publication in two newspapers today of statements that Secretary Baker was engaged in friendly rivalry with Secretary of the Treasury Mc-Adoo for the support of the Wilson administration in the next Democratic national convention brought this formal statement from Mr. Baker:

I have no prresent or prospective interest in the presidential candidacy for 1920.

For some weeks Secretary Baker has been aware of the discussion of his name in connection with the presidency, but until today maintained strict silence. He gave out the statement today because of a desire that so far as he is concerned there should be no idea that he was making use of his position as a member of the Wilson cabinet to promote his political fortunes.

Won't Stop Consideration.

Political observers, however, believe the statement of Secretary Baker will scarcely retard consideration of his name in the contest for the nomination to succeed President Wilson, the preliminary stages of which already are under way. Notwithstanding the possibility that war may not be over in 1920, there is not the slightest thought among Democratic leaders that President Wilson will permit consideration of his name for a third term.

A number of the most influential men in the administration are quietly talking at every-available opportunity of the possibilities of Secretary Baker as presidential timber.

Cl. Press. 10.2.17.

H.G.H.

WAR SECRETARY

"Mr. Baker is emerging from the nebulousness in which he has purposely dwelt," writes Edward P. Lowry in the current Collier's, of Newton D. of Cleveland, now secretary of war.

Lowry's impressions of him run like this:

"A quiet, modest, unassuming, simple, selfless, sober-sided, seriousminded, earnest man who is doing his job just as well as he knows how.

"He is a competent, intelligent man. His mind has an edge. His brain is well furnished. The mental engine is there, and it functions steadily and frictionlessly.

Character Chief Asset

"His chief asset as a public servant, I venture to allege, is his moral character. This is a more valuable and useful possession, a more trust-

worthy attribute than brilliancy.

"He has not disclosed a powerful, penetrating intellect of flashing impulses, but he has a sound, good mind.

"Neither is he the negligible quantity and colorless apparition some persons suppose to be rattling aimlessly and helplessly about in the secretary of war's chair. He is not the greatest man in the world. but neither is anyone else in Washington—in the Cabinet.

Pacifist-Like Lloyd George

"He is a confessed pacifist and has no lust for fighting. As I make him out he is the same type of pacifist as Lloyd George and Albert Thomas, French minister of muni-

tions, were before the war. Yet they are doing their bit.

"His outlook toward the war seems oddly alike to me to that of the British private soldiers I have talked with in France."

"A reporter who covers the War Department told me, 'Baker is a human little cuss. I like him. I think he's got the goods."

"So' do I."

PRAISES BAKER AS 'HIMAN' WAR CHIEF

Magazine Editor Says Clevelander Has Deep Interest in Soldiers.

In Address at Niles, Tells of McKinley's Voice Calling Patriots.

In his eulogy of William McKinley Friday at the dedication of the memorial at Niles to the martyred president, Joe Mitchell Chapple, editor of the National Magazine, paid a tribute to Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, saying that in the pursuit of his duties Mr. Baker has a deep human interest in the boys who have gone to

Mr. Chapple spoke of William Mc-

Mr. Chapple spoke of William Mc-Kinley as one whom he knew well. McKinley was godfather to Chapple and christened his Boston paper "The National Magazine."

In that part of his address touching on Secretary Baker, the speaker said. "What a cherished heritage the world possesses in this birthplace memorial, and fitting indeed that his beloved state of Ohio should be represented in the president's cabinet by a man of human impulses and democratic ideals and tenderness—a successor to the stern Stanton.

"He brings to the work of the hour

hope and determination. On the shoulders of one who was to have been present today, Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, rests a responsibility that will add still greater glory to the sons of Ohio.

"Yes and the sons of Ohio.

"Democratic to the core, Newton Baker understands human contact and the hopes and the fears, the prayers and the tears of those whose boys have gone forth to do their part and return with exultant song: 'My country,' tis of thee,' for they will possess as McKinley possessed, a right to call our flag 'my flag' and our country 'my country.'

"About the public career of Wil-

"About the public career of William McKinley clusters the trilogy of all activities of American life—home, mother and patriotism."

"Home—where domestic affections were enthroned, protected and guarded, that firesides might glow with happiness and content.

"Mother—in whose love his ideals, material and spiritual, were nurtured and brought to full fruition.

"Patriotism—with all its sweeping purposes, touching the great common denominator of American impulse, represented in a common flag.

"One home; one mother; one flag, to which an enduring devotion is due, is an inspiring thought when other boys are leaving their mothers, as he left Nancy McKinley, to battle for right and humanity.

"In his swan song speech at Buffalo, William McKinley warned of the drift toward a worship of the divinity of the dollar, and sounded a trumpet for the great contest against the divinity of kings and the demon of dynasties.

vinity of kings and the demon of dynasties.

"In the light of later events, the voice of prophesy has found its response in our nation's great purpose, when we see the boys in khaki honoring the uniform of the buff, the blue and the gray, in a grim determination that, by the grace of God, this great world struggle for homes and humanity must and shall be victorious.

humanity must and shall be victorious.

"In every act and deed of his illustrious life, from the cradle at Niles to the bier at Canton, the voice of McKinley is calling, calling for you and for me to consecrate and dedicate ourselves anew to the world-broadened vision of the 'coming of the Lord' in our individual duty to guard our homes, honor the memory of mothers, and add glory to our flag."

frage Boycott Disgrace to Sex Suffrage Boycott

Agrania manana manana

NOTHING the suffragists have done to affront decency and propriety equals their boycott of the second Liberty Loan.

Every woman who is a good American must blush for those members of her sex who have lined up with such traitors as Gore and La-Follette to hamper the government in carrying on the war. And like Gore and La-Follette, they should be given passports to Germany where in heart, mind and spirit, they belong. Mrs. Henry O. Havemeyer's address to the advisory council of the National Woman's party in Baltimore when she begged all suffragists "to not lift a finger in aid of the second Liberty loan" and Mrs. Abbie Scott Baker's simultaneous appeal to the suffragists in Washington are pure sedition, the kind of sedition that travels on wings to Germany where the kaiser and his junkers will make it appear to the rank and file of the people that the women of America are opposed to war. The protest of Mrs. Havemeyer, who is one of the most influential women in suffrage, and that of Mrs. Baker will, of course, be repudiated by every loyal American woman. That fact does not mitigate the insult that these militants, have hurled at the nation and have put upon all women who are going to the front to care for the not mitigate the insult that these infiltants, have hurled at the nation and have put upon all women who are going to the front to care for the wounded, who are opening their purses to purchase Liberty loans, who are at home keeping the house ready, who are working in the Red Cross and all other relief societies, who are helping the nation to carry on its business—and most of all to those women who have made altars of their hearts on which they have laid their most beloved husbands and sons.

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Members of the suffrage party who raise their voices in protest against the present order and who will not vow allegiance to the flag are doing the cause the greatest harm they could. Taking alarm at the utterances of Mrs. Havemeyer and Mrs. Baker, Mrs. Julia Woodworth of the local suffrage association vigorously denounced yesterday morning the attitude of the radicals and disclaimed all sympathy with their fight. The National American Woman's Suffrage association which is to be distinguished from the National Woman's party, formerly known as the Congressional Union, had sold bonds in the last campaign, she said, and would sell them in the second.

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All suffragists might, perhaps, take this into account when their more radical members have an outburst. Until very recently, the whole suffrage party was outspoken in its opposition to a program of preparedness. Only a little over one year ago, Dr. Anna Howard Shaw, who is now chairman of the woman's committee. National Council of Defense in an address made September 9, 1916, before the forty-eighth annual convention of the National American Woman's Suffrage association struck a decided blow against preparedness, and in our opinion against patriotism, when she said that America did not need either military or industrial preparedness. Only a few months ago the woman's suffrage party made its "declaration of independence" when it complained against the United States government because "it has raised armies and navies without our consent; it has declared war without our sanction." Seeds of rebellion were planted in the minds of thousands of women. Many of those who have since recovered their aguilibrium and who are now ready to stand be-Many of those who have since recovered their equilibrium and who are now ready to stand benent are reaping exactly what

IS FIXED FOR FRIDAY W. C. U. PLEADING DAY

compared with the price of lump cost, which they think is too low.

The government has not attempted to regulate the price on anthracite coal and for this reason the Spadra and present at least without federal interference, as the coal produced in these fierence, as the coal produced in these fierence, as the coal produced in these fierence.

THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

THERE is an appreciative study of Secretary of War Baker in this week's Colliers. It is not a fulsome article. It is an effort to do justice to a cabinet officer whom that publication has treated abominably. Collier's assumed, when Baker was named Garrison's successor, that the Ohio man was not equal to the war portfolio. It has persisted in trying to force its uninformed, unjust judgment upon public opinion. It has failed. Now it recants.

According to this character sketch, Baker is an utter stranger to pose. There isn't a symptom of the bureaucrat about him. He apparently would have been just as much at home in Thomas Jefferson's official family as he is in Woodrow Wilson's. He is frequently mistaken for his own office boy, and he enjoys the joke on himself. But he is boss of the job. Washington is learning that. Collier's is learn-

It is too soon to pass final judgment on Newton Diehl Baker. He is facing harder, bigger tests than any that have yet come to him. But thus far he has made good. He had made good before he got to Washington. It takes a man of parts to be elected mayor of a city like Cleveland, while still in his thirties. The fact that he had been the associate, confidant, first lieutenant of Tom Johnson, was in itself a certificate of Baker's ability and character. But Collier's blindly refused to accept such data. It pronounced Baker a Washington failure before he was tried. It clung to that verdict with a stupid

tenacity.

Capacity in public life, always admirable, is especially to be desired now. Where evidenced it should not only be acknowledged but proclaimed. We are glad to see Collier's getting right on Baker. Perfiaps it will some time reverse itself on Daniels, too, and accept the judgment of more than one admiral that "Daniels is a really great secretary of the navy."

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Every rational woman, suffragist or anti should be able to see that the national question is the paramount question, and that if our nation is not to crumble, its women must stand firmly by the state. The very women who are crying out that our government is not democratic and cannot be democratic until they have the vote, that they will not support the government nor help finance the war, are striking the most powerful of blows against democracy. They are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. They are providing the very best evidence that they are not fit for self-

that Cofining

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148 charleston bayette miday out of 1917 Draw Newton Mis is a mild Estimate of some of your strinds Financy yo for domestic conditions.

Secretary of War Baker.

The biggest job in America today, next to that of being President, is being Secretary of War, and Newton D. Baker really is head of the war organization in every sense of the word. At last, under stress, the real Baker's character and ability is emerging and the estimate placed on him by President Wilson when he appointed him to the cabinet is being reflected in what Baker is doing.

In many respects Secretary Baker is not unlike President Wilson. No description of the Secretary of War has ever been written, which has more fidelity than the following in the current number of Collier's:

"He looks neither hot nor cold; tired nor fresh. He is small and slight. His face is unlined, unseamed and colorless. He has soft, brown eyes and wears rimless eye glasses. His hair is plentiful and untouched with gray. He does not look like a man in the forties by ten years, and yet he suggests nothing youthful, or juvenile, callow or immature. He looks kind of solid and serious and earnest. He has no vocational stigmata. He might be anybody. If you were told that he was a bookkeeper for a gravel roofing concern, or a hay, grain and feed merchant in a small way of business at Piqua, Ohio, or a mathematics tutor or an obol player in a theatre orchestra, or the secretary of a building and loan association-anything but Secretary of War-you would not be astonished. You would simply take him for granted if you saw him. That unimpressiveness is his handicap."

Secretary Baker was somewhat of an unknown equation when he was appointed. His early days in the cabinet were not characterised by any activities that gave promise of any exceptional ability. Then along came the Roosevelt incident, and Baker's letters to the Colonel, when the Secretary of War faced the unpleasant task of turning down the Colonel's request for a commission, sort of stimulated the public to the realization that, after all, Baker was bigger than his physical size would indicate.

Secretary Baker is going ahead being Secretary of War, and despite the fact that he is not resorting to any crashing cymbals to attract attention, the public is gradually awakening to the fact that a man does not have to have a loud voice and a gruff manner to be a great executive.

Baker believes that the selective draft, the bill for which he is said to have drawn, was the proper way to raise an army, for he explains his position when he says that it is more important to allow society to determine where a man can best serve his country rather than allow the man himself to determine that. When asked whether he thought a boy still in college should be exempted he said: "I suspect that the greater education a man can get, valuable as a formal education is, is to serve his country in an army in a time of stress."

Baker's biographer in Collier's quotes the Secretary on militarism, the exact phrases he used in his testimony before the House Military Committee:

"I have no alarm on the subject of militarism in Militarism is a philosophy; it is the designation given to a selfish or ambitious political system which uses armies as a means of accomplishing its objects. The mobilization and arming of a demoracy, in defense of the principles upon which it is founded and in vindication of the common rights of men in the world, is an entirely different thing. . . . We are in a situation where the art of war and the size and character of war have undergone a revolution in our sight. We have just seen the whole thing change to such an extent that almost no analogies and no historic preconceptions are serviceable any longer."

Thus it will be seen that Mr. Baker has given a great deal of thought to subjects to which he generally was considered indifferent, and the clarity of his public statements in recent months have reflected the clarity of his mind and the wonderful grasp of detail he has accumulated in such a short period.

Secretary of War Baker is similar to thousands of really capable, efficient, brilliant men in private walks of life who go about every day getting something done, really doing big things, and the world wags on unconscious even of the marvellous personality of these men whose names are unknown.

The present appraisal of Newton D. Baker is that the only thing medicore about him is his personal appearance.

PRESIDENT'S GREETING SENT TO CAMP GREENE

By the Associated Press.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 6. — A
message from President Wilson was
today brought by Secretary of War Baker to the soldiers of the 41st Division, in training here at Camp Greene.

Speaking to the enlisted men and all line and staff officers, assembled and standing at attention at the camp, Secretary Baker said:

"I bring you the greetings of your commander-in-chief, the President of the United States. Through me he sends you the message to be mindful of your duties as soldiers and to acquit yourselves as Americans."

Previously, in his five minute address to the division, the Secretary said:

"When you go abroad you will mingle with the soldiers of England and France. You will see men who have

with the soldiers of England and France. You will see men who have fought through years of war and have come out heroes. When you come back it will be as partners in their heroism, and you will return with the knowledge of having fought for the principles of human rights and freedom. You will bring back to us your share of the glory."

He declared: "The heart of the entire nation and your loved ones back home is with you and is watching and applauding your efforts and you will go with the knowledge that every one at home is united and doing his share to furnish you the needed equipment and supplies, and you shall want nothing we can provide, and we shall want nothing, for we can provide."

Immediately upon his arrival, at 4 o'clock, at the place of assembly, Brig. Gen. Jervey, acting commander of the division, ordered his bugler to sound "attention." Following his short address, Secretary Baker spent a few minutes in formalities and acknowledging introductions and continued his inspection of the military reservation, with his civilian escort, composed of leading citizens of Charlotte.

Wash dunkey Stan

BAKER PRAISES **BUSINESS MAN** AS BIG WAR AID

Pays Tribute to Industry and American Forces at Harrisburg.

Harrisburg, Pa., Oct. 8.-Secretary of War Baker, addressing the annual meeting of the Harrisburg chamber of com-merce tonight, declared that the manner in which the business men of the country had gathered to the support of the national government in its supreme emergency of war was making a "stronger nation, a greater democracy, and a

greater hope for mankind."

The secretary said he wanted the business men to know he was proud to pay the tribute.

I believe that under the example of America we will be able to make such arrangements that war will give place to the virtues of peace for many years to come," the secretary said.

Force of 1,300,000 Soon.

The national guards and the military resources of the states, he said, had formed with the regular army and West Point a nucleus of a fighting force that will before long number over 1,300,000 men. Reviewing the organization of the national army, Mr. Baker said that it had been done by a nation totally unaccustomed to war, but which had not only subjected itself to a selective draft but had diverted its industries into many unaccustomed lines of production. "Even Germany was never able to do this," he declared.
"Let me say to you that when our

army takes its place abroad it will be army takes his place abstract armed as well as any, and better than most," declared Mr. Baker. He said that for every soldier abroad now there were five rifles in France and every regular and national guardsman at home has a rifle, while the stream of rifles now 100,000 a month soon will be 200,000. We are making a wonderful army. We are making it by American processes. We are going to have a very, very low sick rate," he said.

"Help Win War at Home." Washington, D. C., Oct. 8.—Secretary Baker, speaking today at a Liberty loan meeting here, declared:

"Those in charge of the Liberty bond sale ask you to pour out your money, not at the feet of the god of war, but into the lap of the Goddess of Liberty.'

MR. BAKER CREDITS SUCCESS OF ALLIES TO AIR SUPREMACY

Weekly War Review of Secretary Also Commends Abundant Shell Supply As Important Factor in Victory.

Decisive ascendency for the allies in greatest war strength along this batthe supreme test of battle strength the front. now taking place on the bloody fields of Flanders is claimed by Secretary Baker in his weekly review of war operations.

While it may be premature to assert that the British war machine has forced a decision over the Germans, Mr. Baker says, the victories of the past fortnight, threatening the German submarine bases on the Belgian coast. are conclusive indications of allied superfority. With favorable weather he thinks these victories will be repeated

The review, which is for the week ended Saturday night, makes no reference to the American forces in France or to the great preparations for war going forward at home.

Attracts World's Attention.

Attracts World's Attention.

"The attention of the world," it says, "is focused on the titanic struggle now going on in Flanders. The battle raging there is proving an engagement of wholly unprecedented scope and potentialities.

"At the beginning of the week, owing to bad weather, the Germans were able to launch counter attacks against the positions recently gained by the British. Notwithstanding the fact that the Germans made use of smoke screens, liquid fire, and brought into action an imposing array of artillery in their attack against the advanced British lines between the Tower Hamlets and Polygon Wood, as well as along the Menin road, their efforts proved futile.

"It is significant, on the other hand, that while the British were sustaining the shock of German assaults successfully, they were able to bring up sufficient fresh troops in order to launch another offensive action on an even larger sceale than the preceding one in the face of the enemy's onslaught.

Allied Drive Sweeping On.

Attack Showed Strategy.

Attack Showed Strategy.

"To attack them at their strongest point of resistance is sound strategy.

"The defeats inflicted upon them during the past fortnight are conclusive indications of allied superiority. In the light of past experience, it may be premature to assert that the British have succeeded in forcing a decision, but it may be stated with emphasis that in no engagement hitherto has such vigor, energy and concerted speed of action been diplayed.

"The full success of these operations means that the Belgian coast, with its numerous submarine bases, will become untenable to the enemy. Zeebrugge, Ostend and the system of canals leading out of Bruges are threatened.

"The supreme test of the battle

threatened.
"The supreme test of the battle strength of the contending belligerents is taking place. Allied ascendency would appear decisive.

Factors of Success.

"The two immediate contributing fac

"The two immediate contributing factors of this success are air control and shell supply.

"The former made it possible for the allies to locate enemy concentrations, the latter to break them up before they could develop into serious offensive actions, at the same time permitting their own concentration of men and guns to be carried out with clockwork regularity, unhampered by enemy interference.

"The British are thus able to report that since July 31 last they have not lost a single gun, while they have captured 332 field and heavy guns and taken 51,435 prisoners. During the fighting of the past two days they have added 4,446 prisoners, including 114 officers, to this imposing total.

"The enemy realizes the danger he is facing.

May Expect Counter Attack.

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Allied Drive Sweeping On.

"Slowly, but therefore the most irresistably, the allied drive at the heart of the German line in the west is sweeping onward.

"The wisdom of the British in maintaining a great density of front would appear justified by the results achieved during the past week. It must be borne in mind that it is due to the depth of the British line as much as to any other one factor, that while the enemy is still reeling under one blow, the allies are ready to deliver another and still a third.

"It has been characteristic of, the campaign in Flanders hitherto that neither belligerent has attained what we may call a decisive success.

"The Germans have massed their"

May Expect Counter Attack.

"We may expect him to counter attack in force. He may even regain certain secondary objectives temporarily, but the British war machine is moving forward, and if time permits and the combat season remains open, with the west two weeks will in all probability to repeated and extended.

"The enemy pressure along the castern front has been relieved by the strong allied offensive in Flanders. No engagements of more than local importance are reported in the east.

"The German advance in the northeast have been able to reorganize their position in the Riga sector."

The review sketches briefly the week's news from other fronts, with the comment that reports from the Russian front are more encouraging.

SAYS ALL MAY AID IN LIBERTY'S FIGHT

Secretary Baker Addresses Mass Meeting in Behalf of Second Loan.

MAKING HISTORY, HE SAYS

"Some are too old and some are too young to go to the front, but all may make sacrifices in the common cause,' declared Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, in addressing the first of a series of mass meetings in behalf of the second liberty loan today at Keith's Theater at 12:15 o'clock.

"In subscribing to the liberty loan," said the Secretary of War, "you pour your money not at the feet of the God of War, but into the lap of the Goddess of Liberty."

The United States Marine Band played patriotic selections first in front of the theater, and then proceeded to the stage and played more. Secretary Baker was the only speaker. He was introduced by John Poole, chairman of the Liberty loan committee for the Dis-

trict. Upon the conclusion of Mr. Baker's talk, Mr. Poole said:
"You have just heard a magnificent address. All I have to add is, buy Liberty bonds, buy generously, buy before sunset."

Mr. Baker's Address.

Mr. Baker's Address.

"In this center of national activity in this city which has doubled its population since we entered the war, here where the peaceful beauty of a quiet capital has been transformed to an almost feverish activity, it would seem that the object lessons of the war would be present in every home," began the Secretary.

"For a thousand years children will read in books about this period of our history; literature will be enriched by the poetry and romance growing out of the period in which we live," he continued. "Stories then will be told of the history that now is being made. Sometimes in moments of leisure I delight to project myself into the future and see the bent form of that school-boy pouring over the records of today's events, and I can see the flush and enthusiasm with which he reads them."

The Secretary said that the youth of the future would look back at the battle of the Merne as present day lads regard the battles of Thermopolae and Marathon.

"The verdict of history will be," he

regard the battles of Thermopolae and Marathon.

"The verdict of history will be," he predicted, "that this first great free nation of the world not only was great in its resources and progress, but also was great in moral quality and in the superb patience with which it labored to avert the world catastrophe."

Hoped Not to Become Involved.

Hoped Not to Become Involved.

The speaker told of nights "harrowed by the thought of the devastation" in the old world, and how this country had "hoped against hope that the sword might be sheathed before we became involved."

"Finally we realized," he went on, "that the nations we now count on our side were children of our own ideas of liberty, baptized in the same ideals, and it became necessary for us to join issue with them to vindicate our philosophy. "We finally realized that this was a war of two great philosophies, one the philosophy of autocracy as against the philosophy of democracy."

The United States had grievance enough, Mr. Baker stated, in discussing the causes leading up to the war, for "on' the bottom of the pathless ocean are strewn bodies of those who were victims while we still were neutral," but he said this grievance has only become one occasion of this country's participation and that "we now realize that this is the second great stage in the battle for human liberty." This statement evoked cheers.

Start Democracy Anew.

"In 1776 was the beginning," he said, "and in 1917 we are passing the second great milestone and when it is passed I believe it will be recognized that autocracy is too wasteful, too costly in human lives and that we will have demonstrated the efficiency and the virility of democracy and start anew with the idea of human liberty and gain a new hold on the principles of free institutions."

a new hold on the principles of free institutions."

In describing his visits to National Army cantonments the Secretary referred to the fact that the young men there were not chosen by military officers, but were selected for national service by civilian officials. He again was applauded when he said: "Our association in this great enterprise has brought our own peaceful, peace-loving people to a point where they are more closely united in common feeling than in the previous 100 years of our glorious history."

He said as he had watched the young men in training he had gained a "new realization of the springs of national action," and as he contemplated them he could not persuade himself that they all were students of the history of nations, but that he knew as never before that "it is not necessary for a man to be a scholar to be a patriot, for there is some subtle quality of American soil, some trait inborn in our people, which makes patriots of them."

Success of Britain Applauded.

Greatest applause came when Mr. Baker, after recounting the heroism of France, said: "And now Great Britain, of which we are getting a new estimate, has slowly mobilized her man and industrial and military power until the time (which seems to have arrived) when she can beat back her foes with clocklike regularity."

When the student in years to come reads of America's participation, the Secretary stated, "he will realize that this nation of a new continent, which elevated man to a new dignity, expressed the joint quality that belongs to kindred races in this struggle."

"I can see victory, a military victory it is true," he added, "but a higher victory than that, a victory of the spirit of America with which we entered the war which will be dominant after peace is declared.

"I can foresee a peace, not a selfish peace which will mean a national monopoly of trade in the goods of the world, but the kindling of a new justice, a new co-operation among nations to replace the struggle, which leads only to destruction."

On the platform were Commissioners Brownlow and Gen. Knight, members of the liberty loan committee, and public officials. At the end of the Secretary's speech the Marine Band played "The Star Spangled Banner."

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THE EMERGING MR. BAKER by EDWARD G. LOWRY THE SEAS THAT MOURN by HAROLD MACGRATH

THE LEO MIELZINER 52 WIN 12th SI NEW YORK CITY OLL BETS

THE NATIONAL WEEKLY

October 6, 1917

5 cents a copy



THE EMERGING MR. BAKER by EDWARD G. LOWRY THE SEAS THAT MOURN by HAROLD MACGRATH

still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was speech when we read it, and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and poole was posmin to execute the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and the still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy— and the still do like it—and the

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Ley's speech at Charlotte, 7:5.



Collier's

MARK SULLIVAN, EDITOR



ONE WAY OF MURDER

News Dispatch: The prisoners were transferred to the deck of the German submarine. The crew went below, locking the hatches after them. For an hour the submarine drove steadily through the choppy seas, the prisoners huddled apprehensively on the slippery deck. Then the U-boat slowly submerged. The waves crept around the huddled wretches. In a few moments they were swept off, helpless, into the sea

TERGING MR. BAKER

A PACIFIST WHO IS IN THIS WAR BUSINESS "TO SEE IT THROUGH"

BY EDWARD G. LOWRY

MR. BAKER is putting the reverse English on the Cheshire Cat's stuff. That engaging animal's specialty, as you know, was a slow fadeaway. Mr. Baker is emerging from the nebulousness in which he has purposely dwelt. Under the stress and strain of large events his personality, his qualities, and his characteristics are beginning to take a firmer, clearer outline. One begins to find critical and detached writers for the press printing such comments

"Mr. Baker is the dominating figure in the organization for war here now. He dominated the Council of National Defense and he has dominated its reorganization. His plan has largely prevailed. His emergence is dramatic, almost romantic, in appearance, but it is easy to explain.

"In a board where one man has a good mind, perhaps the best mind, and where he controls practically all the money to be spent, he is inevitably the boss. That has been the situation in the Council of National Defense. The only men in it with real power, with real money to spend, have been the Secretary of War and the Secretary of the Navy. And of these Mr. Baker had far and away the best brains and far and away the most money to spend. He was the boss.

"So far as there is a war organization in Washington to-day, it is largely Mr. Baker. And to this not only his relative capacity and his control of money, but also his personal influence with the President, have contributed. He is closer to the President than any other Cabinet member, except Mr. McAdoo, the President's sonin-law. Mr. Baker's quick, keen mental operations are a source of delight to the President. Moreover, there is genuine affection existing between the two. All of

these things together make a very powerful man. And Mr. Baker is a powerful man.'

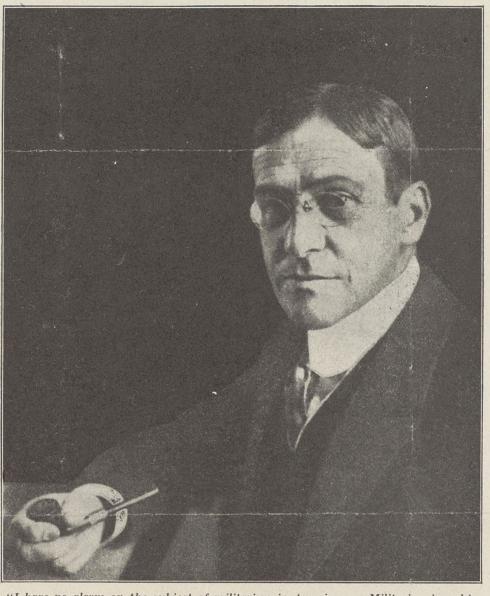
That is one of the late estimates; on the whole, a fair one. Most men in public office in Washington are magnified to the country. Mr. Baker has been minimized. It's his own fault. I can, perhaps, most surely and most clearly reveal Mr. Baker to you by simply recounting the experiences and the contacts through which he has revealed himself (in so far as he has) to me.

That Pipe

THIS is my second try at taking the covering bushel from Mr. Baker's light. The first attempt was a fizzle. He kept his light hidden. I had an idea that, had Mr. Baker remained in Cleveland practicing law and not been called to Washington to be Secretary of War, he would have been opposed to the Selective Draft Law and in all probability headed a delegation to Washington to protest against its enactment. While the Draft Bill was pending I went to him (I had never even seen him before) with this theory and urged that he tell me the story of his conversion. I put it to him this way: "You are a typical product of your environment. There must be thousands of men like yourself-men who now oppose conscription—who, if they understood its necessity and its fairness as opposed to volunteering, would become friends of the plan and make its enforcement easy and popular. Let me tell how you came to be convinced from your inside knowledge of the national need, and it will influence others who have not had the same opportunities for knowing and studying at first hand all the factors of the problem of raising a great national army."

Mr. Baker declined. "When I came here to be

Secretary of War, I made up my mind to submerge my own personality in the department. I must let the decisions and acts of the War Department speak for me. I don't want to advertise my personality."



"I have no alarm on the subject of militarism in America.... Militarism is a philosophy; it is the designation given to a selfish or ambitious political system which uses armies as a means of accomplishing its objects. The mobilization and arming of a democracy, in defense of the principles upon which it is founded and in vindication of the common rights of men in the world, is an entirely different thing"

Later I went to Mr. Baker on a personal errand. I made my request and gave my reasons for making it. Mr. Baker pulled the proposal to bits in my presence, analyzed it, found it without value, and turned me down again. Nobody could have been nicer about it-or more definite. He merely functioned, and as passionlessly as litmus paper.

I am still at a loss to know clearly why, after these two contacts, I was at pains to set about plucking the heart out of the Baker mystery. Maybe it was because the people one knows in Washington have been so lacking in curiosity about him. They say: "What else can you expect with Baker and Daniels there?" They might as well say Lucrezia Borgia and Oliver Cromwell. Baker and Daniels are as dissimilar as that

I went around in the heat asking questions about Baker and looking for fossil remains in congressional committee hearings in old newspaper files and in his reported speeches. Presently I had got an articulated skeleton, but before publishing my discovery I went to Mr. Baker again-this time on a hot July evening when the Secretary of War was beginning his day's work after dinner. He spends the daylight hours attending to other people's business and gives the evenings to his own work. What remains of the twenty-four hours he has to himself. It is enough, for he never takes any exercise or recreation. Mr. Baker was in his shirt sleeves in his big, barely furnished office. As I sat down he took from the top drawer of his desk a brier pipe, and while we talked he cuddled it in his hand. He didn't load it or light it. I make the most of this pipe because it has become a convention among Baker biographers. In Cleveland, Mr. Baker's home town, the reporters faithfully record the pipe's reappearance when the Secretary of War infrequently goes there.

Baker went home to Cleveland last May unannounced and unattended. "Why should I have a bodyguard?" he asked. "No one who sees me ever suspects me, of being Secretary of War." conscientious reporter described

him:
"Baker no longer wears the business-style suits he wore as mayor of Cleveland. In their place is an afternoon coat known hereabout as a cutaway. With it he wore gray-striped trousers. His waistcoat was rimmed with a thin line of white. He wore a gray four-in-hand tie and black silk socks. But he has not discarded the black derby he always has worn for the more conspicuous silk hat, and he still smokes a pipe. He had the pipe out of a desk drawer and lighted soon after he reached his office. As to his pipe, he said: 'I was a little afraid, at first, that it wouldn't be considered the proper thing in Washington. Then I found that one almost like mine is smoked by the Secretary of State."

Mr. Baker is supposed to have another parlor trick, but I have never seen it. In the standardized Baker sketch: "After wheeling around in his chair to greet his visitor, Mr. Baker throws one leg under his body and sits upon it. This leaves the other swinging free, and it barely reaches the ground. . . ." I insist upon these bits of stage business with our hero's pipe and his leg as showing more vividly than anything else could how assiduously his biographers have sought for distinguishing and salient projections and how meager have been their rewards

Here sits Mr. Baker after a long, wearying hot day, his feet cocked up on his desk, and cuddling his cold pipe. Let's look at him before he begins to talk and see what we can make of him. He looks neither hot nor cold; tired nor fresh. He is small and slight. His face is unlined, unseamed, and colorless. He has

soft brown eyes and wears rimless eyeglasses. His hair is plentiful and untouched with gray. He does not look like a man in the forties by ten years, and yet he suggests nothing youthful or juvenile or callow or immature. He looks kind of solid and serious and earnest. (I am groping for a phrase when I say that.) He has no vocational stigmata. He might be anybody. If you were told that he was a bookkeeper for a gravel-roofing concern, or a hay, grain, and feed merchant in a small way of business at Piqua, Ohio, or a mathematics tutor, or an oboe player in a theatre orchestra, or secretary of a building and loan associationanything but Secretary of War-you would not be astonished. You would simply take him for granted if you saw him. That unimpressiveness is his handicap.

A Selfless Personality

 H^{E} knows it. He told me so. If he only looked the part, it would almost play itself. "If I was only six feet high and had whiskers and a gruff manner and a deep voice, my job would be much easier. When I was in public office in Cleveland I got accustomed to being mistaken for my own office boy or one of the stenographers. It happens nearly every day here now. My small size is a real handicap. I am a disappointing figure to people when they first meet me. They expect a mayor or a secretary of war to be an imposing person. Did you see that picture of me in the paper yesterday afternoon? Most people expect the head of the War Department to look like that."

Look at "Tad's" picture on the opposite page, and you will see what Mr. Baker meant. Then look at his photograph.

Mr. Baker talked detachedly about himself and his job. We might have been discussing types of internal-combustion engines. I believe him to be without personal vanity. One of his associates told me: "He is absolutely the most selfless man I ever He seeks only the truth, and is not afraid of it. He does not look for personal reward, personal aggrandizement, or personal recognition or

preferment." I believe that too.

One of the complaints (in Washington) against Mr. Baker is that he sees too many people who come to the War Department on trivial errands, and that he attends personally to too much of the daily routine of his job; that he allows himself to become enmeshed in details to the exclusion of larger affairs, doing work that his clerks and subordinates might

I ventured to ask: "Don't you see too many people?" "I sometimes ask myself that. But I think not. I like people to know how we do business down here. There is an advantage in seeing people from all parts of the country. To nearly every man who comes to Washington to see me the business that brings him here is the most important thing in the world. He wants to deal with a principal. I think, perhaps, he has a right. If a man comes on here from Oklahoma, he likes to be able to go back home and tell the folks he got right in and saw the Secretary himself and that the Secretary said 'No.'"

The Joe Heffernan Story

THE story of Joe Heffernan bears out Mr. Baker's 1 theory. He came to Washington to see the Secretary, and went home and told about his visit in the Youngstown "Vindicator." First he tells how he had to get a pass to get by the soldiers that guard the War Department Building, then:

"A moment I waited in the outer reception room. Then a young attaché came from within, held open the door, and said: 'The Secretary will see you, Mr. Heffernan.' As I advanced, Secretary Baker arose and, in that hearty cordiality which makes those who know him well feel so warmly toward him, exclaimed, hand outstretched: 'I'm glad to see you,

Mr. Heffernan. Sit down, please.'
"And I sat down. He asked me about myself and about my little boy, for he knew that the mother had given her own life that the boy might live. Then I told him what an appetite my boy has and that he keeps us all on the run with bottles. How he laughed! Yes, just like a boy himself, throwing back his head and laughing as if he had not a care or a responsibility in the world. It is that 'touch of nature' in the man that keeps him boyish, that keeps him human, for at heart he loves his own little family more than anyone who does not get a 'close-

up' ever suspects.
"Then all at once he grew serious again, and I thought he was going to tell me in confidence how soon the war would end. Instead he leaned over the desk until we were not more than three feet apart, and asked: 'What do you feed him?

"I told him it was milk-modified milk.

"Then, just as serious as before, he demanded: Ever try buttermilk?' And, growing interested in his subject with the intensity so characteristic of him, he enlarged on the benefits of that erstwhile despised article of diet, told how it had saved the youngest of his three children when everything else had failed, and recommended it to anxious fathers and mothers of fastidious infants.

"Affairs of state had been passed by, the intimate little events of family life had been for the moment forgotten, and art and literature held the floor. In the midst of this some allusion to France was made, and the War Secretary had said: 'You speak French,

don't you?'

"I replied that I did. Thereupon I was surprised to see the boyish smile return. 'I started,' he added, then laughed. 'You see, I had one of the French attachés come in for half an hour every day to give me a lesson, but he was transferred recently, before we had made much headway. There's my little red grammar,' he added, pointing to a stand near by."

Conventional queries for the sake of the record, and to break the narrative with dialogue:

"What are you interested in—have you any special interests?"

"My job."

"But before you had this job?"

"My job in Cleveland. I have never been interested in anything but the work I was doing. always had too much to do. I never had the discouragement of looking for work nor any leisure between jobs. When I began to practice law in Cleveland my senior partner became ill and I had unexpectedly a lot of work thrown on my desk. Then I became associated with Tom Johnson. Tom was a dynamo. He could find more work for a subordinate to do than any three men could do. He kept me busy. When I became mayor thousands of people came to the mayor's office as to a father. They told me their troubles, and I tried to help them. I married them and buried them and visited the sick and the poor. After the day's work in the office was done I would go into one of the forcign quarters, or to some meeting, or to see a sick family, or a man or a woman out of work and in distress."

Working day and night, as Mr. Baker does, is no new thing to him. He has always done it. It doesn't tire him or wear on him. He has never been sick a day in his life. He has never been kept indoors by illness. He has a perfect digestion. That keeps him from fretting, from worrying, from losing his temper and his poise, and enables him to keep steadily working without haste, waste, or friction. He never takes any exercise, but he seems to get on all right without any. He doesn't advise anybody to follow his example, however. It just happens so that he doesn't need exercise to keep well.

'What do you read?"

"I try to read everything. I really do think I have read as much and as widely as any man of my age. I don't think my reading has been as wide and as varied as Colonel Roosevelt's, but I don't know anyone else in my acquaintance who has read more. When I was a student at Johns Hopkins I lived in a house with a number of men who were studying widely different subjects. I became interested in their subjects, and that led me to read about them and to broaden my reading. It is a habit I have kept up."

Mr. Baker's reference to T. R. led naturally to the colonel's desire to lead a division to France and to his published correspondence with the Secretary of War.

"I don't like to talk about that. That whole correspondence, and having to refuse Colonel Roosevelt's request, was one of the most disagreeable jobs I ever had. I don't like to think about it or talk about it. It was a disagreeable duty, but I am convinced that I did the right thing. I am grateful to Colonel Roosevelt for publishing our correspondence in full. It has had one immediate and admirable effect. It has apparently put an end to and dried up applications for commissions in the new armies based on political grounds. The War Department doesn't hear anything more from political would-be brigadier generals and colonels. They seem to have reasoned, correctly enough, that if Colonel Roosevelt couldn't get a commission they wouldn't stand any chance. So the Colonel has greatly aided us in establishing clearly and publicly the principle on which the national army is to be officered.

"People say you are a pacifist, and that it seems a queer sort of arrangement to have a pacifist at the head of the War Department when we are engaged in the greatest war the world has ever known, and one so vital to the United States."

"I was a pacifist before the war, but never a nonresistant pacifist."

"You were vice president of the American Peace Society?" "I was one of the vice presidents of the local

branch in Cleveland of the American Peace Society, but I don't think I ever attended a meeting." Then he added quickly before I could speak: "But that doesn't mean I didn't believe in the society and its aims. I am not trying to slight or minimize my connection with it. I didn't attend its meetings and participate in its activities because I had more

pressing engagements and other work that I could not leave undone. I believe in arbitration, in a World Court, in the League of Nations that is under discussion now. I should like to find a way of abolishing war as a means of settling differences between nations. Until that way is found, being at war, we must put our whole strength and resources in it until we have won. must see it through."

Here is a fit place to set down some of Mr. Baker's comments and thoughts on this war and what he thinks should be the motives and spirit that animate our participation in it:

"I delight fact that when we entered this war we were not, as our adversary, ready for it, anxious for it, prepared for it, and inviting it. On the other hand, accustomed to peace, we

were not ready. . . . "This is not the place in all likelihood for me to describe what I believe to be the cause of it [the

war]; and yet, if I am permitted to put that cause in a sentence, it is because a certain group of nations have set gain above God, have set national aggrandizement and aggression above national righteousness and fair dealing. As a consequence of that, we have witnessed an increasing savagery of war; so that it is no longer a question of even the most modern science in the art of warfare, with an aim and purpose to ameliorate its severity and protect the innocent, but a complete surrender to the bestial. As they have it now, it is no longer a contest of bodies of men against bodies of men. It is no longer an open conflict upon a fair plane, where genius and strategy and courage work out a national problem. But it is, in part at least, the assassination by sea and casual slaughter by air, and the killing of women and children-children as they enter the candy shops to make their petty purchases are slain by unseen missiles that come from unseen enemies. It is the casual, pitiless slaughter of the unoffending and the defenseless.

And now, by the rotation of events and the irresistible logic of righteousness which summon every prave arm to the right side of the cause, the United States has entered this war. And it will never turn back until it has given the world peace; not merely a cessation of conflict, but peace based upon righteousness.

"It is a fight for principle and right, and America responds to it; not gayly, as a nation which likes to fight, but bravely and prayerfully, resolved that it will fight to the end in a cause for democracy. . .

"So that we start into this war as the evangels of peace; we are mobilizing the industry and the resources of the United States in order that they may secure peace for the world. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be pressed beyond the point of expression of opinion which is necessary to secure wisdom, every division which we allow among ourselves delays the achievement of the great object of this war.

"A declaration of war is always a declaration of an open season for critics, and that is rather fortu-There are no perfect people, and all of us who are imperfect are anxious to have our imperfections called to our attention, so that we can be more on guard against them, and people who are exceedingly busy about great tasks are quite likely to allow their natural imperfections to run away with them, while they are absorbed about other things, so that criticism is helpful.

"Now, we can make no forecast of the length of this war, but every consideration of intelligence and prudence directs us to enter it as though it were going to be long, and to equip ourselves to do our task from the very beginning in the largest, the most effective, way.

"I think everybody in this country has been de-

lighted at the freedom of our country from flashing impulses in connection with this great

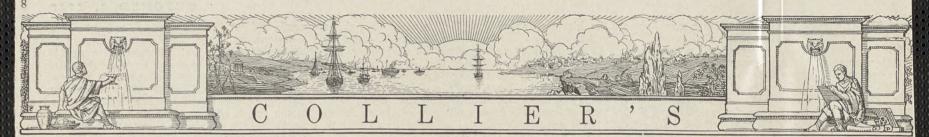
undertaking.

"We have at the end of a long and patient experience discovered that the world cannot be rescued from slaughter and destruction by any other process than a major exercise of the great martial force of this Republic, but we ought never to lose sight of the fact that the purpose of this war is not aggression, is not punishment; it is not inspired by resentments or fed by ambitions, but it is loyalty to an ideal, and that ideal is freeing the world from an impossible international philosophy in which, if it prevails, no freedom is left or is safe.

Now let us put Mr. Baker on the stand again and ask him some questions about conscription and militarism, and whether boys should go into the training camps or stay in college or school and complete their education. The questions, in some instances slightly modified, (Cont'd on page 35)



"My small size is a real handicap. They expect a mayor or a secretary of war to be an imposing person. Did you see that picture of me in the paper yesterday afternoon? Most people expect the head of the War Department to look like that"



This Is Our War

THE other day "Tiger" CLEMENCEAU, French senator and editor and ex-prime minister, was talking to American soldiers in France. In one of his sentences he compared the landing of an American army on French soil with the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in America.

"Now," was his idea, "the children of the Pilgrim Fathers are returning to the Old World, disinterestedly to fight for the liberty

of France and for democracy the world over."

We liked M. CLEMENCEAU'S speech when we read it, and we still do like it—and our war really is a war for democracy—but we don't like all the implications that some folks may draw from such a speech as the Tiger's. In various quarters we have heard people say that we are fighting for France, or that we are fighting for Britain—in other words, that we are fighting somebody else's battle. This is rubbish, for the United States is not fighting France's battle, or Belgium's battle, or Britain's battle, but fighting—or getting ready to fight—its own battle. In the meantime, France is fighting our war for us on land, while England is holding our enemies in port so that they cannot raid our harbors and shipping. We have a good navy ourselves, and even without the British navy we should give the Germans some hard battles at sea; but the point Americans must realize is that we stayed out of this war about as long as we could manage—in spite of Germany's murder of Americans at sea, in spite of German plots against us at home and in Mexico, in spite of broken pledges-and now that we are in it, for us to talk about our part as being a selfsacrificing or generous part smacks somewhat of a kind of cant which nobody loves but the born canter.

And to that sort of cant we prefer what Secretary Lane told the National Chamber of Commerce, assembled at Atlantic City. "We make war in France," said Secretary Lane, "that we may not be compelled to do battle here. Let Germany have Canada or Mexico or even Cuba, and we would go to our daily work like the Pilgrim Fathers with our guns in our hands. It may be hard that the clerk must be taken from his desk, the lawyer from his case, the fireman from his engine, the farmer from his plow, the mechanic from his lathe—but if they did not go now, they and their sons, other clerks and lawyers and farmers and mechanics, would live one long dread day of fear. This is our war."

And what we Americans do well to remember in October, 1917, is that we are mighty lucky to have loyal allies fighting

our battles while we learn how.

Compliments and Facts

A TRACE of irony seems to lurk in Lord Northcliffe's article on our preparations for war when the English commissioner, after many compliments on the building of the cantonments, remarks:

Although Long Island is so close to New York, and is one of the most fashionable country-house districts, the site chosen for Yaphank (Camp Upton) gave as much trouble as any other. A forest had to be cut down and the roots blasted out of the soil. Furthermore, the work was hampered by mosquitoes to a degree that will be understood by those who have disturbed virgin soil in new places.

That is a left-handed compliment if there ever was one, for why should the camp have been placed in the only section of Long Island where it was necessary to cut down a forest and blast out stumps? Think of anyone saying: "Lord Northcliffe is the most remarkable publisher of modern times. He has set up a plant in the Congo, thousands of miles from paper factories, where it was necessary for him to build railways and steamships to carry in his presses and typesetting machines. But his business genius accomplished this wonderful feat, which causes us amazement but not envy." It is like admiring the intelligence of Thompson's famous colt, that swam across the river to get a drink of water.

The cantonment building surprises Lord NORTHCLIFFE (if he is surprised at all and not merely civil to us) because he compares it with the slow and solid methods of England. But he may forget that this country is used to big building operations. They are our great national specialty. It is nothing new to us to see sky-scrapers climbing to the clouds in a month or railways built through mountain ranges in less time than it used to take to make a post road from New York to Yonkers. The country is organized and equipped for just such jobs, and it is precisely because this organization and equipment were not used to their fullest possibilities that the mobilization failed at the point where it did fail. The

success at the Ayer Camp in Massachusetts only emphasizes the incompleteness of the camps at Yaphank and Annapolis Junction. In a month a great change has taken place in both these camps. But it is a wasted month.

No one is to blame in particular either for the delay in the general mobilization or the incompletion of the camps. No fault can be found with the work done in their separate departments by General Crowder, Major Starrett, Mr. Willard, and others charged with special tasks. The undertaking was huge even for men accustomed to doing things on a great scale. It included, as one item, the purchase and distribution of two billion feet of lumber, not to speak of twelve hundred thousand human feet. But it was nothing to startle the genius that built lower New York and Chicago, the Hudson tunnels and the Pacific railways. What was at fault? We can only say that it was the failure to realize the value of a central organization in carrying on the purely business enterprises of the war. The individual experts were employed, but the system was rejected. It was an example (we hope it will be the only conspicuous example) of that lack of unity, of business organization, which even the kindest friends of the Administration have discovered to be a dangerous weakness at Washington. Of honesty and patriotism there is plenty, of ability a good deal, but of teamwork or appreciation of teamwork hardly any.

Insuring Uncle Sam's Workmen

OR our country this war is a big, hard job which we must help finish. We had thought the world safe for justice and liberty, but find that it must be made so by the toil and peril of our armed citizens. The men who do this work for us and for our children cannot be paid what it is worth, but they can be insured against death and injury. To do that for them is only fair. The Service Insurance Bill, which, after passing the House of Representatives unanimously, went to the Senate, aims to safeguard our soldiers and sailors without risking the fifty-year-old evils of the notorious pension system. A pension is a more or less benevolent (and political) payment made to those who have spent a lifetime (or used a pull) in the service. That principle is not adapted to the risks of our national war job. What is wanted now is security for the dangers to our men involved in their task of helping put down Prussia. This does not mean having the Government knock the life insurance companies out of business permanently, but it does mean having the Government conduct the most gigantic group-insurance undertaking that has ever been attempted. That, it seems to us, is the correct method, not only because this war is really a dangerous task, but also because insurance is a constructive force, the possibilities of which, up to the present time, have been only partly realized. The Service Insurance Bill should be drawn with peculiar skill, not so much on account of the millions or billions involved, but rather to secure justice in place of the mean lavishness of pensions. The measure as finally passed must be clear, exact, and fireproof against technical criticism. There must be no shadow of doubt as to how it will work out in practice. The insurance men are more than willing to give the benefit of their knowledge, and it should be used to the utmost. The present Administration has not shown itself very strong on detail in several instances, and compensation is detail. An insurance measure passed this winter can easily be made retroactive, and the matter is much too important for any bungling. insurance of our soldiers and sailors must be sure.

Real Universal Service

EN fit to be soldiers must be trained. Why not train the disqualified so as to make them fit? It seems now that probably one-half of the drafted men called up for service will be rejected at one stage or another as not up to the necessary physical standard. Most of these rejections, perhaps three-fourths, are and will be for troubles which would yield to comparatively brief treatment or simple operations. The average man between twenty-one and thirty-one years of age is a good subject for physical betterment, despite any temporary defects. Dr. John H. Quayle of Cleveland, Ohio, has been much impressed with this gap in the training plans for our new armies, and has developed the idea of national reclamation camps for the salvage of these rejected men. A bill embodying his views has been introduced in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs. Such a measure put into effect would give the rejected men better health and the nation better soldiers and citizens. It would save the losses now incurred in

October 6, 1917



their shells, save for our fingers, which caught it every now and then and hurt horribly as one threw the bombs.

Then a shower of flame fell plumb

on the mitrailleuse, and the cartridge bands blew up all together and put it out of business. I don't think there had been any hand-to-hand fighting before, but when that happened they rushed right away.

Luckily for me the mitrailleuse had been shifted a bit to the left and the main rush came there. I was in a shell hole with three or four others on the extreme right, protected on one flank by a sort of cliff. Just the same, a bunch of boches came right on top of us, and then it was knife work very quick and busy. I jabbed one fellow clean in the neck right through his mask, and before I could get my knife out another slipped his blade right along my ribs. But the impetus of his rush carried him past me, and some one hit him on the head with a club and he went down. I don't remember much more except that we must have got the better of that little scrap, as suddenly there were no more boches to fight in our shell hole and three of us were still alive.

One thing I shan't forget. One of my all a suddent was the shelp the strap of the first man.

One thing I shan't forget. One of my pals caught a boche bomb on the fly and shot it back. It burst among a new

group scrambling toward us from the left, and they didn't get any farther.

I was fainting, having lost a lot of blood and being half stunned by a grenade, but I had just enough sense left to recognize the French yell as our counterattack arrived, somewhat late but very welcome. The boches had had counterattack arrived, somewhat late but very welcome. The boches had had no time to consolidate, so my company had not died in vain. The counterattack swept them out in short order, chased them back to their own trenches, and bombed their abris pretty thoroughly before returning in triumph.

I heard all about that afterward as when I came to I was in a field hospital. They told me my uniform was covered

They told me my uniform was covered with a sort of armor, that wonderful clay baked hard as iron. They had to break it off with a hammer.

Hospital vs. Trenches

THERE were only fifteen of us alive, all more or less injured—all except that Breton sergeant. He, of course, hadn't a scratch, and had even taken part in the raid on the German line. He always said that all the men of his tribe had to die at sea, and I believe he is right. I hope to see him soon; after my month or so holiday I'll be back again where things are happening. It's very restful here. But the front is more interesting.

The Emerging Mr. Baker

Continued from page 7

were asked by members of Congress at secret hearings of the House Military Committee. Mr. Baker's replies are given as they were officially stenographreported, and are here published for the first time:

for the first time:

Q. Do you care to say anything about the war? A. This war was impossible before it began. It could not last a year until it had lasted one year. It could not last three years. The first man who said it would last three years was deemed an alarmist, an eccentric, and a militarist, and yet it is going to last three years, obviously. The Napoleonic wars were impossible. They could not last a year, and yet they lasted seventeen years, or some such number.

... We may have to call out 5,000,000 men. I do not know, and you cannot know with any certainty, and I therefore am persuaded that instead of repeating the mistakes which European countries have made and other countries countries have made and other countries have made—which all admit to be mishave made—which all admit to be mistakes—we ought to lay down a scheme which is as orderly and precise as the motions of a piece of mechanism and which, whenever we need to call additional forces, will automatically respond as soon as the decision is made as to the size of the force to be called.

Q. Will the raising of large armies promote militarism in this country? A. I have no alarm on the subject of militarism in America. . . Militarism is a philosophy; it is the designation given

tarism in America. . . . Militarism is a philosophy; it is the designation given to a selfish or ambitious political systo a selfish or ambitious political system which uses armies as a means of accomplishing its objects. The mobilization and arming of a democracy, in defense of the principles upon which it is founded and in vindication of the common rights of men in the world, is an entirely different thing. . . We are in a situation where the art of war and the size and character of war have undergone a revolution in our sight. We have just seen the whole thing change to such an extent that almost no analogies and no historic preconceptions are gies and no historic preconceptions are

serviceable any longer. Q. Do you not believe it is of more importance that the people of the United States should be in sympathy with and at heart support the Administration in carrying on the war rather than have a damper put upon it by starting out with a method (conscription) that has always been repugnant to them? A. No, sir; I do not. I think it will be much better to have the Government intersects among the for daing right most much better to have the Government intensely unpopular for doing right now than to have it repudiated later for having done wrong.

Q. You think that we should use the words "draft" and "conscription"? A.

Q. You think that we should use the words "draft" and "conscription"? A. I think we should use the word that challenges attention to the thing and not attempt to evade it in any way.

Q. It was my thought that perhaps some other word would accomplish the same purpose. A. It cannot accomplish the same thing by doing it by indirection in the other way. I think we ought to say frankly what we are doing.

Q. What other fault attached to a volunteer army can you suggest, other than that of the political election of officers? A. An indiscriminate inter-

ference with the business and industrial and social life of the community; a and social life of the community; a needless agitation of the public mind in order to get men to enlist, and a campaign of hatred toward the enemy which produces a low moral tone in a community, but is necessary to secure enlistments. Those seem to be the principal ones.

enlistments. Those seem to be the principal ones.

Q. You were not willing to exempt beys from conscription who are still going to high school and colleges? A. No; I think that would be unwise. I realize the gravity of that situation. I had it brought to my attention in many instances during the Mexican mobilization. Young men who were just completing college and professional careers and boys in high school and colleges have been writing to me recently asking that college students be postponed as to their period of service until they finish their college and high-school career; but I had in the Mexican situation a very stimulating corrective to my feeling on the subject when it was proposed to let college boys out. I received letters from women who made their living by taking in washing asking whether it was not more important to allow their boys to be exempted to help keep the family together than it was to allow some more favored boy to proceed with his education, and I didn't know of any answer to that. I suspect ceed with his education, and I didn't know of any answer to that. I suspect that the greatest education a man can

that the greatest education a man can get, valuable as formal education is, is to serve his country in an army in a time of stress.

Q. The draft takes boys away from school at that age when the emergency is not so great that we need them? A. I am afraid that I would be set down as an educational heretic if the relative importance to my mind of a boy staying in school and getting into training were expressed.

Q. Why in the present emergency did you prefer the selective draft to the traditional volunteer system? A. I think it much more important to allow society to determine where a prepared society to determine where a society to determine where a man can best serve his country rather than allow the man himself to determine that. I am not sure that lust for blood is necessarily a valuable asset for a soldier. Willingness to do his duty is enough. I think we are facing a situation which is larger than any task the Government has had of this kind since the Civil War, and officers ought to be selected and taken purely in accordance with military canons. The fact that a man is popular or influential may, and man is popular or influential may, and doubtless does, indicate the possession of very admirable personal characteristics and qualities, but that has nothing tics and qualities, but that has nothing to do with the question of military efficiency. So far as I am personally concerned, I think there is a distinct moral gain in a man's addressing to himself the question as to whether his country is worthy of sacrifice and determining that moral question in favor of the sacrifice. I think that man is a better man who addresses that moral question to himself. tion to himself.

Q. Do you not believe a man who really wanted to go to war as a volun-teer and who was anxious to go would

(over)

make a better soldier than the man who really went in half-heartedly or who did not want to go or for some reason felt that he did not want to fight at this time? A. I don't think I would like to say that. I think some of the this time? A. I don't like to say that. I think some of the bravest men in the world, and men who have done the best work, have been men who shrank from conflict rather than who shrank from conflict rather than

Q. There will be thousands of young men who have brothers on the other side in this war. You recognize that fact, do you not? A. I would be unable to recognize any relationship between any citizen of the United States and any body politic or individual that would interfere with his duty.

would interfere with his duty.

Q. You have said that this Selective Draft Bill was your bill; that you had dictated its outlines. Where did you get your information? A. I am now forty-five years of age, and for the last year of my life I have done nothing but study these problems, and this particular problem, and I think it would not be improper for me to expect of myself, when I come to consider this problem, some ideas on the subject. Every idea I have had has been canvassed with my associates in the military establishment. . . But when they have all spoken, I want it understood that the War Department speaks by the Sectablishment. . . . But when they have all spoken, I want it understood that the War Department speaks by the Secretary and not by an individual officer. I was deeply wedded to trying to avoid in the Selective Draft Bill the question of a permanent policy, so we can meet this emergency only. My feeling about it is, as so very aptly expressed by the President, that we do not know what the military policy of any civilized country may be required to be when this war is over, and I am therefore very anxious not to take advantage of the present emergency to adopt a permanent policy which might adopt a permanent policy which might then be either unpopular or undesired or unnecessary.

What He Is

HAS this recital given you an impression of Mr. Baker? Here is mine: A quiet, modest, unassuming, simple, selfless, sober-sided, seriousminded, earnest man who is doing his job just as well as he knows how. He is a competent, intelligent man. His mind has an edge. His brain is well furnished. The mental engine is there, and it functions steadily and frictionlessly. His chief asset as a public servant, I venture to allege, is his moral character. This is a more valuable and useful possession, a more trustworthy attribute than brilliancy. useful possession, a morattribute than brilliancy.

attribute than brilliancy.

He has not disclosed a powerful, penetrating intellect of "flashing impulses," but he has a sound, good mind. He contends daily in the War Department with an almost impossible, impractical organization. The power and responsibility in that archaic scheme of things are not intelligently placed. But Mr. Baker runs his job; it does not run him. Too infrequently can that be said of Cabinet officers.

It is not possible to erect Mr. Baker

It is not possible to erect Mr. Baker to a great heroic figure forging thun-rbolts of war and launching them with majestic mien against a cowering and hated enemy. That is not his style. and hated enemy. That is not his style. Neither is he the negligible quantity and colorless apparition some persons and coloriess apparition some persons suppose to be rattling aimlessly and helplessly about in the Secretary of War's chair. He is not the greatest man in the world; but neither is anyone else in Washington—in the Cabinet.

He is a confessed pacifist and has no lust for fighting. As I make him out, he is the same type of pacifist as Lloyd George and Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, were before the

George and Albert Thomas, French Minister of Munitions, were before the war. Yet they are "doing their bit." Mr. Baker not only has no lust for fighting, but he does not believe that a man inflamed with the lust to kill makes a good soldier. His outlook toward the war seems addly alike to makes a good soldier. His outlook toward the war seems oddly alike to me to that of the British private soldiers I have talked with in France. They have no illusions about the bitter business there business they are engaged in. Warfare has for them no glamour. I think I can put their thought in two words: "Never again." They know what the can put their thought in two words: "Never again." They know what the German menace is. They have seen it. They know the war must be fought through at whatever cost if the world is to be free. But the men back of the bases loading Maconochie rations on counting picks and shovels bases loading Maconochie rations on trucks or counting picks and shovels and boots as well as the men in the front-line firing trench are doing their work in the same spirit—a spirit of dogged and splendid resolution—but they make no pretense that they enjoy it and that it is glorious. I can count on my fingers the soldiers of France and Britain I have met on the western front who look upon the war as a great adventure. The gay French are not fighting gayly. They are fighting terribly and for their lives. They are fighting a monstrous plague of government that will suffocate the world if it is not destroyed. Baker says we must see the business through; that we must prepare on a great scale and steel our hearts and minds for years of endurance and struggle if the enemy shall hold out that long. At least, he is not like so many of the odd, superficial, strangely detached minds in authority in Washington who see in this colossal derangement of society only a great brawl. He has glimpsed the meaning of what is going on in the world.

He has a simple, clean mind and heart the interior was a simple, clean mind and heart the interior was a simple, clean mind and heart the interior was a simple, clean mind and heart the interior was a simple, clean mind and heart the interior was a simple, clean mind and was the simple was a simple, clean mind and was the simple was the was the simple was the was the simple was the simple was the was the simple was the was

He has a simple, clean mind and heart. He is doing the best he knows how. He has not made any grave mishow. He has not made any grave mistakes. He does not underestimate his or our task. I do not wish to appear in print as a champion of the Secretary of War, but simply to tell about him. This is no time to carp and rail at him. I don't know whether he has the stuff in him, the fiber and substance of mind and spirit to continue to manage coolly and intelligently the important affairs intrusted to him should things go badly wrong. He is making good now. He is master of the forces he is directing. If and when the time should come that he is no longer master; if his purpose should become infirm and his vision clouded, he would have to go. I don't mean dismissed by the President, but swept away by the irresistible currents and powers and influences that underlie and sway this great world upheaval. and powers and influences that under-lie and sway this great world upheaval. Dozens of "strong men" in Europe have gone that way since August, 1914. It would be easy to call the roll of sol-diers and ministers who have gone

That time is not in sight for Mr. ker. He is not and has not been pressed or diminished by the men Baker. He is not and has not been oppressed or diminished by the men about him or by circumstances. He has the confidence and the willing subordination of the men who know him and work with and for him. He is more intelligent, has a better mind, than any of them I know. Some of the soldiers do not always understand him and the workings of his mind, but I do not think any of them who is of any consequence distrusts him.

Indeed, I venture to say that Mr. Baker has grown in stature since we went to war, in the sight of those who have come in contact with him and who have been most familiar with his actions and decisions. There is an actions and decisions. and who have been most familiar with his actions and decisions. There is an appealing quality about him, possibly his simplicity and selflessness, that wins the respect and affection of those closest about him. He seems himself to have a limitless respect and consideration for fellow human beings merely as such; he takes them seriously. The other night a new stenographer, a boy, was sent to the War Department and assigned to the Secretary's office. He came early after dinner and took his place in the outside office where the typists have their machines. The offices were apparently empty. Presently a bell rang, and the lad went into the inner office to see what was wanted. The man at the desk got up and crossed the room with outstretched hand. "Are you the new stenographer? My name is Baker. What's yours?"

You may thing to do but you don't know the right of the part of decisions. There is and decisions. There is about him, possibly that

You may think that the simple human friendly thing to do, but you don't know Washington if you think many others in high place would have done it.

"A Human Little Cuss"

MR. BAKER told the Military Committee of the House not long ago, at BAKER told the Military Coma secret hearing, his political philosophy:

"For twenty years I have followed a political philosophy which I think is vindicated by its results. I have done what I thought was right, explained it to those to whom I was accountable, and, so far as I can recall, they have always both welcomed the explanation and appropried the action."

always both welcomed the arion."

and approved the action."

Mr. Wilson is reported to have said:
"What I like about Baker is that he doesn't tell me a thing twice. When he is told me something he gives me credit for enough intelligence to un-derstand him without going over the whole thing again."

V d gE cato

A reporter who covers the War Department told me: "Baker is a human little cuss. I like him. I think he's got the goods."

So do I.

In another woon we also like the control of the contr

In another year we shall all know, for events will have appraised Newton Diehl Baker, aged forty-five years, at his true value.



Charlotte Obs



PUBLISHED AT "SHARLOTTE, THE METROPOLIS OF THE CAROLINAS"

PRICE FIVE CENTS

CHARLOTTE, N. C., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 6, 1917.

TWELVE PAGES TODAY

FOUNDED 1869

Many Thousands of Civilians Expected at Camp Greene.

OPENING OF THE OBSERVER'S WORLD'S SERIES MATINEES

Probably 20,000 Will See Initial Game Today.

WAR SECRETARY MAY SPEAK

Reservation Open for Civilians Without Passes; Arrangements for Autos to Park.

Fourteen thousand northwestern federalized national guardsmen, constituting the forty-first division, reinforced by from 5,000 to 10,000 civilians, will be at The Observer's baseball scoreboard this afternoon at 3 o'clock to greet Secretary of War Baker as he begins his inspection of Camp Greene, the product of the all-American drive against German autocracy and barbarism, and the great mixed throng of soldiers and civilians is expected to be aroused to heights of patriotic fervor over the significance of the occasion.

On this occasion, the people of Charlotte will have their first opportunity of seeing the forty-first division drawn up in ranks, in readiness for an inspection and probably a brief address by the man who is directing the American armies through their greatest emergency.

An air of suppressed excitement pervaded Camp Greene last night, increasing as drew near the hour of the coming of Secretary Baker, an official few of the northwestern soldiers or citizens of Charlotte have ever seen.

To See the Game.

At the conclusion of the expected events incident to the arrival among and the properties of the arrival among and the properties of the conclusion of the expected events incident to the arrival among and the great at the conclusion of the expected events incident to the arrival among the arrival among the properties of the arrival among the properties of the conclusion of the expected events incident to the arrival among the properties of the properties of the arrival among the properties of the conclusion of the expected events incident to the arrival among the properties of the conclusion of the expected events incident to the arrival among the properties of the properties o Fourteen thousand northwestern

a military sense, preparations for any eventuality arising from the wishes expressed by the secretary after his expressed

expressed by the secretary after his arrival were made yesterday by difvision headquarters. Principal of these preparedness steps was the issuing of orders for the assembling of all units of the division on the field near The Observer's scoreboard, to be held in ranks in readiness for inspection by Secretary Baker.

The program of the day's entertainment of Secretary Baker, as the guest of the city of Charlotte, includes an inspection of the entire military reservation of Camp Greene, and, according to the program, the cars bearing the city's guest and his civilian escort will reach the camp just before 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The plan, as announced, was to es-

whose pregardence for was the six preparedness free was the six of these pregardence free was the six of the plant of all mine of the deviation of the plant of all mine of the deviation of the plant of all mine of the deviation of the plant of all mine of the deviation of the plant of all mine of the plant of the pl

SEVENTEEN BILLIONS OF DOLLARS APPROPRIATED
Washington, Oct. 5.—Since Con-Washington, Oct. 5.—Since Congress convened in its extraordinary session last April and up to today it has placed at the disposal of the administration seventeen billions of dollars and has authorized contracts for almost two and a half billions more. Most of the money was for war purposes, including seven billions for loans to the allies. The appropriations committees. The appropriations committees, through their chairmen, Senator Martin and Representative Fitzgerald, made the figures public to-

day, coupling with them the declaration that Congress had done its work in furnishing the money for the war very effectively.

To See the Game.

At the conclusion of the expected events incident to the arrival among the throng, the soldiers will be at liberty to give their attention to The Observer's matinee of the initial contest between the Chicago American league club and the New York National league club, as it will be vividly shown by the great automatic scoreboard.

The entire forty-first division will be mobilized this afternoon at 2 o'clock near The Observer's big automatic baseball scoreboard at Camp Greene for inspection by Secretary Baker, when he arrives there at about 3 o'clock for his initial visit to this camp.

The entire forty-first division will be mobilized this afternoon at 2 o'clock near The Observer's big automatic baseball scoreboard at Camp Greene for inspection by Secretary Baker, when he arrives there at about 3 o'clock for his initial visit to this camp.

SECRETARY BAKER, OUR GUEST TODAY



"I have always been a peace advocate. I believe in peace and in the proper enforcement of the

Baker, when he arrives there at about 3 o'clock for his initial visit to this camp. With the temporary suspension of all military regulations regarding the need for passes for civilians, the civist thousands probably also will be there en masse, attracted by the presence of Secretary Baker, the initial mobilization in ranks of the 14,000 solidiers now at the camp, and to join with the army baseball enthuislasts in enjoying The Observer's matine of the first contest of the 1917 world's series. Some 20,000 Expected. Including the soldiers and civilians, the crowd which will gather near the Camp Greene brafich postoffice this afternoon very likely will approach 20,000 in number, providing the weather permits, and fair weather seriors and civil and the work to be done during the day and night before him. New elements will be injected into the training each week. The lecture regram with graphic illustrations will show all that three years of war have brought of gas attack, of bombig and of bayoies work. First are regranded in a military sense, preparations for any eventuality arising from the wishes expressed by the secretary after his

in Thursday's Fighting, Including 114 Officers.

Haig's Men Busy Consolidating Former President Declares Ger- War Session of Congress to

New York, October 5. - Theodore Roosevelt, speaking here tonight at a

Have Dramatic Finale.

Senate to Discuss for Five Hours M. Charges Against LaFollette, Who Will Speak.

Cabinet Member Who Directs the Nation's Fighting Forces on Land Will Deliver Address in City Auditorium at Noon, Following Arrival at 10 A. M. and Rest at Southern Manufacturers' Club, Where Later He Will Be Guest at Luncheon.

TO INSPECT CAMP GREENE AND BE PRESENT WHEN FIRST WORLD SERIES MATINEE IS STARTED

War Secretary Comes to City at Invitation of Chamber of Commerce and Will Be Met at Salisbury by Delegation Who Will Escort Him to Charlotte-First Southern Military Camp City to Receive the Honor of a Visit From the President's Chief Adviser in Army Affairs-Will Make Automobile Tour of City and Return to Washington Tonight, Leaving at 8:30.

DAY'S PROGRAM FOR SECRETARY BAKER.

Arrives at Southern passenger station at 10 o'clock a.m. Goes to Southern Manufacturers' club where he rests until 11:30 a.m.

Goes to city auditorium where he speaks at 12 noon. At 1:30 p. m., luncheon at Southern Manufacturers' club attended by 50 prominent citizens.

Following luncheon goes to inspect Camp Greene.
At 3 o'clock p. m., attends The Observer's opening baseball matinee in Camp Greene, the 14,000 soldiers to be present in

military formation. Returns to city and makes automobile tour of city and suburbs. Leaves at 8:30 o'clock p. m. for Washington.

from Washington and will be the guest of the city until tonight at 8:30 o'clock, when he will leave for Washington on Southern train No. 38. The man who under President Wilson directs and to a great extent controls the activities and shapes the policies of the great military arm of the American nation—transpolately, strangthened since the

City all Expectancy.

Not since the visit of President Wilson has Charlotte been so excited over the visit of a prominent statesman, for next to the President himself, perhaps, the secretary of war is the most powerful man in America today. He, under the advice of the President, controls the destiny of the vast armies which the United States is raising to launch into the great European war. The city will be bedecked with flags, and thousands upon thousands of people from this city and other cities and towns will assemble to pay him the respect due his high station.

Mayor Frank R. McNinch, Paul Whitlock, president of the Chamber of Commerce; former Congressman John Mayor McNinch and the citizens decorate for the occision.

It has bee nrequested by Clarence O. Kuester that the owners of automobiles, who will lend them to the committee, communicate with him at the Southern station at 9:30 o'clock. The committee desires the use of at least 50 automobiles for the day to properly

Whitlock, president of the Chamber of Commerce; former Congressman John M. Moorehead, and Robert Lassiter left last night for Salisbury to spend the night and to board the train with Secretary Baker. They will escort him back to Charlotte this morning.

Crowds to Greet him.

Creat thouse are expected at the

Hon. Newton D. Baker, secretary of series, where the 14,000 soldiers and war in President Wilson's cabinet, will arrive in Charlotte this morning at 10 o'clock over the Southern Railway make a short address to the men in uniform

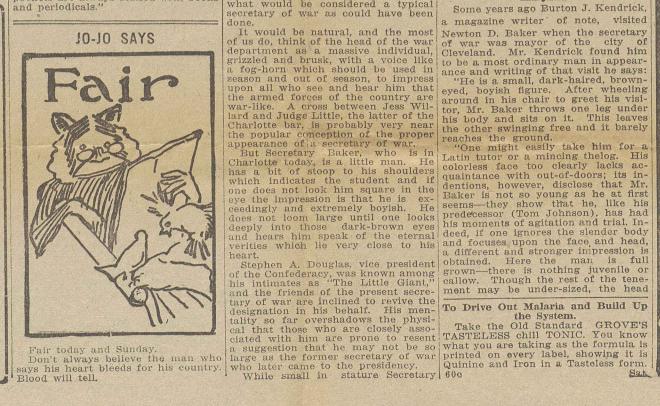
military arm of the American nation—tremendously strengthened since the United States entered the world war for democracy—comes to Charlotte at the invitation of the local Chamber of Commerce and will deliver a patriotic address at 12 o'clock at the city auditorium. In the afternoon he will visit and inspect Camp Greene, where 14,000 men of the federalized national guard are encamped, while these thousands of fighting men in army uniform will be assembled in military formation to pay proper respect to the secretary of war, according to the program arranged yesterday.

Washington.

Charlotte Honored.

Charlotte as feel justly proud of the fact that this is the first official visit of Secretary Baker to any of the cantonment sites in the south and the readiness with which he accepted the invitation to come here, especially when the tremendous press of government business he has before him was taken into account, was especially pleasing to the citizens and assures him of the warmest welcome of which Charlotte is capable, and that's going a long way, for the hospitality of this city to strangers has gained a nation-wide reputation.

PRESIDENT WILSON'S WAR SECRETARY IS BOTH HUMAN AND



man to succeed Judge Lindley M. Garrison as secretary of war he picked a man who misses the ideal of a fighter, physically, about as far as would be possible in this land of more than a hundred million people. He selected a man who is about as far from what would be considered a typical secretary of war as could have been done.

CRAPHIC PEN PICON PROPRIES OF BAKE

Some years ago Burton J. Kendrick, magazine writer of note, visited



EXTRA SPECIALS

Just received by express from New York City

For Today

215 Suits and Overcoats for Men and Young Men

Correct in style, perfect in workmanship, excellent materials, medium and heavy weight.

The Overcoats, \$19.75 The Suits, \$22.50

Sole Agents Dunlap Hats and Metric Shirts.

Men's Outfitters & Merchant Tailors

Claude Brown, Inc., 34 S. Tryon St.

Anti-Preparedness People Had Their Laugh Too Early "Mr. Vilson, is to be congratult bated many his selection of New Baker Anni Preparedness of the State Personality and the political materials of the State Personality and the People of the State People of the People

Only Fortunate Men

have friends—others have sympathizers. Like seeks like. If you wish to be successful get the saving habit and accumulate for future comfort—It's up to you, will you let us help you?

COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK

CHARLOTTE, N. C. A. G. Brenizer, President R. A. Dunn, Vice President

A. T. Summey, Cashler T. S. McPheeters, Teller

Capital and Profits \$965,000.00

BUY A LIBERTY BOND.

NATIONAL ARMY MEN

City Sent 16 and County 26. Left Over Southern Railway Yesterday Morning.

They were escorted to the Southern station by Chairman T. L. Kirkpatrick, Secretary W. M. Lyles and former Secretary U. Arene O. Kuester of the city board, and Secretary W. J. Craig of the county board.

Before leaving the men were given breakfast at the Mecklenburg hotel. During the meal hour the men were addressed briefly by members of the two exemption boards, who reminded them of the confidence and pride relatives, the city, state and nation felin them and of the high duty they were going to perform.

The men who left yesterday morning earlies from the county 111 and from the city 105, all of whom are white. The city's complete quota is 138 men and the county 188. It is expected that the remaining men necessary to complete the quota will be all golored.

Neither of the two boards has received any instructions as to when the negroes will be sent to the national army or at what camp they will train, but such information is expected shortly and the men will likely be sent away within the next few days.

SOON TO BE CONSTRUCTING TRENCHES AT UNIVERSITY

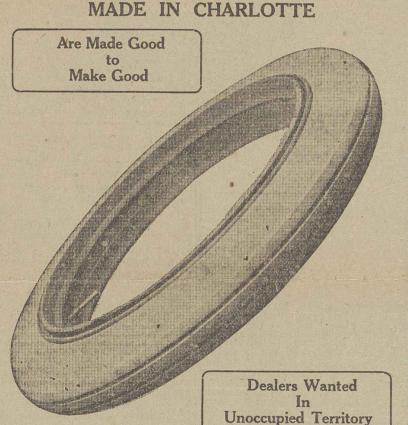
Provisional Officers for Student Military Companies Have Been Announced.

Special to The Observer.

Chapel Hill; Oct. 5 .- With hte arshovels, the military companies of the The Charlotte and Mecklenburg university, under Captain Allen's dicounty boards of exemption sent to Camp Jackson, at Columbia, S. C., over the Southern Railway system yesterday morning at 7 o'clock 26 men from the county and 16 from the city who had been called for service in the national army.

They were escorted to the Southern station by Chairman T. L. Kirkpat-





Service Satisfaction Quality C. C. CODDINGTON.

Distributor

432 W. Trade St. Charlotte, N. C. Factory: Charlotte, N. C.

The Men You Know "By Sight"

How do you judge them?

By their appearance—the kind of clothes they wear.

What kind of an impression do your clothes make?

Dress up! Step out in a new Fall suit—a good suit of

Mellon Quality

You get correct style, full weight fabrics and careful hand-tailoring in Mellon Quality clothes. They have the supreme quality of holding their good looks after strenuous wear. The new Fall models of Suits and Overcoats are here. Come in today—and walk out supremely well dressed.

Ed. Mellon Co.

of LaFollette.

Strong Resolutions Adopted in Meeting at Raleigh-Conference Has Very Busy Day.

"We recommend that each county be examined closely and all such men located, their conduct carefully scrutinized and if they occupy any official position, they be asked to resign immediately. All such men are notified that they will be punished unless they desist from unpatriotic practices. We believe that ordinary crime sinks into insignificance at this time compared with the crimes of sedition and treason." and treason.

and treason."

The conference pledged fullest support and co-operation in prosecuting the war and conserving resources, declaring readiness to perform any service the government may request.

Busiest Sort of Day.

This was the busiest sort of day for the conference, both men's and the women's departments, and terminated in a most satisfactory and compact organization that will be effective in every community of the state in conservation and general war purposes.

poses.

Dr. B. W. Kilgore, state chemist, and others pressed the idea of campaigns for greatest possible seeding of wheat this fall and for the placing of orders by the farmers for their fertilizers as far in advance as possible and in carload shipments through community or combination shipments. community or combination shipments. It was stressed that the minimum carload now is only a little more than half the minimum capacity of a car. The proposition for the mobilization of labor for shifting from section to section as needed stirved combined to section as proceeding the section of the section

tion of labor for shifting from section to section as needed stirred considerable discussion and was explained and commended by Mr. Porter, of New York, and others, but met with much criticism as not being especially needed here or adapted for the state.

J. G. McCormick, of Wilmington, and others opposed any action and none was taken. In this connection former Congressman R. N. Page and others spoke in opposition to any movement for in the slightest degree encouraging any taking of children from the schools to meet labor needs on the farms or otherwise. This position met with enthusiastic support. J. A. Brown, of Chadbourn, pressed a resolution that he offered for a spe-cial committee to report resolutions designed to start a movement for put-ting an end to any seditious talk as well as conduct. James H. Pou thought that the conference should take action

Respects to Alexander.

A. H. Borden, of Salisbury, denounced LaFollette and paid respects to Dr. H. Q. Alexander for a speech he denounced as seditious, and declared that if he had the authority he would not have permitted Doctor Alexander to get out of the county unpunished when he made the speech complained of. Mr. Borden was greatly applauded. Doctor Hill appointed a committee of five, headed by J. A. Brown and Judge Bynum, the latter counsel to the state council, to prepare the resolutions which were drawn and adopted later.

A. W. McAllister addressed the con-

the resolutions which were drawn and adopted later.

A. W. McAllister addressed the conference on the coal conservation movement, appealing for co-operation. He declared the problem one of transportation and that as he came to Raleigh today he saw standing idle on sidings at one station 18 loaded coal cars that should have been moving to relieve the coal congestion complained of the country over. Holding of coal on siding for possible confiscation by the railroads, he said, would not be tolerated. He thought coal prices will not be much lower than now and that there will be serious shortage under the best management.

Mrs. Reilley, of Charlotte, head of the woman's council, made her report of the North Carolina work as progressing well, but seriously hampered by lack of funds with which to wage an effective campaign. All the activities were reviewed and reports of progress elicited much applause.

DURHAM BUSINESS SCHOOL RECEIVES RECOGNITION

Special to The Observer.

Durham, Oct. 5.—A telegram received last night by the president of the Durham Business school announced the membership, of the school in the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools. The Durham Business school is the only commercial school in North Carolina that is a member of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools, it is said, and there are only five others so recognized south of the five others so recognized south of the Ohio and east of the Mississippi riv-

ers.

The fundamental purpose of the National Association of Accredited Commercial Schools is the development and maintenance of better educational standards which will mean greater efficiency on the part of its graduates, and a stronger demand for their services and a more satisfactory standing among educational institutions of all classes.

HUBBARD BROS. ON COTTON. HUBBARD BROS. ON COTTON.

New York, Oct. 5.—On the whole realizing orders were the cause of the failure of the market to maintain the rally of the morning. Weather is favorable for the crop. The reports were larger than expected through delayed returns and the advance of the past fortnight has eliminated the short interest. Little attention was paid to the embargo placed on the shipment of cotton to neutral nations. It is well understood that exports depend on the freight room left after our soldiers and the people of our allies are supplied with food.

PRICES OF COAL RAISED SINCE ORDER WAS ISSUED

Investigation Is Being Made by Federal Trade Commission. Up 50 Cents in New York.

rival of a liberal supply of picks and Defense Councils Urge Expulsion coal prices in some cities following

situation in New York where prices BICKETT TO BE SPEAKER went up 50 cents a ton.

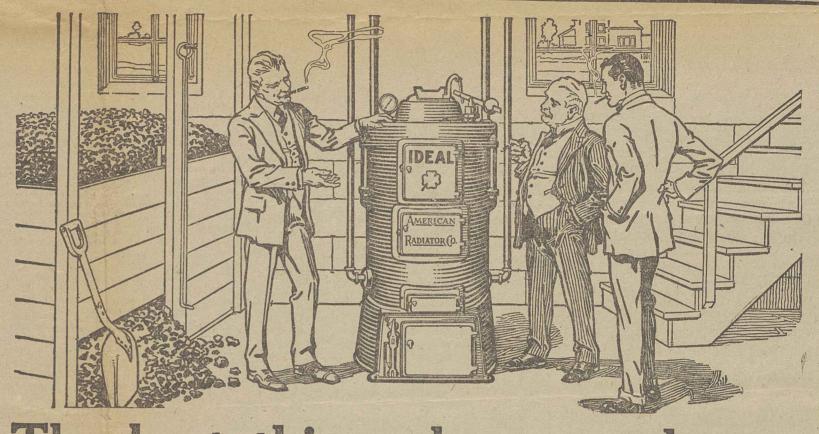
Publication of the order in the official bulletin, Dr. Garfield said today, constituted notice to dealers that the margins had been fixed. Any violation of that order, he said, will be W. Bickett will be the speaker here er occupy a seat in this great law

FOR UNIVERSITY DAY

Special to The Observer.

MISS RANKIN TO VISIT WINSTON-SALEM OCT. 16

Winston-Salem, Oct. 5.—Miss Jean-Chapel Hill, Oct. 5.—Gov. Thomas from Montana, the first woman to ev-



The best thing about my house

"I would have been satisfied to have gotten through last winter with 12 tons of coal-but am delighted to say that the IDEAL boiler used only 8 tons." This is a large saving at the present price of coal. You, too, can enjoy utmost economy if you will make up your mind at once to have IDEAL-AMERICAN heating in your building.

Let us refer you to your neighbors, many are having this annual experience in low-cost IDEAL heat-and plenty of it-with

Call your dealer and get him to submit an estimate for your building at once

With IDEAL Beiler and AMERICAN Radiators, there can be no over-heating requiring you to open the windows -no under-heating causing chills, colds and discomfort. Fuel waste is cut out. Every heat unit is made to do its full work. Every pound of coal is burned economically.

Automatic regulation gives regular and exact heat supply

IDEAL Boilers are designed, built and tested by highest engineering talent. Our engineers will not permit an IDEAL Boiler or AMERICAN Radiator to pass the testing laboratories that does not measure up to the exact scientific requirement as stated in our catalogs. Therefore, when you buy IDEAL heating you start on the right basis to get the utmost amount of heat from the least fuel.

IDEAL-AMERICAN heating saved millions in coal waste last Winter

It is of the greatest importance that you should specify IDEAL Boilers and AMERICAN Radiators for your new or old building because now more than ever it is necessary to practice the most rigid fuel economy. Furthermore, IDEAL Boilers burn the cheaper grades of hard and soft coal, screenings, pea coal, lignite, coke, wood, gas, oil, etc.—thus offering you this means of saving.



An unfailing, stationary Vacuum Cleaner You should also know about our ARCO WAND Stationary Vacuum Cleaner, for dustless, complete cleaning through an iron suction pipe running to each floor. Fully GUARANTEED. Lasts as long as the building-like radiator heating. In sizes at \$175 up. Send for catalog.

Send at once for catalog "Ideal Heating"-it should be read by every one interested in heating. Call your dealer today to get an estimate for equipping your building.

Sold by all dealers No exclusive agents

Write Department C-9 American Bank Bldg. Birmingham





We have for your inspection a complete and up-to-date stock of leggins.

Myers Hardware and Sporting Goods Co.

Phone 902

18 East Trade Street

TO INVESTORS

Cotton Manufacturing in either yarn or cloth is the most profitable industry in the U.S. A., and mills operated with water power are the most successful, and show the best results. As coal advances this will continue to be the more pronounced.

I am getting up a company to build a ten thousand spindle mill at Springwood, Va., where I have from 600 H. P. at low water for 3 months in the year, and from 1,500 H. P. to 3,000 H. P. for 9 months in the year.

We have 100 acres of land in the Valley of Va. on the James River and on the C. & O. R. R., which belongs to the water power tract.

We have a most ideal climate and a very prosperous farming country around to furnish cheap living for the operatives. The coal fields are within 50 milesthus giving cheap fuel. Come to see me and take good blocks of the stock, in this mill. We expect to build a modern mill and have a model mill town, giving good homes for the help. We can build the dam and install the power for what it would cost to generate power by steam for one year, and have the power thereafter free of cost, or say save each year in power cost, compared with a steam mill about \$30,000.00, which is a big item, or say 10 per cent on \$300,000.00. Take all this stock you can afford. There can be nothing in the cotton mill business that can beat it.

Jasper Miller

Charlotte, N. C.

The Charlotte Observer

Published Every Day in the Year at 23 South Church St.

48th Year of Publication. Established in 1869. Walter B. Sullivan—OWNERS—Curtis B. Johnson. Walter B. Sullivan. President.

The Associated Press, and also maintains special chant ships of neutral Nations. The plight of the merits of the bonds. It was spectacular to some correspondence bureaus in Washington, the State numerous Dutch ships now in United States ports extent, but it was not selling bonds. With that per-

Capital and at other important State news centers. Entered at the Post Office as Second Class Mail Matter.

bubscription RATES (Payable in Advance): papers. The Observer could have but one argu-bonds we have not heard of it. A very little bit of Daily and Sunday. Daily Only. I Month \$.59
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EDITORIAL AND MAGAZINE PAGE

Convincing Facts Showing Charlotte's Growth and Resources.

Charlotte is the Capital of Mecklenburg County and center of the biggest hydro-electrical development in the United States.

It has four railroads, sixty-two daily passenger trains, diverging in eight different directions.

Is the home of the Southern Bell Telephone Company for the Piedmont Section, with over 200 operatives. Largest telephone exchange between Washington and Atlanta.

Charlotte has an estimated population of 50,000, and there are 450,000 people within a radium of 50 miles, making a total population of 500,000 people.

Eight banks with loans of over \$12,000,000.

Water supply one of the finest in the world, with a reserve capacity of 50,000,000 galions per day.

Annual pay-rolls of cotton mills alone, nearly \$2,000,000.

Charlotte has four Building and Loan Asso tions; and the greatest home-owning community in the United States; pays lowest taxation of any city in the State proportionate to its size; and, according to United States statistics, is the cheapest governed

to United States statistics, is the cheapest governed city of the United States.

Charlotte has splendid educational facilities; one military school; two schools for boys; Queens College for Women.

Charlotte has a large number of splendidly-stocked high-class retail stores and from their varied stocks anyone can easily supply his or her most particular requirements.

Has sixty-seven miles of paved and macadamized streets. Over 300 miles macadam in the county.

One of the largest telegraphic centers south of New York City. The Western Union Telegraph Company works 115 circuits to 516 points out of Charlotte. They employ 135 people and have a monthly payroll of \$12,500. Charlotte is the principal relay point, and the headquarters of the Sixth District which embraces the Carolinas.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1917



MILITARY DAY

should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represented by the should not come into a full appreciation of Southern hospitality and all that it means it will not be represen on a mission purely concerned with the affairs of been veritably the mud hole of the Charlotte-Ashebut Charlotte will invest it with the utmost of the through Federal sources for that county, but to town are interested in the Charlotte theater situasocial feature which might be permitted. Advan- get the benefit of this money it must be met by a tion, "as Charlotte is the most convenient point for to make his stay pleasant. The news columns carry fort was made to raise the money by county bonds. large numbers of them go to Charlotte each season to make his stay pleasant. The news columns carry details of the arrangements for the day and the details of the day are detailed and the details of the day are detailed and the day are day are detailed and the day are detailed and the day are scope of this article is necessarily narrowed to the the several townships, greatly in hope that the contemporary apply equally to Salisbury, Gastonia, expression of a word of welcome. Charlotte's doors were never flung wider open than for the reception of Secretary Baker. We rest in confident assurance as to the impressions he will carry away of our people. The Observer is no military expert, but is by the State at a cost of approximately \$5 a mile, ever there is a play of more than ordinary merit gifted with the powers of ordinary observation and it believes the Secretary of War will find that the this light we do not see how the people of the inbuilders-up of Camp Greene have been taking fine terested townships in Rutherford could "fall down" agers. It is the known patronage from these neighadvantage of the time which has been at their dis- on this important bond election. posal in whacking the camp into shape. Further more, we believe he will find abundant confirmation of the unqualified recommendation of this loboo when he sees the wide, level stretches of may or may not be at the present moment considparade grounds, the open fields covered with a ering a quandary. One day recently a stranger found camp. He will likely be moved to wonder tained money to the amount of \$820. With the accomplished in so short a time. He will not find this money as honestly as it was earned." Later it will pass muster.

welcoming Secretary Baker. The town feels proud robbery. He was evidently a gunman, and that of the opportunity of bringing him into personal suggests burglary. Just how honestly the money knowledge of conditions here and it believes he was come by is no doubt the point that is puzzling will return to his headquarters fully satisfied with Mr. Cornelson, but we should not think he need the circumstances which had controlled the loca- lose sleep over the settlement of any vexing supption of Camp Greene. Still another feature of positions that might arise. He could transpose gratification in connection with Secretary Baker's the message so as to make it read: "This money wisit is that it will bring him into a closer knowledge was honestly earned, spend it likewise," and thus of the character of the Northwestern troops, with dispose of any disturbing misgivings. At any rate, which he has had acquaintance to only a limited whatever the past history of this particular wad of and the authorities and the company professed to extent. Some pleasant revelations are in store for him when he sees this magnificent body of troops drawn up into line, and he will look out upon the very finest type of the American soldier. He may be pleased with Charlotte—we are quite sure of this particular wad of money, the preacher into whose hands it was placed be satisfied with the theory of an accident. It looks has the opportunity of giving it a new start on an their adopted country and their adopted country at the same time by destroying munitions made here for Pussia. As a mere incident to this these be pleased with Charlotte-we are quite sure of that. He may be better pleased with Camp Greens and its surroundings as a military establishment, posed to denounce the more severely—the Southern but we are feeling confident that what will please cotton farmer or the I. W. W. The idea of the him best and impress him the most profoundly is farmers of the South wanting 30 cents for their the personnel of the officers and soldiers of the cotton throws that trade journal into a spasm of camp. Secretary Baker will today come into per- satire. Just what it is going to do when 30 cents sonal contact with the pick of his army.

his speech will postpone the adjournment of Con- accept that price, and their demand for 30 cents gress and in that members may find an additional is nothing short of treason. That same paper did irritant that may not work any good to the cause not bat an eye when The Observer pointed out a of Mr. LaFollette. Some who may have been dis- New York hotel within calling distance that was posed to let him down easy might now be in favor making something more than 700 per cent on the of knocking the props from under him merely, corn it was serving at its tables. But when it comes perhaps, by way of spiteful retaliation.

ern front are now having the businest times they the New York speculator. have experienced since the war broke out. It is of the drive now under way.

HOLLAND'S PLIGHT

This Government was probably a long time in waking to the importance of preventing food ship- energies the task of disposing of this city's allotmarked a character as to suggest a tightening of the make the regulations. In no better way could this be make the rounds of the business section clad in Theological Seminary. This newspaper receives Complete Reports of done than in restricting the coal supply for mer- overalls and distribute posters proclaiming the vessels as long as their owners are not disposed to the bonds are to be sold they must go after customers are not disposed to the bonds are to be sold they must go after customers are not disposed to the bonds are to be sold they must go after customers. A vigorous active and the property of the synod:

"The founders of our church in

The Record points to the contrary fact that "Belgium did the heroic thing and suffered martyrdom." arate working units and get out on a hustle. Belgium, therefore, will have the first care of the thing," remarks The Record, "that Antwerp should have occasion to fear?"

AN IMPORTANT ROAD BOND ELECTION. Dr. L. B. Morse, whose fine work in road build ing in the Chimney Rock section of North Carolina has been referred to in recent issues of The Ob server, writes in today's paper of future possibilities, particularly of the prospects of the incorporation of the Rutherford County section of the Charlotte-Asheville highway into the State system. It is a matter of great importance to the proper construction and upkeep of this highway that the section through Rutherford should come under the Hon. Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, is the benefits of the State appropriation, and to this end exemption clause stand, whatever action may be band was not invited to supper, as distinguished guest of the day in Charlotte. If he the success of the township bond elections soon to taken in the matter. In the eyes of the American mobile people and all travelers by that route that years ago. fault of the city. The Secretary visits Charlotte during the wet weather Rutherford County has the military camp located here under his orders, ville Highway. There is now \$16,000 available similar amount of money from the county. An ef- them to go to see the better class of shows, and small bond issue will carry. If it does it will give Concord, Monroe and other towns in the Charlotte. or \$1,800 for the county. Viewing the matter in booked for this city, "out-of-town" orders have

MR. CORNELSON'S DILEMMA.

Rev. George H. Cornelson, a former pastor of the cality by General Wood for a training camp. He First Presbyterian Church at Concord, but who has larger seating capacity than any the city hs yet had. Pending Bond Election in Rutherwill wonder what has become of the red clay buga- been located at New Orleans for some time past, green carpeting of grass and the general air of called at the pastorate and left three envelopes in orderliness and neatness characterizing the newly- the hands of the preacher. The envelopes conthat so much has been accomplished and so well money was left a note advising the pastor to "spend Camp Greene the model camp of the country, but Mr. Cornelson's visitor was found a suicide. On he will see in evidence possibilities of its being his body were a revolver and 50 rounds of ambrought into the class of the finer camps. The munition. This might cause reflection on part of Observer is experiencing an easy feeling about the the recipient of the money. The circumstances inspection of the camp by the chief, believing that would possibly indicate that the money had been earned in some sort of a hold-up enterprise. The The whole of the city will join The Observer in man was from California—and that suggests train

We do not know which Financial America is discotton materializes it would be hard to imagine. water and becoming invisible. This trick is believed Financial America wrote of 25 cents cotton as if to explain the recent sinking of several vessels, sur-The insistence of Senator LaFollette on making it were a crime against the Nation for farmers to vivors of which report that no sign of a submarine to the poor old farmer of the South getting a living price for his cotton, it is giving aid to the From all accounts the Germans along the West-enemy, to say nothing of injuring the feelings of

evident that the Administration at Washington is Out West they have begun to burn LaFollotte in disposed to see something significant in the results effigy and first thing they know they will be creating we are going to keep on wondering what happened

a sentiment in favor of LaFollette.

SELLING THE BONDS

The committee of Charlotte bankers to whose ments from being smuggled into Germany, but the ment of Liberty Loan bonds has been entrusted operations of the food embargo have been of so does not seem to have a proper appreciation of its the regulations. In no better way could this be make the rounds of the business section clad in loaded with provisions ostensibly for their own formance the committee of banker bond-boosters countries, but as a verity for barter with Germany, appeared to have considered its duty done. If it is a matter of much discussion among the news- has made any personal effort to dispose of the ment to advance and that would be to hold these experimenting will convince these bankers that if nod, and published and distributed unload cargo. A recent Government order that tomers. A vigorous, active and "personally conthe ships of all neutral countries be refused coal ducted" campaign of the city will do the work. unless the shall submit to an inspection of In the prosecution of the bond campaign these cargoes is fair to the neutral countries, while at bankers have the hearty support of The Observer. the same time acting as a safeguard to American It has given publicity by the page and it stants the same time acting as a safeguard to American It has given publicity by the page and it stands recognize the allegiance to more than interests. Germany would rather have any day a in readiness to boost the campaign from day to one country as it is to take to himself cargo of foodstuffs than a ship load of guns and day, but the fact has developed that it sees no camammunition. In fact, when we are sending Germany paign to boost. There is nobody for it to back. The food we are practically sending ammunition for killfood we are practically sending ammunition for killing our men. One of the chief protestants against
the continued detention in American ports of these
provision-laden ships is Holland, and from no other country could protest come with less reason. The bold claim is made that Holland needs coal from and bring the matter of bond investment to them the must abandon the thought of being a German church, or a Swedish church, Germany and Germany will not let her have coal in a direct way. The members will have to sac-Germany and Germany will not let her have coal in a direct way. The members will have to sac-unless she lets Germany have food. The release rifice time from their business. They will have to church, but remember that it is an of these Dutch ships would mean that the United States is supplying this food through the accomo-States is supplying this food through the accomodating country of Holland. This is one instance his financial condition will justify him in purchas of all to forter loyalty for a foreign government, but should be a training where the law against enemy trading could be ing and take his money. There need be no "misstrictly applied. Nor is Holland entitled to any sionary work" in behalf of the bonds. The value of marked degree of American sympathy. The Dutch a Government bond is of full appreciation by the have been playing the coward. The Philadelphia people. Nine men out of ten want to become bond-Record cites in evidence that Germany has been holders, especially under the excellent opportundestroying Dutch ships, and the Dutchmen have ities offered by Uncle Sam, and they are waiting eaten humble pie. "They have tied up their ships for somebody to come around and take their subat the instance of Germany and they have just pun- scription. These people, as a matter of course, ished a newspaper for denouncing the sinking of should not be waiting to be called upon, but it is Dutch ships." Holland's attitude has been the more human nature—it is a peculiar kink of which the Dutch ships." Holland's attitude has been the more human nature—it is a peculiar kink of which the Luthern church and to America. The unjustifiable in consideration of what may happen average business community has never yet been oft quoted remark of Terrence, 'I am to that country when peace comes. The Record able to divest itself. So, if the Charlotte committee a man; and therefore nothing permakes the point that peace is to be dictated by shall proceed with the usual routine of their perthe Allies and what claim has Holland upon them? sonal daily business expecting to be interrupted at It will be charged against Holland that she has intervals by the dropping in of a man who want fed the German armies and helped Germany pro- to take out a Liberty Loan bond, it is going to find long the war after Germany had lost any prospect mighty few names on the list of subscribers turned in. It is manifest that so far the committee is not "on the job." It has got to organize itself into sep-

Allies in its rehabilitation. "It is a monstrous LAYING IT ON OTHERS; EXEMPTING ITSELF. So far the talk about it has been conducted in reach the sea only through Dutch waters. Zeeland whispers, but it is likely to break out scandalously should be transferred from Holland to Belgium, loud shortly. It is about the discovery that business whether the inhabitants wish it or not. Belgium and professional men and salaried men as well, has claims. If the people of North Brabant do not who have incomes of more than \$6,000 a year, must object very strenuously they should also be trans- face a war tax of eight per cent in addition to the ferred to Belgium and the River Mass made the income surtaxes. The section requiring this was Captain Gardner Has a Word to Say eastern boundary of Belgium. Haven't the Dutch found out yet which side is going to win? And do they imagine that Germany is the only Power they inagine that Germany is the only Power they in secret session. What is going to add to the row is that Senators and Representatives are especially exempted, which is to say, they will not be liable of the soldiers by the conference. to this excess tax. The original bill was drawn by that while there may be isolated instances of unfair treatment, all that wroth at the discovery and he insists that Leader

Kitchin remove the "joker." Explanations are in order and are being attempted, but with very little success, so far. One admission is that it was not intended to double tax salaried men and profes-intended to doub sional men, but where the burr sticks is the exemption of the men who passed the law. We do not believe that Congress as a whole understood the section of the band leader and myself had resional men, but where the burr sticks is the exemplieve that Congress as a whole understood the section, and that it will under no consideration let the

CHARLOTTE AND THE THEATER.

The Statesville Landmark says the people of its \$32,000 for much needed repair work such as territory. The truth is that the patronage from bridges and sanding throughout, after which time these places has been a potent factor in the finanthe road will become a State highway maintained cial success of Charlotte as a theater center. Whenboring towns that makes the theatrical business in Charlotte a profitable one and one that requires a strong argument in all calculations that may be made for a new playhouse, for a house with a

> General Pershing makes prompt and rather in dignant denial of the reported possibility of a statemate developing on the western front. He says the United States troops, once they get into the fight, will make such a thing impossible. In his own words, these troops will "force a military deision against Germany." That is just the very idea the people back home have been entertaining.

> All religious faiths are to be represented in the Army by chaplains. President Wilson was hospitable to the idea and a bill has been put through Congress making the desired provision.

NEWSPAPER SENTIMENT

THE EDDYSTONE EXPOSION.

(From The Philadelphia Record.) We seem likely now to find out what caused the appalling horror in the Eddystone ammunition plant some months ago. From the first there have been rumors of foul play, but evidence was lacking for Russia. As a mere incident to this, these amiable creatures destroyed 133 Americans.

> GERMAN CAMOUFLAGE. (From The Portland Oregonian.)

Periscopes of German submarines are now nickeled or bronzed, thus reflecting the color of the

> _____ CERTAINLY.

(From The Florida Times-Union.) Mr. Hoover says Scandinavian factories are running "night and day in making aeroplanes and munitions for Germany." If this be true we can afford to let Germany feed her own labor.

COMFORTABLE CURIOSITY. (From The Macon Telegraph.)

We have no idea that it will do any good, but to Korniloff until we find out.

THE OPEN FORUM

LUTHERANS AND THE WAR.

To the Editor of The Observer Many of your readers will find in-terest, and some of them profit, in the following extract from an address on "The Attitude of the Luthern Church of America in the Present World Crisis," delivered by the Rev. Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D., LLD., S. T. D., before the Susquehanna Luthern Sy-

America counted the cost of the sac-rifices they were making when they It is as immoral for one to

ernment, but should be a training school to make the transition from European conditions as thorough and rapid as possible. In every community in which it is planted its members, and especially its pastors, should realize that they are a part of that community and gladly bear their share of its responsibilities, as well as enjoy its privileges. To think that the rest of the community are Americans, but we are Lutherns, is treason to the taining to humanity is to me a matter of indifference,' may well be paraphrased for each of us: I am an American, and therefore nothing pertain-

prompt us to be public spirited citiprompt us to be public spirited citizens.... In the catechetical class, as well as in the pulpit, the love of country should be instilled."

Dr. Jacobs is dean of the Luthern Theological Seminary of Mt. Airy, Philadelphia; and, as author, teacher, leader and theologian, he has no superior in the Luthern church of Americans. perior in the Luthern church of Amer-

ing to my country or my people can be a matter of indifference to me

Mooresville, October 5.

GREENVILLE DEFENDED.

I have been able to see or hear indicates that it is of rare occurrence ceived the thanks of the hotel manager for the entertainment. The to do their part toward entertaining the soldiers, and making them feel at home. Numbers of the citizens have without regard to rank, and

unreasonable prices exacted by the merchants of Greenville, I will state that I have recently been in Jackson-Columbia, Macon, Atlanta and bers of soldiers, and nowhere find the prices more reasonable than here, while they were appreciably higher in some of these places.

J. T. GARDNER,

Colonel 55th Depot Brigade

(formerly comdg 1st N. C. Inf.) Camp Sevier, October 3. HIGHWAY IMPROVEMENT.

ford and the Importance of Its

To the Editor of The Observer I wish to thank your paper for the very commendable and complimentary manner in which you have written of the highway and other improvements that have been made in Hickory Nut Gap by the Chimney Rock company. Especially however, was I most inter-ested in the editorial appearing in The Columbia State in which The Observer most heartily concurred, namely, that it should be the duty of Spartanburg,
Hendersonville and Asheville to
"match" the character of road construction which we have done.
It is undoubtedly true that Chimney
Rock is one of the greatest natural
scenic assets not only in the southern

scenic assets not only in the southern Appalachians but in the entire south Our company, at a great expense has constructed a macthless highway on a most excellent grade actually to the base of this wonderful rock for-

mation. The work that we have done irrespective of any personal benefits, should be of far reaching importance, making an objective point for motor cars in the piedmont region that is probably without a peer.

ture bonds will probably be issued in Rutherford county for the necessary amount which, together with the fedand the which, together with the federal money will regrade, surface and sand the whole of Rutherford county. The road in that particular section was the one which was most likely to get out of repair and when it is taken over by the state highway commission the weart likely in the Charles mission the worst link in the Char-lotte-Asheville highway will then be put in readiness for all through travel. Seventy-five convicts are now at work on the highway from Bat Cave

to the top of the mountain in the direction of Asheville repairing the damage done by the storm of 1916. This work will be completed Janapary 1 The Observer has been such a 61 years ago today. staunch friend of western North Car-olina and of the leading highways, that I would once more ask your hearty support to encourage the good work that is now in progress. Especially just at this time is it nec-

Especially just at this time is it necessary that the forthcoming bond elections in Rutherford county should pass, for on these bonds depends the Taxes higher. Price of whiskey

New York city.

Two thousand saloons closed in New York state.

Taxes higher. Price of whiskey

To rest and rust is stuck, His gallant horse turned out to grass Or hauling army chuck, And he, in hood and goggles clad, In upper regions rare pass, for on these bonds depends the matter of the state taking over this great public highway. Then indeed higher. Price of beer higher. License Is looping loops ad libitum For now he rides the air.

LOOKING BACKWARD

Items of Interest Concerning People of Charlotte and the Carolinas, From The Observer of This Date, 1907 and 1897.

TEN YEARS AGO

TWENTY YEARS AGO

Charlotte yesterday entertained the visiting foreign cotton spinners in elegant style. From the time the Southern's 10-coach special arrived until four hours later, it left, not one month hung heavily on the hands of the strangers whom the city welcomed as esteemed guests. In automobiles, landaus, and special street cars the visitors were carried about from point to point under the supervision of the local entertainment committee. After inspecting places in the city a reception was held in the partors of the Southern Manufacturers' club. Addresses were made by President A. Torrence. The capital stock is \$30,000 with privilege of increasing to \$50,000.

Rev. Drs. Shearer, Rumple and Howerton, Rev. J. W. Stagg, and Capt. A. G. Brenizer, of the board of trustees of the Presbyterian college, met yesterday at the First Presbyterian church manse. A committee consisting company, Ltd., Manchester; and by D. A. Tompkins, of Charlotte.

Editor Hemphill's valiant though unsuccessful attempts to givve Andrew Jackson a South Carolina nativity should prove of utmost service in advancing his senatorial candidacy. It is just here that Campaign Manager Waring incurs our only criticism. He really could have used this part of the candidate's record, with no small effect, and we trust that he will henceforth be doing so. Charlotte yesterday entertained the | Another pants factory was brought

waring incurs our only criticism. He really could have used this part of the candidate's record, with no small effect, and we trust that he will henceforth be doing so.

A rather unique celebration of Lee's birthday is being planned by Professor J. G. Baird's school. The birthday is being planned by Professor J. G. Baird's school. The birthday falls on Saturday.

A meeting of the Mecklenburg Cotton Holding company was held at the courthouse yesterday morning and organization was perfected. Following the re-election of J. M. Davis, T. J. Renfrow, S. B. Alexander, C. H. Wolfe, S. B. Faulkner, W. H. Belk and B. T. Price, as a board of directors, the capital stock of the corporation was increased from \$1,000 to \$10,000. Within the next two or three days a meeting of the directors will be held and officers chosen. The prevailing sentiment of those present seemed to be that cotton should be held until 15 cents can be obtained for it. A quo-

be that cotton should be held until 15 cents can be obtained for it. A quorum of the members of the cotton association was not present, however, so no definite or binding action was taken at this meeting.

From every indication the approaching festival in Charlotte will set a new record in this state. Governor Glenn has informed the managers that he will be here in good time to enjoy the opening reception in honor of Hon. William Jennings Bryan. It is planned to have a great street parade and royal all around good welcoming ovation for the distinguished Nebraskan.

A quorum of the members of the cotton as officers were all re-elected. This insures the preservation of autonomy for another year, at least, and in this there is cause for congratulation.

The present term of superior court is the first court that has convened in Charlotte in the memory of man, without a summons from the belfry tower behind the old courthouse, Will the new courthouse have a bell?

Judge Burwell in his address at the courthouse Monday recalled the fact that "on this spot the great Thornwell died." The property at that time was owned by the late William E. White, father of Capt. S. E. White.

will the public (at least in the direction of Charlotte) have matched the ood road work of the Chimney Rock

company. LUCIUS B. MORSE. Hendersonville, Oct. 4.

DAILY REMINDER

IN THE DAY'S NEWS.

Miss Marie A. Peary, whose marthey had eaten supper before leaving camp, but were invited to play the next evening and be the guests of the hotel at supper. The band expressed themselves as being satisfied with the treatment they received. While not a native of South Carolina, I do not like to see the people of a neighboring to see the people of a neighboring the see the people of a neighboring the foundations for the see the people of a neighboring the foundations for the seed cross work and devote my time to the Red Cross work in their people of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Wenden Christmas presents and devote my time to the Red Cross work in their people of Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robert E. Peary has the distinction of being the first white child born in the Arctic circle. In 1893, when her father (then commodore Peary) and looks after her daughter, who is to see the people of a neighboring was laying the foundations for the chain of explorations which ended the people here are ready and willing with the attainment of the north pole, with the attainment of the north pole, will likely do the same as this woman Miss Marie was born at Anniversary has expressed herself. lodge, the winter quarters of the Peary expedition on Bowdoin bay, and lived the first six months of her life in arctic darkness. Shortly after her birth the Eskimo bestowed upon her the

TODAY'S ANNIVERSARIES.

1785—William Burrows, distinguished

First general assembly of Mis- think such a thing hardly possible. sissippi met at Washington, Miss. 1840—Prince Louis Napoleon (afterward Napoleon III.) sentenced to life imprisonment in the fortress of Ham for attempting an insur-

Hood made an attack on the federals at Allatoona Pass, Georgia. 7—Henry Timrod, celebrated poet, died at Columbia, S. C. Born at Charleston, S. C., December 8,

1892—Lord Alfred Tennyson, English poet laureate, died. Born August

ed at Saloniki, Greece. A YEAR AGO TODAY IN WAR. Artillery continued active on the

New Rumanian expedition invaded Bulgaria.
Berlin claimed all Russian attacks one way in Galicia had been repulsed. TODAY'S BIRTHDAYS.

Major General Joseph T. Dickman, U. S. A., commander of Camp Custer, Battle Creek, Mich., born in Ohio 60 years ago today.

Joseph W. Bailey, former United
States senator from Texas, born in Copish county, Miss., 54 years ago to-

Dr. Prince L. Campbell, president of the University of Oregon, born at Newmarket, Mo., 56 years ago today.

Albert J. Beveridge, former United States senator from Indiana, born in Adams county, Ohio, 55 years ago to-

copal bishop of Long Island, born at Providence, R. I., 64 years ago today. Robert F. Gilder, noted as journalist and author, born at Flushing, N. Y.

Right Rev. Frederick Burgess, Epis-

Woe John Barleycorn. (From Financial America.) Five hundred saloons closed in His saber in its leather sheath

TAR HEEL PRINTS

A Wise Worker.

(From The Mooresville Enterprise. A woman in Mooresville who is generally admired for her thoughtfulness of others, in conversation with The Enterprise Tuesday stated that at this time of year it had been her raise to Edward Stafford, son of the custom to begin working on her cage to Edward Stafford, son of the Distinct of Columbia, and Mrs. Wendell Stafford is to take place today in Christmas presents. "But this year,"

Hoover and the Fish Law.

(From The Wilmington Dispatch.) After the passage of the present name of "Anighto, the Snow Baby," law regulating fishing in the waters by which name she has since been known among her family and intimate friends.

After the passage of the present law regulating fishing in the waters of this state it was said to be the best and fairest ever put on the statute books. The fact that the law has temporarily cut down the catch does not necessarily prove that it is 1769—Sir Isaac Brock, the British one. Before its passage certain kinds officer to whom General Hull sur- of fish in our waters were about to officer to whom General Hull surrendered Detroit, born on the Island of Guernsey. Died at Queenstown, Canada, October 13, 1812. American naval officer, born at Kensington, Pa. Killed in action between the Enterprise and Boxer off Portland, Me., September 5, 1813.

First

The Camp Greene Soldiers (From The Hickory Record.)

Charlotte may not have the targest amp in the south, but the soldiers amp Greene will house this fall and vinter will be second to none, if we y judge the whole by the spe hich have passed through Hickory. These northwestern boys, fresh from the big plains, compare favorably with he pick of southern and northern sol-0—The Mormon church renounced polygamy at a general conference held at Salt Lake City.

The Mormon church renounced diers, and it is a real pleasure to look upon them. Hickory people who heard the regimental band of the first North Dakota inforture here. Dakota infantry here yesterday and observed the high type of men who poet laureate, died. Born August 6, 1809.

1914—Russians forced German retreat from Wierzbolo Lyck district in East Prussia.

1915—French and British troops landed at Saloniki, Greece.

TODAY'S EVENTS

Poday is the 25th anniversary of death of the poet Tennyson.
The National Old Trails association ds a meeting today at Columbia.

Today has been designated for a nation-wide celebration of candy day—the proceeds to be used to buy candy for the soldiers and sailors. Pennsylvania today observes the anniversary of the landing of the Ger-

mans-the arrival of the first German immigrants in the colony.

Republicans and democrats of Mas-

AIR CAVALRY.

(Minna Irving, in The New York Sun.)
The soldier who in cords and spurs,
And clanking saber too,
Leaped proudly on his prancing steed
When "boots and saddles" blew, No longer, clinging upside down, Just like a human fly, Cuts off imaginary heads

And gayly gallops by.

IVEY'S

IVEY'S



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have a State-wide reputation for quality, style and price moderateness.

Frequent trips North by our buyer keep our ready-to-wear section always up-to-the-minute in style and selection.

Big new lines have arrived during the last few

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and and nuine

We have some real worthy coats with an abundance of style and warmth-giving qualities priced at \$15.00, \$20.00, \$25.00 and \$35.00.

New Fall Corsets \$1 and \$1.50

We offer today 3 makes and more than a dozen select models Fall Corsets at \$1.00 and \$1.50

Then at \$2.00, \$2.50 and \$3.50 we have the famous

Gossard Front Lacing Corset

Our enlarged Corset Section is on our Third Floor.

Infants' and Children's Sweaters

OBSERVATIONS

By the Junior Observer.

Secretary Baker.

I met Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, in the city of Winston-Salem where he had gone at the invitation of the Forsyth county democratic committee to make a political speech near the close of the national campaign which resulted in the re-election of Woodrow Wilson. I had been to see a local photographer to arrange for a picture of the secretary and was told by the picture man that the secretary would not allow a photograph to be made. So I went after the secretary himself.

I met him near the courthouse, on the street, in company with a number of leading democrats of the city and county, and, stopping directly in front of him, I said:

"Mr. Secretary, I should like to ask a favor."

a favor."
"Very well. What can I do for you?"

you?"

I told him my connections and stated that I wanted to have a picture of him made while in Winston-Salem. "Where do you want it made and when?" he asked.

"That is a matter entirely in your hands," I replied.

"No, it's not in my hands. You want the picture. You name the time and the place and I shall be there."

"The Zinzindorf hotel at 1:30, if that will suit the local committee," I answered.

answered.
Chairman Stockton, of the county committee, indicated that this would be satisfactory, and when 1:30 arrived so did the secretary, and he was exceedingly courteous and lent himself most pleasantly to the unpleasant business of having a picture made. I could not get him to understand the pose I wanted. He stood where I asked, but one foot would turn off at an angle that did not appeal to my more or less artistic eye, and finally I made bold to suggest the position of the foot.

at an angle that did not appeal to my more or less artistic eye, and finally I made bold to suggest the position of the foot.

"Place it where you want it," said the secretary, and down on my knees I went, and placed the offending member in just the position I thought it should take, while the secretary laughed and joked with those about him, using the Junior Observer's fastidiousness, as he was pleased to call it, as his basis.

But the thing which impressed memost in connection with my first meeting of the secretary of war was the sweetness of the smile which lights up his face. It is the smile of youth. One watching his face when he is pleased over anything, would easily and readily come to the conclusion that there is no guile in the anatomy upon which such a front has been placed. He gives one the impression of a girl or a lad of about 17 or 18 years, showing pleasure over having been recognized by some older person and receiving praise at their hands.

The night of the day I met him in Winston-Salem he was the guest of honor of the chamber of commerce at Greensboro and again I had the pleasure of talking with him for a time. In this address he dealt not only with pullding. During the course of his address at Greensboro he naturally made some reference to the 14 years of his public life in the city of Cleveland and in this connection he said that not long ago he was asked in what he took the greatest pride. "My record for having been of assistance in the saving of the lives of a large number of babies in my home city; was his reply. And again here we get at the man. He is intensely human and just as humane, although he happens to occupy at this time the position of head of our military establishment.

Another characteristic of Secretary



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is made more so by the addition of a
handsome ring. And it adds immensely
to the pride of the owner. If you think
of offering her a ring we invite you
to see our collection of solitaires, clusters and other styles. You'll recognize their beauty and moderate price.
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What We Say

about the place only attracts your attention to it.

The unusual advantages of the place itself would persuade you of the wisdom of your moving to

SOCIETY NEWS

OFFICERS GUESTS AT COUNTRY CLUB DANCES

Number of Dinner Parties to Precede Tonight's Dance-Officers From Camp Greene Are Guests.

The dance and buffet supper at the Charlotte Country club this evening vill be preceded by a number of deightful dinner parties at the club.

The dances are for the club memoers and their families. An invitation is always extended the officers at Camp Greene to attend the dances and their presence has added much to the pleasure of the dinners and dances.

Many of the officers have joined the club, having been extended the privilege of joining without initiation family here.

So far the country club dances and So far the country club dances and hose given at Camp Greene are the only dances scheduled for the winter and society looks forward to them from week to week with keen interest. There seems to be some doubt as to whether the various dancing clubs will entertain during the fall and winter months on account of the absence of so many of the young men, who are at the various officers' training camps.

U. D. C. Meeting Today. The Stonewall Jackson chapter U. D. , will meet in the Veterans hall at o'clock this afternoon. All mem-

bers are urged to be present.

The committee will give a report on Tryon street. the entertainment given last Saturday evening in compliment to the men at Camp Greene. Delegates will be elected to the general convention which meets in Chattanooga next

Dance at Remount Station. Cards reading as follows have been remain here some weeks longer.

The officers of the first separate squadron
Oregon cavalry
request the presence of

on Saturday evening October sixth nineteen hundred and seventeen Remount Station, Camp Greene. Dancing 9 to 12.

The dance this evening promises to be one of the most delightful events of the autumn and is being anticipated with keen delight by friends of the officers in the city.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn Entertain.
Mr. and Mrs. Robert A. Dunn entertained at a charming dinner party, at their handsome residence on North Tryon street, Friday evening at 6:30
Mrs. H. Wellington Cobb, the latter her sister.

Mrs. Taylor was called to Richmond

clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Dunn's guests includ- Mrs. Taylor was called to Richmond

ed: Brigadier Generals R. Coulter, E. Vollrath and E. A. Wedgwood and Mrs. Wedgwood, of Camp Greene; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph B. Keen, of this city, formerly of Philadelphia, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Sullivan and Mrs. Francis Bruguiere, of San Francisco.

Will Sing Sunday. Miss Claire Kellogg, teacher of voice at Queens college, will sing the offer-tory at the First Baptist church Sunday morning, her selection being "A God Shall Wipe Away All Tears."

PERSONAL NOTES

Mrs. Walter L. Alexander and children, Ernestine Lamar and Preston Stuart, have returned home from Blowing Rock where they spent the

Mr. Alexander accompanied his family home from "The Rock."

Mr. and Mrs. Word H. Wood and little daughter, Louisiana, arrived home Thursday night from Lexington, Ky., where they visited Mrs. Wood's mother, Mrs. E. B. Gibson.

Mrs. J. L. Staten arrived home Friday morning from Washington having accompanied her daughter, Miss Virginia Hamilton Staten, there to enter the National Cathedral

Mrs. W. W. Rankin, of Mooresville, arrived in the city Friday afternoon to visit Mr. and Mrs. Charles Keerans, at their home on South

Dr. Wylie Moore and Mrs. Moroe have as their guest, at their home on West Seventh street, Mrs. Moore's brother, Mr. Fielding Lewis, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Moore's sister, Miss Margaret Lewis, of New York, who spent the summer here with her will

Miss Sarah Erwin returned to her home in Durham Thursday afternoon spending a week here with Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton C. Jones, Jr., the lather sister, at their home in Myers

Mrs. Kenneth Trotter and little daughter, Elizabeth May, have gone to Salisbury to spend some time with Mrs. Trotter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. O. D. Davis. Mrs. Davis recently spent a month here with Mr. and Mrs. Trotter, at their home on Lamar avenue, Elizabeth heights.

by the illness of her nephew, Irvin Scales, who was recuperating from an attack of typhoid fever, when he suffered a relapse. His condition is much improved.

General William Smith and Mrs. Smith returned to their home in Ansonville Friday afternoon after spending several days in the city as guests of Mr. and Mrs. Paul Whitlock, at their home in Myers park. General Smith's address at the banquet given by the members of the chamber of commerce, at the Selwyn hotel Thursday evening, in honor of the high officials at Camp Greene, was one of the principal features of the evening. General Smith has scores of friends in Charlotte and his visits here are always a source of much pleasure to them.

Mrs. A. H. McCarrel, of Concord, spent Friday in the city shopping. Mrs. McCarrel formerly resided in Greenville, S. C., and is an intimate friend of Mrs. Edwin Howard, of Greenville, formerly of Charlotte. Mrs. Howard is at present the guest of Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Alexander, at their home on South boulevard, Dilworth. Dilworth.

Mrs. Frank Leak and Miss Marguerite Paschal, of Rockingham, returned home Friday night after spending several days here shopping. They attended the matinee performance of "Fair and Warmer" Thursday.

ance of "Fair and Warmer" Thursday.

Mrs. T. F. Stanback and daughter,
Miss Virginia Stanback, of Mangum,
and Miss Bessie Dockery, of Wadesboro, are spending several days in the city shopping.

Carrying out the commands of the government.

Following is a copy of the letter written to leaders of the war council by Secretary of War Baker, at the outset of the campaign:

War Department.

August 23, 1917 daughter, the city shopping.

Miss Myrtle Gray, of Gastonia, and Misses Ruth Russell and Virginia Lee, of Monroe, were in the city Friday for the matinee performance of "Fair

Mrs. D. A. Houston, of Monroe, spent Friday in the city shopping.

Miss Annie Clarkson will leave to-day for Washington to visit Mr. and Mrs. Edward A. Quntard, Jr., the latter her niece.

Mrs. George Egleston Woodruff, Jr., and son, Billy, will leave this extended visit to Mrs. Woodruff's pamorning for Winston-Salem for an extended visit to Mrs. Woodruff's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Sherrill.

Mrs. John B. Oates and little daughter, Miss Vera Webb Oates, have returned home after spending the summer at Asheville and Little Switzerland.

Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Jenkins, who arrived home several days ago from Asheville, are making their home temporarily with Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Henderson, on South Tryon street.

Mrs. James McCorkle Davis, Mrs. James McCorkie Davis, of Salisbury, has arrived in the city to spend a month with her parents, Dr. C. E. Walker and Mrs. Walker, at their home on North Brevard street. Mrs. Davis was formerly Miss Rebectives.

Mrs. F. D. Barkley and Miss
Blanche Gray, of Gastonia, spent Friday in the city shopping.

Devotional Service.

Singing by school.

Lesson study.

Selection by Montana band—"In the Great Beyond."

Singing by school.

Announcements.

Selection by Montana band—"Pressertion by Montana band—"In ba

Mrs. John Sikes and Mrs. V. D. Sikes, of Monroe, spent Friday in the city shopping.

Misses May Fletcher and Elizabeth Henry will attend the wedding of Miss Virginia May Britt and Mr. Geroge Bruce Fudger, which will take place at Little Rock, S. C., October 17. Miss Fletcher will be maid of honor and Miss Henry bridesmaid. Mr. Fudger and bride will be at home in Charlotte after the first of November.

DAILY CALENDAR

Saturday.

8:30 p. m.—Dance and buffet supper at the Charlotte Country club.

3:30 p. m.—The Anna Jackson Circle of the King's Daughters will meet with Mrs. Walter Davidson at her home, 805 East avenue.

4 p. m.—The Stonewall Jackson chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will meet in the Veterans' hall.

8 to 9:30 p. m.—Concert at the auditorium by the 146th Fiel tillery band of Idaho.

9 to 12 p. m.—Officers Separate Squady alry will give a mount station

mount statio

Born to homas Mi Thomas son, Fran Miller an Hall

LIBRARY FUND IS RAISED

Secretary Baker Thoroughly in Sympathy With Move to Get Books for the Soldiers.

Eleven hundred and fifty

Eleven hundred and fifty dollars has been raised toward the \$2,000 apportionment which Charlotte is to contribute to the national war library campaign, for \$1,000,000. The major portion of this sum has been raised in \$1 subscriptions and less.

The authority for this campaign is that of the United States government. It was Charlotte's distinguished guest of Saturday, Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, who appointed the library war council, with Frank A. Vanderlip, president of the National City bank, of New York city, as chairman. Secretary Baker appointed this library war council because he knew that with the co-operation of the American Library association the need for the library facilities for the soldiers and sailors could best be presented to the country and the necessary funds raised. The library war council is carrying out the commands of the government.

"I understand that the American Library association has generously assumed the responsibility, under the direction of your commission, for providing reading material in our training camps, and that the plans which they have formulated to carry out this design are most comprehensive.

"It is my understanding that the library war council will assist in connection with the campaign to provide the libraries and books, and I trust that this activity, which will mean much for the men, will meet with every success.

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"Cordially yours,

(Signed) "NEWTON D. BAKER,

"Secretary of War,

"hotographed Mrs. Baker was photographed for the motion picture while handing her contribution to the war library fund, to the vice librarian of the public lirary at Cleveland where she was vis-

SUNDAY SCHOOL PROGRAM FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH

The following is the program to be carried out at the First Baptist church Sunday school Sunday morning at 9:30 o'clock at which time several musical selections will be rendered by

Music by orchestra. Song service. Selection by Montana band—"Ades-Fidelis."

Devotional service.

Selection by Montana band—"Pre-ghiera" '(prayer.) Closing hymn.

PHILADELPHIA CHURCH TO HAVE "HOME COMING"

Miss Virginia May Britt and Mr. Geroge Bruce Fudger, which will take place at Little Rock, S. C., October 17. Miss Fletcher will be maid of honor and Miss Henry bridesmaid. Mr. Fudger and bride will be at home in Charlotte after the first of November.

Mr. and Mrs. Bolivar Stark and son, Bolivar Stark, Jr., are spending a few days in the city, at their home on East boulevard, Dilworth, prior to returning to Hamlet for the winter. Mr. and Mrs. Stark and sons, Charles and Bolivar, Jr., have been out of the city for the past three months. They spent the greater part of the summer motoring through the mountains of Virginia.

Mr. and Mrs. Stark have a host of friends here, who regret very much to give them up. The change of residence is brought about on account of Mr. Stark's business.

Mrs. Stark was formerly from Hamlet, her mother, Mrs. E. M. Love, resides there.

An important meeting of the interstate executive committee of the Carolina Young Men's Christian association was held at the Charlotte Y. M. C. A. yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock. The meeting was strictly executive and no announcement was made of the result of the session.

SOLDIERS ENTERTAINE BY CHALMERS C

More Than 200 Members oming Companies Entert by Congregation.

More than 200 members of the Woming companies at Camp Green were delightfully entertained by the congregation of Chalmers' Memoria A. R. P. church, in Dilworth, Thurs day night, when about 300 member and friends of the church were present to receive the soldiers.

Cake punch and ice cream was

Cake, punch and ice cream was served the men by the ladies of the church, while the men passed around

church, while the men passed around cigars and tobacco.

A number of musical selections were rendered, including several songs by ladies and soldiers. Brief but interesting addresses were made by Mrs. Isaac Hardeman, regent of the Liberty Hall chapter, D. A. R... Clarence O. Kuester, David Ovens, T. L. Kirkpatrick and Rev. J. W. Stimpson, pastor of the church.

Miss Helen Kirkpatrick, chairman of the committee in charge of ar-

of the committee in charge of arrangements, was in charge of the entertainment.

MORE FUNDS NEEDED

"I understand that the American How About Your Soldier in France?-Will He Lack the Comfort That You Can Provide?

> You can have "your soldiers in the rece trenches" somewhere in France simply by making a contribution of 25 cents to The Observer's tobacco fund.

TO

ply by making a contribution of 25 cents to The Observer's tobacco fund. You can have more than one if you care to.

The Observer's tobacco fund is a splendid and practical scheme that has been worked out to bring the consolation of a quiet smoke to our boys at the front. When you consider how much real satisfaction a quarter will buy, you'll want to contribute a good deal more than a quarter. For 25 cents you can send to "your soldier" three packs of five-cent smoking tobacco, of the highest quality; two 10-cent packs of cigarettes, with 20 cigarettes in the pack; one tin of 10-cent smoking tobacco, and seven books of cigarette papers. But you know all that. You know that besides being a patriotic affair, The Observer's tobacco fund really saves you 20 cents by sending the soldier tobacco for you, and you know that the only thing necessary for you to do is to contribute. But why don't you do it?

If you would stop smoking one cigar a day for five days and donate the result of that five days 'saving of a nickel a day to The Observer's tobacco fund, you would be guaranteeing for some Tar Heel soldier in France, or one to go there soon, sufficient smoking material to last him 'for 10 days.

Have you done your bit toward this worthy cause?' Others have done theirs. Do something for the soldier boy today, for tomorrow you may forget.

boy today, for tomorrow you may for-

Total yesterday (9 kits).... \$2.25

Grand total (942 kits)....\$241.40

E

Special Sale of Suits and Dresses Today

A Woman's Wa

It is the way of woman to bear pain and liscomfort without complaint. Women awaiting motherhood should be given every help which will make for less pain. Millions of women have used the safe, tried and reliable external massage known is "Mother's Friend". The abdominal nuscles relax naturally and without strain when baby is born. Stretching pains during the period are avoided and the crisis is rendered safer for both the mother and



With literally hundreds of garments developed from favored materials and showing every desirable style feature we are now able to serve you better than at any previous time this season and in this special sal offer values that very unusual.

DECIDEDLY SMART COAT

These embody the latest styl which fine qualities of Broad other popular fabrics have far above those usually

ULRVICE IATIONS

CLEVELAND, N

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Only hew Weeks or Open Vy causes I veeded to Somplete Work—Teuton Defeats Complete Proof of Allies' Superiority

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With her fortunes steadily declining, Germany is desperately searching for a way out of the impending disaster.

For the first time since the war began German military leaders acknowledge the necessity of conserving man power rather than shells and powder, and acknowledge insufficiency in the production of munitions.

From confidential advices to the war college, War Secretary Baker foresees the doom of the German U-boat bases in Belgium.

German attacks to regain ground captured by Field Marshal Haig fail.

Two more Latin-American nations-Peru and Uruguaybreak with Germany, making a total of 11 Latin-American nations at odds with her.

To save herself, the kaiser is trying to bring about a German peace. Chancellor Michaelis is scheduled to answer a query regarding peace terms by the Liberals today.

Anticipating possible failure of the peace plans, Germany is constructing a vast fleet of huge airships in the hope of wringing victory from the air.

By United Press

WASHINGTON, many's U-boat bases along the Belgian coast will be throttled if good weather returns to the Flanders

That epitomizes today War Secretary Baker's official war prediction based on confidential reports to the war college.

Germany massing her troops most heavily to resist the British drive, begins to see the handwriting on the wall, says the report.

But the allies, even stronger in men and having the preponderance in aircraft and shells, are pushing steadily, surely and irresistibly thru to the railroad feeders of the U-boat

Open Weather Needed

All now needed to smother these submarine nests, in the opinion of the secretary and his military expert aids, is open weather.

Oct. 8—Ger-s along the Bel-s along the Bel-

expect to continue their successes, and perhaps develop something de-

The German rail feeders are now within range of the pounding British

May Attack U. S. Supply Lines

The slackening of U-boat operations may be in part accounted for by the British successes and their menace to the bases tho experts warn that Germany may be temporarily low on torpedoes and that she is merely replenishing for a new drive along the American supply

anes.
"The defeats inflicted upon the Germans during the past fortnight are conclusive indications of allied superiority," Baker says.

"The full success of these opera-tions means that the Belgian coast with its numerous submarine bases bmarine nests, in the opinion of e secretary and his military expert ls, is open weather.

Winter sets in early on the west with its numerous submarine bases will become untenable to the enemy. Zeebrugge, Ostend and the system of canals leading out of Bruges are threatened."

NOT 'GOD OF WAR' FUND

Loan, Baker Says, Will Be Heaped in Lap of Goddess of Liberty.

THRILLS THEATER AUDIENCE

Nation Must Make Many Sacrifices in Subscriptions for Liberty Bonds, He Says-Other Speakers-Dr. Ella Flagg Young and Eugene E. Thompson Address School Teachers

Declaring that money invested in liberty bonds "is not money laid at the feet of the god of war, but is money heaped in the lap of the Goddess of Liberty," Secretary of War Baker, at the big mass meeting in Keith's theater yesterday, made an impassioned appead for united, self-sacrificing effort on the part of all the people to make

on the part of all the people to make the second great war loan in the United States a success.

The war, Mr. Baker said, cannot be won alone by the men in khaki, but must be won by the people in the various branches of industry. The fight must be won, he said, in the homes, in the fields, and in the factories by well organized and directed effort, so that the men at the front may receive the necessary financial support to enable them to strike the telling blow.

Foundation of the Nation.

"In asking the people to subscribe to the liberty bonds, we are appealing to the very foundation of the nation's strength," the Secretary said, "and in doing this we are asking the people throughout the United States to sacthe people

Touching on the preparation of the country for war the Secretary of War said "Our peace-loving nation is today more knit together in spirit, more harmonious in its aspirations, more effective in its industrial occupations, and

we are in every way more a nation to-day than we have been at any time in the whole of our glorious history. "Some are too old and some are too young to go to the front," the Secretary continued, "but all may make sacrifices in the common cause." continued, "but all main the common cause.

Second Stage of the Battle.

Enthusiastic applause greeted Mr. Baker in referring to the patience exercised by this government before entering the war. "The United States had grievance enough," he said, "for on the bottom of the pathless ocean are strewn the bones of those who were victims while we still were neutral. We now realize that this is he second great stage of the battle for

liberty."
On the stage with the Secretary of War were members of Federal reserve board, the District commissioners, John Burke, treasurer of the United States; other officials of the Treasury, and the liberty loan committee, which included John Poole, chairman; Eugene E. Thompson, secretary; B. F. Saul, Corcoran Thom and Eugene E. Ailes. At the close of the Secretary's address Mr. Poole spoke.

"You have just heard," he said, "a magnificent address. All I have to say is buy liberty bonds, buy generously, buy before sunset."

Address the School Teachers.

The full Marine Band was seated on the stage immediately back of the speakers and thrilled the audience-with patriotic selections, closing with "The Star-Spangled Banner."

Dr. Ella Flagg Young, the educator, was one of several speakers at a meeting of the 1,200 white teachers of the schools yesterday afternoon in Central High School. She referred to the work the teachers can do for the second liberty loan and continued:

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"There is not a schoolroom in this great country whose atmosphere is not charged with patriotism and with appreciation of this great country which is educating its boys and girls for their duties in life. And so to come to speak to teachers about patriotism seems very much like speaking to the men in khaki about patriotism."

All Must Make Sacrifices.

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Dr. Young said that she had been a member of the Women's Peace party, and had approved of the great patience exercised by the President in his efforts to keep the United States out of the war, "but now that we are in it." she continued, "it is every one's duty to back up our young men who are fighting, with every dollar we can raise. I never go in half way. If you decide to subscribe to the war bonds, and only subscribe to an amount that comes easy to you, that is not enough. You must sacrifice in this great cause. We have all got to put our shoulders to the wheel so that our army shall do those things our President has outlined for it."

Asks Help of All Teachers.

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In response to a telegram from Secretary McAdoo, now touring the West, the Speaker announced that he would make a series of speeches in Missouri, Oklahoma and possibly other States. He will leave for the West Friday.

Cleveland Press

WIRE SERVICE

CLEVELAND, MONDAY, OCT. 8, 1917.

PRICE In Greater Cleveland ONE CENT Elsewhere Two Cents and Cuyahoga County ONE CENT By Carrier 10c Per Week

BAKER SEES U-NESTS' D TEUTONS AID MASSACRES

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THE WASHINGTON POST: TUESDAY, OCTOER

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BAKER SUPPORTS MONTICELLO MOVE

Would Make Historic Place Hospital for War Use.

Secretary Baker has put the War Department's influence behind the movement for the purchase of Thomas Jefferson's birthplace, Monticello, with a view to its conversion into an army and navy hospital during the war and creation of a national park there after the war.

the war.

Chairman Dent, of the House military committee, stated yesterday that he will press for action at the next session of Congress a bill to authorize the purchase, at not exceeding \$500,000, of the Monticello property, which is near Charlottesville, 125 miles south of the National Capital.

The project has been pending before Congress for some years and this is the

The project has been pending before Congress for some years and this is the first time it is urged for war purposes. The property is owned by Jefferson Levy, of New York.

A NEW ANGLE ON BAKER.

One of the least-discussed men in the national administration, from the intimate, personal standpoint, is Secretary of War Baker, and a magazine biographer who occupies a few pages of Collier's without adding much to the sum total of knowledge concerning the secretary of war, says the lack of information is due to the unwillingness of Mr. Baker to exploit his personality.

The writer in Collier's was obliged to go to the record of committee hearings in congress to obtain Mr. Baker's views on public questions connected with the war. What he found is largely ancient history now, for it concerns measures which have been enacted into law; but there is one entry which illuminates Mr. Baker's character more than all the rest of the biographical sketch.

A congressman opposed to the conscription act asked him this question:

"Do you not believe it is of more importance that the people of the United States should be in sympathy with and at heart support the administration in carrying on the war rather than have a damper put upon it by starting out with a method (conscription) that has always been repugnant to them?"

Mr. Baker responded as follows, as shown by the official records:

"No, sir; I do not. I think it will be much better to have the government intensely unpopular for doing right now than to have it repudiated later for having done wrong."

No finer statement has been made in a long time than this reply by the secretary of war to an appeal for expediency. It is strange that it should have remained buried for months, until dug out of a stenographic record by a newspaper man. Yet what makes it particularly fine is that it was said in private, for the guidance of a committee, and not as a pose before the public.

The time has already come when the government would have been repudiated for doing wrong if it had beaten the conscription act. There is very little difference of opinion over the relative merits of conscription and volunteering. We should have gone to conscription in the end, but not without an interval of the utmost confusion. There are question today as to the details of the conscription regulations, but the principle is accepted by nearly every man who believes in the vigorous prosecution of the were

The war is still so young that we cannot yet tell whether it will make or break Mr. Baker. That it will do one thing or the other is certain. At present his political star is rising.

The Register suggested almost a year ago that the democratic nomination for president in 1920 was likely to lie between Mr. Baker

and Brand Whitlock, with the latter's strength dependent upon whether he got into a favorable strategic position during the intervening years. Should Mr. Whitlock be elected governor of Ohio next year, he will be ideally located from the standpoint of national politics.

And certainly everybody, democrat or republican, may hope that the democratic party will nominate a successor to President Wilson who has the integrity of purpose which marks Mr. Baker and Mr. Whitlock.

The Sun

AND NEW YORK PRESS.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1917.

The Age for Military Service.

In the difference of opinion that has arisen between Secretary of War Baker and Representative Kahn concerning the ages of men to be called upon for universal military service the experience of the United States—though brief—already shows the Secretary to have the better of the controversy.

Mr. Kahn, who proposes to introduce a bill providing for universal service, sets the age limits of those eligible at from 18 to 40. Mr. Baker would change this to 19 to 26.

When the selective draft law was under discussion the army authorities wished the age limits of those liable to call to be from 19 to 25. Congress, however, fixed them at from 21 to 30, and it is not too much to say that much of the friction and most of the clamor for exemptions proceeded from the determination to make men of 26 and upward liable to military service. Men of those years are apt to have given, as BACON says, hostages to fortune. They have married and have children, or they have established business connections which they are loath to relinquish. Moreover, they have become part of the business and industrial community, and their call to the colors in any great numbers disorganizes business conditions. Youth is foot free and adventurous. Its ties are few and lightly borne. The wars of the past have been fought by boys. The present struggle is so fierce and so colossal that age limits at either end are being ignored by the European nations that are putting all their manhood into the field. France calls men of 50 to service, and trustworthy reports tell of boys of 16 being common among German prisoners.

Mr. Kahn's measure, as we understand it, is quite as much to prepara a system of future universal service in the United States as to provide for the immediate need for men. This purpose is most commendable. A system at least of universal training for service should certainly come out of the present experience of the United States in raising armies. The Secretary of War and the member of the House Committee on Military Affairs who-though a Republican and a minority member-put through the selective draft law will unquestionably get together to this end.

The Decree, A War

When President Wilson filled the vacancy caused by the sudden resignation of the hot-headed Mr. Garrison with a man utterly unknown to Washington, who never had held office beyond the mayoralty of the city of Cleveland, it seemed to a great many people that he was merely adding another nonentity to the already rather substantial list of his cabinet members. About Mr. Baker little was known except that he was a pretty good mayor. But he was new to the national capital; new to the army department; new to the army department; new to the executive problems which come up during the routine administration of the affairs of the military establishment. Whatever shrewd, honest and efficient he might be, Mr. Baker was green timber for that big job.

Then right on top of that selection almost, before the green man from the Ohio law office had had more than time to get fairly well acquainted with the routine of the army office, the nation was plunged into the great world war and then began the feverish haste necessary to give the United States an army commensurate with his importance and the size of the job that lay before it. A good many patriotic Americans lost more or less sleep wondering how things would go in the army with the Ohio lawyer at the head of it. They naturally feared that he would make a lot of mistakes before he réally learned how to handle the job, which is a tremendous one for even a trained executive.

Up to date, the fears of incapacity on Mr. Baker's part have not been realized. Mr. Baker, though a small man in stature, seems to be big enough for the job. Doubtless he has made mistakes, but on the whole things seem to be running along with more smoothness than might have been expected. A tremendous amount of work has been done, a big start made, an immense army is being raised up and trained. The man from Ohio really seems to be making good.

For one thing, the secretary of the navy—writes eulogistically of Baker. Here is his summing up: "A quiet, modest, unassuming, simple, selfsh, sobersided, serio

about him."

A reporter who covers the war department is quoted as having told Mr. Lowry: "Baker is a human little cuss. I like him. I think he's got the goods."

It certainly begins to look as if he had. And that is the best the people will wish for Mr. Wilson in this important branch of his administration, that his untried secretary of war is delivering the goods.

SECRETARY'S OFFIC WAR DEPARTMENT OUT CHARTER 1856917 PUBLICITY BUREAU COMMERCE, ING HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT CONVENTION AND AFFILIATED WITH OF HARTFORD CHAMBER HARTFORD MANAGER SENER. THE MANDEL

The Secretary of War

When President Wilson filled the vacancy caused by the sudden resignation of the hot-headed Mr. Garrison with a man utterly unknown to Washington, who never had held office beyond the mayoralty of the city of Cleveland, it seemed to a great many people that he was merely adding another nonentity to the already rather substantial list of his cabinet members. About Mr. Baker little was known except that he was a pretty good lawyer and had made a pretty good mayor. But he was new to the national capital; new to the army department; new to the executive problems which come up during the routine administration of the affairs of the military establishment. Whatever capability he might possess, however shrewd, honest and efficient he might be, Mr. Baker was green timber for that big job.

Then right on top of that selection almost, before the green man from the Ohlo law office had had more than time to get fairly well acquainted with the routine of the army office, the nation was plunged into the great world war and then began the feverish haste necessary to give the United States an army commensurate with its importance and the size of the job that lay before it. A good many patriotic Americans lost more or less sleep wondering how things would go in the army with the Ohlo lawyer at the head of it. They naturally feared that he would make a lot of mistakes before he really learned how to handle the job, which is a tremendous one for even a trained executive.

Up to date, the fears of incapacity on Mr. Baker's part have not been realized. Mr. Baker, though a small man in stature, seems to be big enough for the job. Doubtless he has made mistakes, but on the whole things seem to be running along with more smoothness than might have been expected. A tremendous amount of work has been done, a big start made, an immense army is being raised up and trained. The man from Ohio really seems to be making good. For one thing, the secretary of war is a glutton for work. Then he is a plain man without frills. He makes no poses. H

about him."

A reporter who covers the war department is quoted as having told Mr. Lowry: "Baker is a human little cuss. I like him. I think he's got the goods."

It certainly begins to look as if he had. And that is the best the people will wish for Mr. Wilson in this important branch of his administration, that his untried secretary of war is delivering the goods.

COMMERCE, ING. SECRETARY'S OFFIC DEPARTMEN OGT 1856977 BUREAU AND PUBLICITY CONNECTICUT AFFILIATED WITH OF CONVENTION HARTFORD CHAMBER HARTFORD, HARTFORD MANAGER SENER. THE MANDEL

Baker's Visit Disappoints Dems; Wanted More Politics, Less Loan

By John T. Bourke

Betting odds of ten to seven that Mayor Davis will be re-elected were not pulled down by War Secretary Baker's two speeches in behalf of William As Stinchcomb's candidacy. Politicians are divided in opinion as to whether Ba-ker's "political" speeches Wednesday night did not benefit Davis more than Stinchcomb.
Republicans say the war secretary, in

The Easiest Way To End Dandruff

There is one sure way that never fails to remove dandruff completely and that is to dissolve it. This de-stroys it entirely. To do this, just get about four ounces of plain, ordinary liquid arvon; apply it at night when retiring; use enough to moisten the scalp and rub it in gently with the finger tips.

By marring most if not all of your

By morning most, if not all, of your dandruff will be gone, and three or four more applications will completely dissolve and entirely destroy every single sign and trace of it, no matter how much dandruff you may have.

You will find, too, that all itching and digging of the scalp will stop instantly, and your hair will be fluffy, lustrous, glasser, all was a flustrous and some state of the lustrous, glossy, silky and soft, and look and feel a hundred times better.
You can get liquid arvon at any drug store. It is inexpensive, and four ounces is all you will need. This simple remedy has never been known to fail .- Advt.

If You Want to Vote, Register!! Only 2 Days Left

Friday and Saturday will be the last days for registration. Every citizen of Cleveland who votes at the November election must have his name on the registration books before 10 o'clock Saturday night. Not half of Cleveland's citizens have registered to this time.

Women who register will be privileged to vote for school board members. The booths in all elec-tion precincts will be open for registration Friday and Saturday from 9 a. m. to 3 p. m. and from 5 p. m. to 10 p. m.

In Lakewood, East Cleveland, Bedford, Rocky River and West Park, quadrennial registration municipalities, the booths will be open during the same hours on the sams days, for the enrollment of new voters and those who were not registered

devoting two hours to telling why the country is at war and appealing for support of the liberty loan, and then giving but two minutes to Stinchcomb's campaign, practically indorsed the attitude of Mayor Davis in subordinating his efforts for re-election to the drive for the sale of war bonds and to the

cause of the national government in the world crisis.

Dems Disappointed.

Democrats were plainly disappointed that Baker did not devote the two hours to politics, with a passing reference to the liberty loan. That was what they looked for when arrangements were made for a liberty bond speech at noon and partisan political speeches in the evening.

To the big crowds that overflowed the tents pitched at Franklin ave. and

W. 58th st. and at Payne ave. and E. 47th st., Secretary Baker's only direct reference to local politics was to say in substance he had known Stinchcomb, boy and man, fourteen years, that he expected to vote for him and hoped he

No less a declaration could be looked for from the chairman of the Cleveland Democratic committee, whose endorsement made Stinchcomb the chosen candidate of the Democratic organiza-

Didn't Assail Davis.

The machine Democrats looked to Baker to put a punch now lacking into their campaign. They anticipated he would assail Davis and pillory his administration. He didn't. Instead of putting politics to the forefront he took the position, as Davis has all along, that the war situation over-shadowed all other issues and that support of the government should be the uppermost thought in all minds at this time.

He did not promulgate or even suggest any other issue for the local cam-paign. Apparently all that was ac-complished by the Democratic organization in bringing him home for a day was to get two audiences of a size worth while to which Stinchcomb and other local spellbinders could make partisan appeals for votes.

Baker and Stinchcomb Meet



This picture was taken Wednesday. Said Baker of Stinchcomb later: "His works speak for themselves-and for him."

WHY BAKER IS FOR STINCHCOMB

Secretary of War Baker sees a close relationship between Cleveland's municipal election and America's part in the world war for

It is because of this that he will say something in behalf of W. A. Stinchcomb's candidacy for mayor at two public meetings tonight.

'The war demands the highest efficiency of America to be successful in the conflict in which we are engaged," Baker told an interviewer

"It demands this efficiency in the home, the factory and the government. And it demands an equal degree of efficiency in the city—in the administration of city affairs.

Brings Problems to Cities

"This war brings pecular problems to cities—especially cities like Cleveland, where many industries are making munitions and supplies needed for the successful prosecu-

"And peace will bring its prob-lems, too; for the change in world affairs will affect the city's affairs.

"Hence the need for trained, experienced, capable, public-spirited leadership—leadership with a vision."

The secretary of war paused just

a moment; then-

"I am going to vote for Stinch-comb for mayor of Cleveland."

Then he told why.

"During many years of Mr. Johnson's administration I was closely associated, personally and officially, with Stinchcomb. He was city engineer while I was city solicitor. Again during my own administration as mayor, while Stinchcomb was county engineer, we had much in com mon.

"Stinchcomb was one of the most valued men in the Johnson administration. He was a good planner and an able builder. He built days and planned nights. His works speak for themselves—and for him.
"I'm mighty glad to get back to

Cleveland. It is my home—and my home city. And I want to see it have the best possible mayor."

Baker lugged a black suitcase of huge size when he got off his train at the B. & O. station. He was smil-ing and refused to let those who greeted him carry the case. He said

he was feeling fine—and looked it.
The former mayor and Stinchcomb the war popular there met and had short chat at the offices

Baker, Hostetler & Sidlo. Baker speaks in a tent at W. 58thst and Franklin-av at 7:45 p. m. to-night. He speaks later at a tent at E. 47th-st and Payne-av. Stinchcomb to restore justice and peace to this also will talk at both meetings.

4000 CHEER AS BAKER BOOSTS I IRFRTY I O

Hippodrome Is Packed by Noonday Audience of Secretary of War

More than 4000 percons crowded into the Hippodrome Wednesday noon and heard Secretary of War Baker make a speech to promote the sale of Liberty Bonds.

As Baker stepped on the stage the band struck up "The Star Spangled Banner.'

The audience cheered for two minutes, while the curtain was slowly raised, disclosing two big American flags. Baker leaned over during the applause to speak to his mother,

"You're little, Newton," shouted a man in the crowd, "but you've got a 42-caliber brain."

Baker laughed.

Change War Has Brought

"This is a strange scene," Baker "For years we have met here on a peaceful mission, seeking to build an ideal city, discussing in a calm and untroubled atmosphere our own domestic problems.
"Now we are gathered with our

nation at war to discuss problems

of that war.
"Up to 1914 the very genius of our people was dedicated to peace. If a census had been taken prior to 1914, the judgment of this nation would have been unanimously against the probability of a world

"In three years we have had to reform all our notions on that subject. We have found our country ject. We have found our country drawn into this world war and probably the most important actor in it. Every once in a while I hear the remark made, 'Americans do not realize they are at war.' And I also hear the remark made, 'This isn't a popular war.'

What Remarks Mean

"I have tried to analyze those remarks. In the sense that we are not making war while women applaud to see their sons marching away to battle, this was isn't popuaway to battle, this war isn't popunation ever should be popular in that sense. The lust for conquest, the lust for blood, the willingness to take by force the possession of spirit, that spirit has sometimes made popular, in the sense that women cheer and whole cities go mad, as the soldiers march away.

"The present war was very popuring Germany when it started." But that popularity is growing rapidly less. When the German troops marched away, they had before them the picture of a great middle Europe empire; of all the world at the feet of German autocracy. That made

U. S. Fights for Ideals

"This is no such war as that. This war is dignified by high ideals. It marks the attempt of a free people

Turn to Page 2, Col. 4

DETAILS OF SPEECH BY WAR SECRETARY BAKER

earth. It marks the dedication of their lives to this purpose. We must realize that we are at war. We must realize the character of our adversary, and the aggression that brought us into this war.

The character of our adversary marks it as a supreme struggle. A feeble effort on our part will not suffice. Every nerve, every muscle, every ounce of our strength, every manufactures and the strength of th impulse, must be devoted to the winning of this war.
"We must not only win, but win

quickly. Every day of war decreases the wealth of the world at least \$100,000,000, and many thousands of

"If American by concentrating every effort can shorten the war by a single day, the effort will be worth its cost."

S.-S. Men Eager to Fight

Baker reviewed'America's military

preparations.

"Men used to be excited by the music of fife and drum and by impassioned speeches to enlist for army service," he said. "But here, as befits a democracy, the grave duties of defending out national disklyt ways expectationed by a select rights were apportioned by a selective process, without the beating of a single drum.

"Men arriving at the training

camps are asked:
"'What do you want to do?'

"The majority answer:
"'We don't care, just so we get to
France among the first."

"The men don't want to be placed in noncombatant service, but do want to be placed in fighting

branches. "Labor "Labor with its millions of tongues has said to me, 'We want to

serve.'
"This war has required vast preparation and vast expenditure. Once an appropriation of \$400,000, 000 for the War Department was considered great.

"Now one division of the department has already had an appropriation of \$3,000,000,000.

"Our preparations for war are on such a huge scale that every shop, every industry, even tho it did not previously make war materials, must now expand to do that.

Must Supply Allies

"America occupies this position in the war. Not only must we supply our own army and equip it, but we our own army and equip it, but we must also supply our allies, and in addition to all this, let the normal processes of our life go forward, so that we will be strong when the period of reconstruction comes after

the war.
"Thus we are making every effort to expand our industry and at the same time conserve the health of our people. We have endeavored to build a huge army, and at the same time keep on building up a vigorous and thoro people. We want America to see after the war a tremendous reservoir of strength and high moralto rebuild civilization on this

earth.
"All of these things require money in very large amounts. Our expenditures this year alone will probably be \$20,000,000,000. This means we must contribute money-not a few

of us, but everybody.
"In 20,000 homes in Cleveland alone, they have given a father, a son or a brother, who is now at the front, or in training somewhere for the front.

"Your fellow citizens are getting ready to fight. The little boys that used to play around your doorstep are now in uniform-in camp at Chillicothe, at Montgomery, perhaps on the high seas, maybe already in France, waiting to meet the deadliest adversary this world has ever known.
"When our boys get on the firing line, their success and their safety will depend on how well they are clothed, fed, equipped and provided with safety devices.

'To do this will cost money. "To provide this money, buy Liberty Bonds."

C. A. Otis, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who introduced Baker at the Hippodrome meeting, brought cheers when he read this telegram from the War Depart-

ment: "Up to Tuesday night \$25,448,000 in subscriptions to the second Lib-erty Loan had been received from men in the army. This splendid men in the army. This splendid response from men who are offering their money as well as their lives should encourage all Americans to work for success of the loan."

\$23,000,000 Mark Passed

Cleveland's subscriptions to the Liberty Loan reached \$23,424,400 Wednesday. Here are some of the subscriptions announced:

Three subscriptions thru the Cleveland Trust Co., \$1,350,000. East Ohio Gas Co.,

Forty employes of the Acme Box and Lumber Co., \$4500.

Three hundred employes of the

Clevland Automatic Machine Co., \$18,000; total expected, \$50,000. Fifteen employes

Steamer Richardson, \$750. Insurance department, Brotherhood of Locomotive En-

gineers, \$187,500. National Refining Co., \$100,-

Cleveland Cliffs Iron Co., \$500,-000.

National Carbon Co., \$100,000. May Co. employes, first install-

ment, \$50,000. Chinese Merchants Association, \$5000.

Cleveland Norwegians, meeting at Our Saviour's Lutheran Church, \$2600.

Lodge 94, Scandinavian Fraternity of America, \$200.

Secretary Houston May Talk

Further plans were announced Wednesday for Cleveland's celebration of Liberty Loan Day, Oct. 24. In addition to William Jennings Bryan, Irvin Cobb and Rev. Newell Dwight Hillis, already suggested as speakers. Secretary of Agriculture Houston will be asked to talk. The chief mass meeting probably will be held in Grays Armory.

Neighborhood meetings are planned in many parts of the city.

Liberty Loan boosters are planning a great parade for Liberty Loan Day. At a meeting in Cincinnati Tuesday

night more than \$6,000,000 was subscribed to the Liberty Loan. Cincinnati, Detroit and Pittsburg are all nearer their loan goals than Cleve-

Warren S. Havden, Myron T. Herrick and Mayor Davis boosted the Liberty Loan in speeches at City Hall Wednesday. I HUKSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1917

BAKER PLEA SENDS LOAN

War Secretary's Appeal at Hippodrome Meeting Followed by Record Subscription for Day.

HALF OF QUOTA IS NEAR

City Total is \$27,325,350; \$25,000,000 Added by District.

"The safety of hundreds of thousands of young Americans, by the accident of circumstances, has been left on my shoulders. I have come to Cleveland to ask you to put your shoulders near to mine and to help bear that burden."-SECRETARY OF WAR NEWTON D. BAKER.

"We'll do it, too," the pledge rang clear as Secretary Baker stood with outstretched arms appealing to 4,000 citizens of his home town in the Hippodrome yesterday noon.

The next moment the vast audience roared its indorsement of the pledge voiced by one enthusiastic listener on the floor of the great auditorium.

Secretary Baker smiled gratefully and stood silent until many successive waves of applause had died away. It was the most dramatic incident in a memorable appeal to Cleveland to "get behind the boys" by buying Liberty bonds.

Before the day was over, Cleveland made its record subscription to the second Liberty loan of 1917, and demonstrated its determination to make good its promise to its most distinguished citizen.

Before nightfall the city raised \$5,663,700 and brought its total up to \$27,325,350, or but \$2,675,-650 short of half of its minimum quota of \$60,000,000.

The fourth federal reserve district added \$25,000,000 to its total, passed the \$100,000,000 mark, and thus reached one-third of its minimum quota of \$300,000,000.

Gets Thrilling Welcome.

Secretary Baker never has had a more thrilling welcome since he left Cleveland than that which was accorded him yesterday. Only in the top gallery were there any vacant seats, and the crowd on the main floor overflowed into the aisles and the foyer.

Gertrude Hoffmann's huge American flag was stretched across the entire length of the big stage.

When Secretary Baker ascended the stage with Charles A. Otis, president of the Chamber of Commerce, and E. R. Fancher and D. C. Wills of the federal reserve bank, the audience rose to sing "The Star Spangled Banner.'

"You're little, Newton, but you've got a 42-caliber brain," a man in the crowd shouted.

While the standing audience cheered and waved handkerchiefs, the secretary of war looked around and bestowed a nod of recognition on his mother, who sat with Mrs. Virginia Green in one of the crowded boxes.

Secretary Baker's appeal was emotional only in spots. He told why America is at war and what the country has accomplished since war was declared. But he painted some pictures that stirred the pulse and tugged at the heartstrings.

He pictured the long lines of white foam breaking gently on the chalk cliffs of England.

Cites Lusitania Horror.

"Every night for months after the sinking of the Lusitania each of those lines of foam became in my mind's eye the white shroud of some American woman or some American baby child," he declared.

"I do not claim that the German people are responsible for this war, but to my way of thinking, the greatest tragedy of the war is not the sinking of the Lusitania, but the fact that there are Germans who approve of that horrible thing."

Then again when Secretary Baker sought to bring home to Cleveland that "it is your war, my war, the war of every one of us," he drew a picture of "the little boys who used to play on our doorsteps."

"I want to ask you to remember this," he said. "In 20,000 homes in Cleveland, there are mothers, fa-thers, sisters and wives who have soldiers boys at the front or in train-

ing.
"Can you sleep at night if you feel step as a little boy, because you failed to do your duty with your money, lacks 'out there' the essentials of success and safety, food, clothing, guns and protecting devices?"

Once the flush of indignation mounted to the speaker's cheek. That was when he spoke of Germany's perfidious promises and hypocritical dis-wowals to the United States in regard to the sinking of American ships.

"They teased us and solaced us for our dead with promises which they later confessed were only made to keep us quiet until they had built all the submarines they needed," he said.

"I do not blame the German people, but I do blame their mad leaders who seem to have drunk of human blood until they are insane. I blame the German autocracy that exalts the Hohenzollern dynasty above the law of God."

Sarcastically referring to the German demand that "we paint American ships like a barber's pole" at the bidding of "the master of the universe" and "the partner of God," Secretary Baker declared:

"We could have shrunk and shrivelled and replied to German demands, 'So long as you don't pinch us, you can eat the rest! We could have knelt prostrate at the foot of the Hohenzollern throne and said, "Thy will, O Lord, is enough for us'.

"It was either that, or take our courage in our hands and demon-

courage in our hands and demonstrate to the world that democracy is the master of autocracy.

"This war is a war of free men for freedom, and we should never forget that if it does not turn out well for us, it will be our turn next.

"We have joined hands to mobilize our material resources, our man power and our morality so that by presenting a solid front, we can turn over a new page in the book of history.

over a new page in the book of history.

"By this co-operation we can strike down for ever the false philosophy that subjects men to the perils of autocracy and we shall establish on earth once and for all that freedom without which further human progress is impossible.

"I came here to tell you this war is your war and mine. If we are too old to shoulder a rifle, we can still fight our part. We can build here dreadnaughts of money and 42-centimeters of finance.

meters of finance.
"We can do this as a message of

hope and inspiration to those who are fighting and will fight our battles 'over there.' And it will be a message of discouragement and despair to those that caused this awful holo-caust.

caust.

"To those who started this war in the spirit of world conquest, but who now, in the providence of God, are beginning to tremble on their thrones, it will be the voice of doom, a message to the world that man's unrighteousness shall not prevail."

"Sometimes I hear people say that this is not a popular war. God forbid that any war should ever be popular in the United States.

"The present war was very popular in Germany when it started, but I think it is less popular now, and I think it is rapidly growing less popular.

think it is rapidly growing less popular.

"We remember the stories of how in every city flags decorated the houses and women leaned out of windows to throw flowers to the departing German troops and told their heroes to return with the Mittel Europe ideal realized.

"With us, this is not such a war as that. It has the dignity of a high ideal. It marks the determination of a free people to re-establish justice on earth, the dedication of the lives and fortunes of the greatest exemplars of modern civilization to the highest cause to which men and fortunes can be devoted.

"But we must realize we are at war. We must realize that the very character of our adversary marks it as a supreme struggle. Let no man imagine for a moment that a feeble effort will suffice.

"Every nerve, every muscle, every thought, every affection, every impulse in us as individuals and as a nation must be devoted to this undertaking.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON

September 10, 1917.

Mr. Karl T. Webber,

The Athletic Club of Columbus,

Columbus, O.

My dear Mr. Webber:

May I not say to you this word of gratitude and of appreciation for the action of the Columbus Athletic Club in extending the privileges of the club to all the army officers at Camp Sherman. You understand, I know, the effort which the Department is seeking to make to preserve as much as possible of the home influences in and around the various camps. It is heartening to know that the action of your directors in decreeing "open house" will assist us in reaching that end.

minimaspair

Secretary of War.

Reproduction of letter from Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War. Yes, this is Mr. Baker's signature.

Cordially yours,

Churcant Plan Dealer, Och 18 17.

OF U. S. EFFICIE

Big Crowds Cheer Secretary of War at Democratic Tent Meetings.

Declares He Will Vote for W. A. Stinchcomb for Mayor.

BY A. V. ABERNETHY.

Tents were pitched last night by Democrats for the first time in their campaign this fall, and Newton D. Baker, secretary of war, addressed

Baker, secretary of war, addressed two large and wildly enthusiastic audiences that filled every available inch of space under the canvas.

The war secretary dwelt largely on problems confronting the nation, and as he progressed in his address he was interrupted frequently by cheers.

"The war demands the highest efficiency in America," declared Mr. Baker. "And this efficiency must not only be confined to industries and the home, but it must apply in every activity of life."

An equal degree of efficiency in municipal affairs was set forth as one of the prime requisites for America during the crisis.

Sees War's Effects Here.

"This war brings peculiar problems

Sees War's Effects Here.

"This war brings peculiar problems to cities—especially cities like Cleveland, where many industries are making munitions and supplies needed for the successful prosecution of the war," said Mr. Baker.

"And peace will bring its problems, too; for the change in world affairs will affect the city's affairs. Hence the need for trained, experienced, capable, public spirited leadership."

enced, capable, public spirited leadership."

The speaker announced he was going to vote for W. A. Stinchcomb,
Democratic candidate for mayor. The
latter was said to be one of the most
valued men in the Johnson administration.

The war secretary spoke at tent
meetings at W. 58th street and
Franklin avenue N. W. and E. 47th
street and Payne avenue N. E.
Baker appeared in excellent health
when he stepped from a Baltimore &
Ohio railway train yesterday. He was
feeling so well he would not permit
friends to carry a large black suitcase he brought with him from
Washington.

The return journey to Washington
was made last night.

DOZEN years or A young lawyer practicing in a little country town in Virginia was asked to become a member of a leading law firm in Cleveland, of a leading law firm in Cleveland, Ohio. His partner was sorry to see him go. "What do they want you to do, Newt?" he asked wistfully. "They want me to be the trial lawyer of the firm," answered he whom the big city had called. "The trial lawyer!" exclaimed his partner, "but, my God, the one thing that you are not is a trial lawyer, Newt!" Nevertheless the young lawyer

Nevertheless the young lawyer went to Cleveland, and, despite handicaps, became a trial lawyer. Later, as city solicitor, he entered the legal trenches for Tom Johnson, in the three-cent-fare fight. The strenuous campaign he waged won him such recognition that, ultimately, he succeeded Johnson as mayor of the city. Then there came another call, this time to Washington, to become Secretary of War. "But, my God!" exclaimed the country partner of earlier days, "that is the one thing he is not. That pacifist, that three-cent-fare man a Secretary of War!" He scorned the very idea. But Newt went to Washington. By way of introducing himself he made some ingenuous remarks to the press about his love of flowers. There were more exclamations of incredulity, from which the country had hardly recovered when Newton D. Baker was swept into the torrent of the greatest war in history.

Six months of the war have gone by, and people formerly skeptical are beginning to concede their mistake in thinking that "the one thing he is not is a Secretary of War." You hear all sorts of opinions, from the confident eulogies of discoverers—for Baker has been "discovered" and his "discoverers" in Washington are legion—to this cautious comment of those who refuse to be carried away: "They tell me that

Baker is making good."

The rise to the biggest task in the war, excepting that of the President's, of this country lawyer, this lover of flowers, this quiet domestic man, seems most typically American, until one remembers "the little Welsh attorney" and the French professor of mathematics

who are the big men in the war abroad.

Let us take another viewpoint of this young man who came to Washington a couple of years ago with no special equipment for the job of Secretary of War, except an ability for clear-thinking and a capacity for work. Most of our War Secretaries had no more special fitness for their task than he had. It is a part of the egotism of democracy that it thinks it can take any man of good intelligence and make him its fit Let us apply a aker. The war in any capacity it chooses. yard-stick to the job given to Mr. Baker. The war has turned the man whose ability Martinsburg, Va., doubted when the city of Cleveland reached out for him, into an \$8,000,000,000 man! We used to talk of a billion-dollar Congress and grow angry about it. Afterward it became a two-billion-dollar Congress and we cared less. But now, in the twinkling of an eye, by the transformation of war, we have a twenty-billion-dollar session and an eight-billion-dollar Secretary of War! Think what it means to command an eight-billion-dollar budget! It means that the man who will spend it is the most powerful man in Washington, with the exception of the President. And Mr. Baker the description.

Just a word about what our war organization is, so that we may see how Mr. Baker fits into the scheme of things. There are new and loud-sounding names for things in Washington, such as The Council of National Defense and The War Industries Board, which fill the ears and occupy a lot of space in the press, but let us

look the facts in the face:

When the United States entered the war, as a nation we saw visions and dreamed dreams. We had in mind the revolutions in governmental organization which had taken place abroad. We foresaw war boards and had taken place abroad. We foresaw war boards and war cabinets coming into being in the upheaval. These dreams and some new names at Washington still dim our perception of the realities. But the truth is that the war organization today is what the war organization in the Civil War was what the war organization in in the Civil War was, what the war organization in this country always has been, the President and his Secretaries of War and of the Navy.

The Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board are merely advisory bodies. They have nothing to do with making war. They are the connecting link between the war organizations, Mr. Baker and Mr. Daniels, and the industrial world. It is their function to prevent the chaos that would ensue if a government which knew nothing about industry went blindly into the market on the scale this war forces this government to go into the market. And then, too,

Men Who Are Winning the War

How Newton D. Baker, a country lawyer from Virginia, became the helmsman of our War Department

By C. W. GILBERT

even these advisory organizations are largely Mr. Baker. You ask how and why and I must refer you to that eight-billion-dollar budget that explains so much; that and a pretty good mind and the confidence which took him from Martinsburg to Cleve-land, even when the one thing he was not was a trial lawyer, are what have made him, to all practical intents, the Council of National Defense and the War Industries Board, and one or two other things

Have you ever sat as a member of a body, a board of directors, say, where you had a vote and every one else had a vote and every one else had all the money to spend? Who dominated that body? Well, that is the case in the Council of National Defense. Mr. Baker is chairman of it. Five other cabinet a lore are it. Five other cabinet o cers are members of it, Lane, Daniels, Redfield, Wilson and Houston. Baker has eight billions to spend for war purposes and these billions he spends not subject to the direction of the Council of National Defense. Mr. Daniels, too, has some money to spend, a billion or so. The rest spend nothing for war purposes. A vote to have full force and effect, to translate itself into action, must generally coincide with the will of Mr. Baker, because generally it is his money that is to be spent. That is why the War Secretary has been to all intents and purposes the major part of the council with the important-sounding name.

When the War Industries Board was created it practically took over the functions for which the Council National Defense was named. Here Mr. Baker showed his power and influence. There was a strong desire on the part of some of the President's influential advisers have this new body made independent of the Council of National Defense, the major part of which was Mr. Baker, and thus not under his control. This would have introduced a novelty into our war or-

ganization, the dreamed-of War Board or War Cabinet. Instead of the war organization being simply the President and his Secretaries of War and of the Navy, it would have been the President, his Secretaries of War and of the Navy, and the War Industries Board. The new partner would have diminished the influence of the existing partners in the enterprise. Perhaps those who aimed at this result thought the man with the eightbillion-dollar budget was growing too great. They failed of their purpose, however, for the new board went under the Council of National Defense, which the War

Secretary dominates, and the War Secretary's friend and fellow townsman, Frank A. Scott, became its chairman.

A further instance of how power tends to gravitate toward the War Department was the creation of the new Intelligence Bureau, which if the war lasts may become a tremendous organization. Every Cabinet mem-



"Let Your Money Fight; Buy Liberty Bonds."



NEWTON D. BAKER The man with the biggest job in America next to that of President Wilson's.

ber had a rudimentary secret service organization under him and saw reasons why it should be enlarged to meet the need of intelligence during the war. It was Mr. Baker's bureau, however, that was enlarged.

To be equal to the business which

an eight-billion-dollar budgetinvolves the War Department has been enormously expanded. It will have to be still more expanded. Special buildings for its accommodation will have to be erected on the vacant lots of Washington. Let me give a few figures showing what has happened: Clerks are working in three shifts in many bureaus. Some three shifts m many bureaus. Some of these bureaus are badly divided, physically, part in one building and part in others, often well removed from each other. Before the war began the Adjutant General's office received daily 3,000 letters; now it handles 100,000. The Surgeon General before the war began occupied quarters with 5,000 feet of floor space. quarters with 5,000 feet of floor space now he has, or wants, 100,000 feet of floor space. Before the war began the War Department had a telephone exchange with three operators, now there are twenty oper-The telegraph operators were originally in one corner of a room with telephone operators, now they occupy two rooms by themselves. And this process of physical growth has only just begun. Our armies at this writing are only just about to take the field. When this article is printed a million and a quarter men will be in training, occupying the cities of cantonments which have marvelously sprung up in the wilderness for their accommodation in response to the commands of the man with the \$8,000,000,000 budget. When all those men are under arms and when by are followed by the next draft of 500,000 men what we have now in the way of a War Department will have doubled or trebled.

The change of opinion which has taken place regarding the Secretary of War corresponds to a great change which has taken place in the national emotions since those first days when we found ourselves suddenly thrust into conflict. Mr. Baker has profited, to a considerable extent justly, by the growing calm-ness and self-assurance of the coun-try. When war befell we were a painfully self-conscious people. We were like a rural family present at some urban function, fearfully await of our clothes, our want of social experience, with an eye directed for the first time at the developments of fashion elsewhere. We were selfof fashion elsewhere. We were self-conscious about our little army, with none of the latest equipment in

weapons, about our navy whose real readiness for war we seriously doubted. We looked at the latest styles of governments abroad, and at our own, which, like Colonel Newcome's dress coat, had own, which, like Colonel Newcome's dress coat, had been a garment of unexceptionable cut many years ago. We sought passionately in our political closets for war cabinets, war boards, coalition governments. We looked at the Lloyd Georges and their kind abroad and the men we had in office here. An almost hysterical demand for "big men" in office went up through the land. We cast our eyes at the Farrells and Schwabs of the steel world, the Jacklings and Thayers of copper, the Vanderlips and Davisons of banking and at the Bakers and Davisless of the Cabinet and asked why. Bakers and Danielses of the Cabinet and asked why, when the eyes of all mankind were upon us, these things were and must perforce be so. We thought with were and must perforce be so. We thought with terrible misgivings of how our Bensons and Scotts would look to the members of foreign missions arriving here, men who were the "weary Titans" upholding the modern world. In a word we had an excess of provincialism. In the emotional shock of war we reverted to the type of America of a past generation which was dreadfully anxious about the opinion of foreign visitors. The mood has passed and with it has died down the

cry for new fashions in governments and the feverish eagerness to clothe ourselves nationally in our "big

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Our Second Contingent in England



Exclusive Photograph for Leslie's Copyright Press Illustrating Service

ENGLAND GREETS AMERICA'S TROOPS

Quietly, from all points of the

American compass, our troops have been gathering at various Atlantic ports and setting sail almost daily for the other side. For obvious reasons press reports of the departure of the troops are barred by censorship, but once the boys have safely passed the dangers of the submarine-menaced ocean voyage, the bans of the censor are lifted, and many hearts at home are lightened by the news that the men have landed. No troops from overseas have had such honor and acclaim in England as those from the United States. Here are shown the men of the second contingent marching through the Horse-Guard Parade, St. James Park, the home of England's reigning family seen in the background, and a modern barracks a little in the foreground. To the inspiring strains of "The Boston Tea Party," played by the pipers of the Scots Guard and the bands of the Brigade of Guards, our troops make their way triumphantly, it would seem, between lines of enthusiastic Londoners.

The men of the second contingent will receive their training on English soil, and will not join Pershing's men for several weeks. The training at this time consists of handling the heavy artillery, learning how to fight with or against gas and other weapons likely to be encountered when face to face with the hordes of Potsdam. Incidentally instructions in French are part of the daily routine. It is officially reported from France that the American marines who have been with Major General W. L. Sibert's command have been withdrawn and split into provost guards in dozens of French villages and cities, some also going back to England. Railroads carrying troops, munitions and supplies near the French battlefields are being run by American engineers enlisted from the principal American railroads. These engineers are operating trains often under bomb-fire from the German airmen. One of the noteworthy features of the campaign on the west front is the splendid co-operation in difficult situations of the troops of all races, creeds and colors, and the splendid co-ordination of troops constantly reaching the front.

Men Who Are Winning the War

(Continued from page 539)

men" from the business world. Foreign representatives famous for their impatience with their own governments have assured us that on the whole we are doing exceedingly well for a democracy taken by surprise, amidst dreams of peace, in getting ready to make our force effective in the combat abroad.

As this mood of self-consciousness has passed we have become less painfully aware that the Secretary of War is a small man physically—not much of a Martian in appearance is Mr. Baker that he succeeded a much-admired man, precisely because this much-admired man was insisting upon the degree of preparation which was later proved necessary, and that he had been and perhaps is still a pacifist. In the less excitable state of the national nerves this fact that Mr. Baker was, or even is, a pacifist harasses us less than it did when we were casting up accounts in our first terrible moments of self-consciousness. This is the pacifists war. Isn't our own president a pacifist, or at least wasn't he? And yet diplomats in Washington are of the opinion that a stronger determination to press the war through to a conclusion which will justify all its pains and sacrifices exists in the White House than in any other allied capital. Lloyd George, England's "big man," was a pacifist and war-denouncer. Kerensky, who will save Russia if any one can, has an obscure past, but he belongs to the radical group which lay dreaming of perpetual peace when the Kaiser fell upon Europe. France is in the hands of radicals and semi-socialists, whose historic aim is an internationalism which will preclude war. Men in the trenches—read "Le Feu" and get the picture—sustain their fearful part, at least the French soldiers do, by the hope that this is la guerre à la guerre, the war against war.

I asked Mr. Baker if he had not been a pacifist. "Yes," he said, "I hoped that

a pacinst. Yes, he said, I noped that there would be no more war."
"Didn't you go farther," I asked, "like so many others who are fighting this war, and believe that mankind had reached a stage where war on a scale had become practically a thing of the past?"
"Yes," he replied, "I did."

Out of beliefs such as those have sprung the ideals on which this war is being fought. Those ideals underlie President Wilson's definition of the ends in view in this struggle, contained in his reply to the Pope, demanding the greatest assurances of peace for the future that can be obtained, the democratization of the German government. The belief the German government. The belief in the necessity and justice of this war amounts almost to a religious conviction with Mr. Baker. It is the war against war. He is sustained by the hope not only of a firmer foundation for peace after this war, but of greater international justice toward small nations and the hapless fragments of races who have been hitherto at the hazard of battle in Europe. He looks for even more—for greater dividual justice within nations. All the world, forced by war, is conducting great social experiments, out of which something will surely come for the improve-ment of the common lot. There is a touch of Tom Johnson in this vision. But if there is, there is also a touch of Lloyd George. The men who dream the Lloyd George. The men who dream the dreams on which the rest of this dismal

(Continued on page 552)



Let Your Money Fight; Buy a Liberty Bond.

Men Who Are Winning the War

(Continued from page 550)

fighting must build its hope are necessarily of that kind.

This gives sufficiently the idealistic side of Mr. Baker's nature. On the practical side men bear witness to his quick decisions. It is this faculty in him more than anything else which is accountable for the rather favorable opinion now held of him. In the early confusion of the war men went around Washington seeking vainly for a "yes" or a "no." After a while it was found that "yes's" and "no's" could be got more quickly and "no's" could be got more quickly at the War Department than anywhere else. You have merely to talk with Mr. Baker to see that if he has one quality in excess of any other it is quickness, the quickness perhaps of the courtroom where wits must be on the alert. I have said that he is a small man, medium-sized would be better. He has the swiftness, the economy of effort, the readiness of motion that generally go with the more compact bodies. Brightness is the most distinct quality of his face, which is rather youthful for his forty odd years. It is a face which lights up perpetually. Smiles are frequent; I should say they were intellectual in their origin, rather than emotional, and they were the placeure of a wind in its respective to the placeure of a wind in its respective process. express the pleasure of a mind in its own activities or in the activities of another mind in contact with it. People say the President and his Secretary of War are mental affinities, and thus they explain the strong personal attraction which the Secretary of War has for the head of the Administration, by which they mean that Mr. Wilson finds in Mr. Baker more the kind of mind that his own mind demands association with than in any one else in the Cabinet. Anyway, whatever the explanation, the fondness of these two men for each other is un-

Secretary Baker belongs to that younger element in the Democratic party, which came to the front in the cleaning up of American cities. His career before he went to Washington was the counterpart of Mayor Mitchel's, of New York. His inspiration is the same as that of the group young Democrats upon whom President Wilson has drawn so liberally for men like Frank L. Polk, Franklin Roose-velt and Dudley Field Malone. He is a slightly older man than these, because the movement that gave self-respect to American cities is an older movement in Cleveland than it is in New York. And movement he contributed more largely than any other man, except perhaps one or two men like Mayor Mitchel in New York. Tom Johnson was a wild, turbulent, revolutionary force, a sort of Andrew Jackson of American municipal democracy, as lawless in grabbing rights for the people as he had been in his youth in grabbing rights for his trolley com-

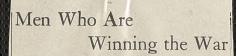
Baker was the law and order of the Johnson movement. Self-government can not be conducted at a high pitch of excitement all the time. Baker followed Johnson and established the love of the city of Cleveland among Clevelanders above the love of party or the love of any of the other things that has made our city gov-ernments a byword. What had been a passion became a habit of thought and the job was done.

The Secretary owed his entrance in politics in Cleveland to his being sent to fill a speaking appointment by his senior

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'Let Your Money Fight; Buy Liberty Bor



(Continued from page 552)

partner at law, Judge Foran. The presiding officer at the meeting was disgusted he saw a youth in place of speaker of the night. He introduced the substitute somewhat like this: "Judge Foran could not come and has sent his boy. Boy, let us hear what you have to say!" Public speaking led to recover say!" Public speaking led to acquaint-ance with Johnson and that to a leading part in building up the civic spirit.

What of his place in the Johnson administration? Johnson said that Baker was the chief of his cabinet, the man upon whose advice he mainly relied. The mayor also praised his legal ability, which mayor also praised in legal ability, which he surely needed. Johnson's methods with the street railroad companies led to fifty-five lawsuits. "No one," said the mayor, "ever had so many injunctions served up to him," as his legal adviser, City Solicitor Baker. When the popular capacity to react to the kind of civic emotions in the street of the server of the street of the server of the serve tionalism on which Johnson relied, a sort of political Billy Sundayism, died out Johnson was defeated at the polls and Baker alone of the Johnson ticket was

Baker alone of the Johnson ticket was elected. When the term of Johnson's successor expired, Baker was elected mayor fo two terms, declining a third, as he hoped to go into private life.

Like most of Mr. Wilson's Cabinet members, Mr. Baker is of the simple, democratic sort. Former Post Office Department employee, country lawyer, city solicitor, mayor of Cleveland, then Secretary of War, practically all his life in the public service—he has not followed in the public service—he has not followed the road to wealth. Men used to be divided into those who rode in automobiles and those who did not, but there has come to be a third class, which rides in small cars. Mr. Baker belongs to this class. Since the war began he has been getting to his office in his little car at 10 in the morning and remaining till 9 or 10 at night, which leaves him little time for his family or his garden, the two chief pleasures of his life

Such is the nature of the man who has the biggest budget in the history of America, who has today an army of 1,250,000 men under him and who soon may head one of the biggest armies in the world. It is a huge task, a tre-mendous task, which I have tried to show he has made as big as possible by reaching out for and obtaining all the power he might reasonably claim. That wel-coming of power indicates confidence.

I cannot complete the picture of Mr. Baker's mind without telling what he fears from the war. I have already explained what he hopes. The worst thing that may be looked for, he thinks, is that the economic restoration of the world will be so engrossing to all mankind that the higher things of life will be, for the time, forgotten. "I remember," he says, forgotten. "I remember," he says, "a certain town, which we shall call Blankville, before limestone of the finest quality was found underlying it. It was a simple Arcadia. Then came the finding of the limestone. All that makes life worth while was forgotten in developing Another limestone. came and with it a perception that there were other things in life beside limestone. But what Blankville was between the time it discovered limestone and the time it discovered education, that is what the world may be after the war is over and while the destruction is being repaired."



Let Your Money Fight; Buy Liberty Bonds.



xe-Via Pamphlet

Your vacation money is still in the bank. You have not neglected your business. You have all the comforts of home ness. You have all the comforts of nome at hand, yet you have completed a wonderful trip. Traveling via pamphlet is truly the de luxe indoor sport.

You may select the finest cabin on the boat; you may travel in compartments on the most luxurious trains; you

may mingle with the élite at the most fashionable hotels—all for a few pamphlets.

Do the railroads and steamship companies recognize this pamphlet traveler? Well, just listen: "We are a nation of travelers," said the president of a large coastwise steamship company. "Those who can't travel in reality travel in fancy. Thousands of dollars are spent yearly by



NGINEERS OF WOMEN

neers have enlisted or have been drafted, sity the Santa Fe Railway has undertaken draughtsmanship fourteen of its women lile learning. The girls were chosen from wledge of mathematics and for their permise of making the experiment a success, railroad officials.

the railroad and steamship lines in pamphlets and advertising matter which goes into the hands of thousands of people who

do their traveling mainly by sacra"Pamphlet travelers we call them and they are the most expensive travelers we have, for they never produce any revenue. There are some people who actually intend to take these trips, but I can honestly say that a majority of our pamphlets go to people who know that they are not going to leave the city. These booklets are a favorite summer reading around vacation time and the circulation figures

would make a best-seller envious.

"Many railway and steamship line presidents have considered dispensing with their finely illustrated and costly booklets but it is next to impossible, for we would then fail to serve the real prospective travelers. But these street car vacationists cost us thousands of dollars."

One of the best-informed men on travel I ever met was a bookkeeper for a grain concern in a Middle West city. He could talk familiarly of every corner of the world, tell one the best hotels in Nagasaki, Manila, Florence, Bordeaux or Petrograd. I thought he must have been an old and experienced traveler, until I met a close friend of his and we were discussing the bookkeeper.

were discussing the bookkeeper.
"He is one of the best-traveled men I have ever met," I remarked. "He must have had a remarkable life."

The friend looked at me closely

"John has never been outside the State," he said.

Then I knew that John was one of the great army of travelers de luxe—via

DITOR'S NOTE—This department will give specific formation to Leelie's readers who are planning travel at home or abroad. Correspondents are red to state definitely their destination and time at proposed trip is to be made. This will work of this bureau. Stamps for reply closed. Address Editor Travel Bureau, EEKLY, 225 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

er's ney-Makers





. THAYER the Mer-onal Bank nd prominat city's has been dent of the onal Bank, ggin, now the board rs. Mr. ss than 35 old.

CHARLES A. HINSCH

President of the Fifth-Third National Bank, Cincinnati, Ohio, and one of the most widely known financiers in the United States, who was elected, at the recent convention in Atlantic City, N. J., president of the American Bankers' Association.

those who buy securities of the well-established kind now being sacrificed

will be the gainers.

The war is teaching us its lessons.
One of them is that this country needs large business enterprises and still larger investments of capital to give the people prosperity. The Government has shown the way by pooling railroad activities, fixing prices and establishing the same community of interest that big business has always sought and finally by seeking, through the Webb Bill, to remove the restrictions of the Sherman Anti-Trust

Law on our export trade.

It will not be long before the people will awaken to a realization that the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, instead of helping, has interfered with business; and instead of lowering the cost of living last increased it

has increased it. I was very much interested in the action of the American Manufacturers Association of Products of Corn held at Chicago, a short time ago, and its unanious resolve to present a testimonial, engrossed on parchment and signed by all its officers and every member, to Mr. E. T. Bedford, President of the Corn Products Refining Co. This company was assailed by the Department of Justice as a violator of the Sherman Anti-Trust

When the case came to trial, it presented evidence that overwhelmingly proved that, instead of restraining trade, t had sought to standardize the business. Now the very men who brought the action against the company are the signers to the testimonial to its president. They speak of the "constructive thought which speak of the "constructive thought which you have brought into the industry and our realization of the correctness of the position which you have always maintained, that all of us should establish such standards of quality, economy, and efficiency as to make it impossible for any one to pull down or retard the development of our industry. We heartily endorse the position you have so consistently taken that the most serious problem confronting all of us is to meat competition from without the industry. competition from without the industry, caused by the substitute products which serve the same commercial need, by constant effort to improve quality, reduce

The Pinsburgh Pos

WEDNESDAY MORNING, O

ARMS INTO THE HANDS OF OUR BOYS IN FRANCE ---BAKER

To The Pittsburgh Post:

No word of mine can add urgency or emphasis to the call that comes to each of us to add strength to the arms of our forces that are close behind the French lines. Men without supplies are worse than useless; and the opportunity to provide those supplies comes not through gifts or through undue deprivation, but from the voluntary loans of a free citizenship, which will be repaid in the fullest measure with interest that is beyond computation in dollars. Sound financial sense and patriotism dictate the purchase of Liberty bonds. NEWTON D. BAKER.

AMERICANS SOON ON FIRING LINE.

With American naval forces active in the war zone, a statement made by Secretary of War Baker has been taken to mean that our soldiers in France also may be on the firing line soon. In connection with his saying that "it is not anticipated that the allies will go into winter quarters this year," the secretary asserted that the American soldiers in Europe are in fine physical condition and ready to oppose the Germans. As it has been the policy of the war department not to allow the United States troops to go to the first line trenches until there is enough of them to make a good showing against the enemy, both for the moral effect on him and on the American people, the statement of the secretary also is interpreted as meaning that this country now has a substantial force in Europe. It is known that the allies for months have been making preparations to overcome the obstacles of winter so there may be no let-up in hammering the enemy.

As the Americans were sent to France to fight, and are eager to get into the contest, the news of their entrance would cause no surprise. It is what is expected. Also, with the preparations this country has made and is making, Pershing's men will be as ready as any for a winter campaign. Having to fight through the disadvantages of winter also would add in bringing the war home further to the German people. The only way to hasten the end of the contest is to give no rest to the foe.

These thoughts should stimulate the buying of Liberty bonds to enable our fighting forces to strike their hardest.

Oct.19-1917.

The PHI GAMMA DELTA

Diary of One of Secretary Baker's Regular Days

By the Editor of the Chicago Evening Telegram

How would you like to be Secretary of War—and work from eight in the morning until eleven at night or later? And attend to the details of the American end of a world war? And pacify a million fathers who think their sons ought to be generals?

On two occasions the editor of this newspaper talked with Secretary of War Baker at his office. "The Secretary can see you any time AFTER 7 o'clock this evening at the War Department," said Mr. Baker's secretary the first time. The second time the message was, "The Secretary of War can see you at the War Department tomorrow morning if you can call BEFORE 8 o'clock."

The people are interested in their public servants AS INDI-VIDUALS AND WORKERS, now that government means quick

or slow finish of a great war.

The problem of the United States today is how much, in the war

against Germany, can we get from all sources.

How much wheat and other food from the farmers? How much steel, copper, and coal from the mines? How much skilled work from mechanics, how much HARD WORK FROM PUBLIC MEN?

It is the simplest justice to say that the Secretary of War works

long hours with an intensity scarcely to be believed.

His office is besieged every day by important men whom he MUST see. These include the great industrial leaders, providers of all needed supplies, from the maker of the biggest cannon to the contractor for the soldiers' shoes.

All these men the Secretary must attend to if they call upon him, and with all of them he must speed up the nation's resources and

protect the taxpavers' POCKETS.

Hundreds of thousands of boys have been drafted, and their LIVES COMMANDEERED while the nation has been bargaining with the big men as to the price at which they would give their goods.

The Secretary of War cannot refuse to see the fathers and mothers of these boys when they call upon him, each earnestly anxious to see the head of the army to whom the boy has been sent.

Secretary Baker says to his friends, apologizing for his long hours of work and the strange hours of his official appointments: "If I were more competent and efficient, I suppose I could come here later and get away earlier."

SrePHI GAMMA DELTA

RICHMOND

Douglas S. Freeman, '04, 1919 Stuart Ave., Richmond, Va.

STANFORD

E. B. Krehbiel, Professor Stanford University, Stanford University, Cal.

SYRACUSE

W. T. Pangmon, '02, 461 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y.

TENNESSEE

R. S. Young, '03, 1506 W. Clinch St., Knoxville, Tenn.

TEXAS

Prof. Fred Duncalf, University of Texas, Austin, Tex.

TRINITY

Prof. Archer E. Knowlton, '10, 33 Brownell Ave., Hartford, Conn.

UNION

Harry Cook, 112 State St., Albany, N. Y.

VIRGINIA

Not yet appointed. .

WABASH

Edward E. Ames, '03, Crawfordsville, Ind.

WASHINGTON

C. B. White, '06, 1406-7 L. C. Smith Bldg., Seattle, Wash.

WASHINGTON AND IEFFERSON

W. B. Anderson, '05, Washington. Pa.

WASHINGTON AND LEE

Prof. C. D. Humphreys, '78, Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.

WESTERN RESERVE

E. F. Hauserman, '07, 2235 Woodmere Drive, Cleveland, Ohio.

WILLIAMS

Prof. H. F. Cleland, Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.

WILLIAM JEWELL

Prof. J. E. Davis, '07. Wm. Jewell College, Liberty, Mo.

WISCONSIN

Richard L. Jones, '97, Editor of Wisconsin State Journal, Madison, Wis.

WITTENBERG

J. Fuller Trump, '02, 40 E. College Ave., Springfield, Ohio.

WORCESTER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE

Daniel F. O'Regan, '91, 22 Shattuck St., Worcester, Mass.

YALE

L. R. Burton, '03, Geo. R. Burton & Sons, 129 Church St., New Haven, Conn.

TREPHI GAMMA DELTA

As a matter of fact, however, Mr. Baker works with intense concentration and extraordinary efficiency fifteen hours every day.

And the public paying him the munificent salary of \$12,000 a year, less than the profit that Uncle Sam pays on one big cannon. will be interested in an outline of

One Day's Work

The working day begins at 8 A. M. and ends at 11 P. M. or later. First the Secretary considers emergency matters, questions that have arisen since he closed his desk, cables from abroad, etc. At 8 A. M. here it is past noon in England. Many are of great and far-reaching consequence. He works upon these emergency matters until 9:30.

From 9:30 until I P. M. he has appointments as follows: Confers with the military representatives of one of our allies. Discusses sanitary measures for the army with General Gorgas,

Surgeon-General.

Holds a conference with Senator Chamberlain, chairman of Senate committee on military affairs.

Also sees Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the House committee on appropriations.

Then with the Speaker and several members of the House he considers legislation matters.

A foreign ambassador calls.

A member from the Department of State demands Mr. Baker's attention.

A religious denomination has sent a delegation to Washington. They desire their full proportional representation in chaplains with

the army. They must be seen.

The son of a prominent man has had difficulties at West Point. He was dropped. To the father Secretary Baker explains the matter. He points out that serious breaches of discipline cannot be permitted.

A man with a letter of introduction from another Cabinet officer

wants to see the Secretary on business. He must be seen.

Any number of people and delegations seek interviews. Business men, personal friends, men wanting commissions in the army, representatives of the Y. M. C. A.

From 1 o'clock until 2 Secretary Baker takes for his luncheon,

almost invariably with his family.

At 2 he is again at his desk. From then until 6 he is in continual conference with General Bliss, acting chief of staff of the army; the Cabinet, or with the Council of National Defense.

Two days a week Secretary Baker is in attendance at Cabinet

meetings from 2:30 until 5.

He sits as chairman of the Council of National Defense from

4:30 until 6 three days each week.

Each day, usually before 6, the War Secretary confers with John C. Schofield, assistant and chief clerk of the War Department. Through him all regular matters and many unusual ones reach Mr. Baker.

& RePHI GAMMA DELTA

With Provost Marshal General Crowder the Secretary decides all matters pertaining to the administration of the universal military service bill.

Questions pertaining to cantonments and military training camps, rivers and harbors, and the Philippines are in their turn considered.

At 6:30 Mr. Baker goes to dinner. He returns at 8. After this time the greater part of his enormous correspondence is read to him and answered.

The dynamic energy of the Secretary of War and the speed with which he works are astonishing. In signing the commissions of army officers they are placed before him in stacks. It requires the services of a secretary just to take them from his pen. At the same time he listens to his correspondence being rapidly read to him by another secretary. Instantly he dictates his answers to a third.

With a driving power that is marvelous, the Secretary handles and disposes of the problems affecting this nation, and the welfare of our allies in the great war.

In addition, he must deal with thousands of troublesome and perplexing problems.

Labor troubles must be settled. And employers must be "settled" when they refuse to give to their workers a fair share of the price paid by the government in war time.

Jealousies, bickerings, petty ambitions, requests for special favors, urgent requests from important politicians, big and little, backed up by officials, complicate the Secretary's chief work—which is first the management of the War Department for the greatest nation in the world's greatest war.

And second, the forcing of industrial production, while protecting the public pocketbook against avarice and cunning.

Of all the millions in the country who combine to pay Mr. Baker his salary of \$12,000 a year, none need envy him his task or his title.

But it is a tired, weary man that leaves the desk of Secretary of War each day a little before midnight.

The Time—Dec. 27-28-29
The Place—New York City
The Event—69th Ekklesia
(The Greatest Ever)

JEWS SUBSCRIBE **MILLION IN HOUR**

Remarkable Demonstration of Patriotism at Tremont Temple.

SECRETARY BAKER SPEAKS

Life of Republic Is at Stake, Says Max Mitchell, Who

Approximately \$1,000,000 worth of Liberty bonds were purchased in less than an hour at a remarkable patriotic demonstration held at Tremont Temple last evening, under the auspices of the Jewish Communal Organization of Boston. Thousands of men and women demonstrated in concrete form the loyalty of the Jews of Boston to the nation.

Speakers included Secretary of War Baker, Mayor Curley, Rabbi Harry Levi of Temple Israel, State Treasurer Burrill, A. H. Fromenson, a prominent Zionist of New York: Dr. M. M. Eichler. president of the Central Jewish Organization; Adolph Leve and Max Mitchell, who presided.

Hall Filled Early.

Despite the unpleasant weather the hall was filled before the meeting opened. Secretary Baker arrived shortly after 11 o'clock and delivered a stirring address in which he emphasized the ultimate good which the war will bring about in uniting all, regardless of race or creed with a bond of true Americanism and good-fellowship.

Max Mitchell, who delivered the opening address, said in part:

"This meeting is a call for service,

erty and despotism; to be or not to be, that is the question. Shall this republic live, or shall military despotism rule

(Continued on Page Five, Column 5.)

(Continued from Page One.)

the world and eventually engulf this fair land? It is for you to answer.

"This is a meeting of Jewish citizens, and there comes to us an added appeal to stand by this country, that has befriended our race at a time when other nations refused unto us the fundamental rights of humanity. Israel, throughout the ages, was ready to serve the country that gave him shelter. American Israel that has enjoyed shelter, freedom, opportunities of all kinds in this country should be ready to do their best in token of gratitude."

Rabbi Harry Levi said in part:

"I have never yet asked others to do what to the measure of my ability I was unwilling to do myself. Nor have I ever asked men to do what to the measure of my ability I had not already done before I asked it of them. I ask you tonight to buy Liberty loan bonds. But what I preach tonight I have already practised. I put by every spare penny into the first Liberty loan. And I have put every penny saved since into the second. My wife has a Liberty bond, so has my 6-year-old son, so has my 4-year-old. Both my wife and I want our little boys to feel when they grow up that indirectly at least they, too, had had a small share in the tragic events of this time. The total of our domestic contribution is small, of course. I never heard of a minister who had much to share.

"The man having money to invest, given the opportunity of converting it

small, of course. I never heard of a minister who had much to share.

"The man having money to invest, given the opportunity of converting it into gilt edge 4 per cent. government bonds, bonds guaranteed by the strongest and most reliable country in its trials has the right to conscript his wealth is still given the chance of placing it where it will come back to him, and of receiving a large interest on it while it is so placed, and of being comparatively immune to every form of taxation in the interim, the man who under these circumstances needs a financial adviser, needs a guardian as well. I am not here as a financial authority, not even as a spiritual authority. I wish I were. But at least I have the vision to see that the appeal being made tonight has the finest kind of spiritual warrant to support it. There may be some Americans who feel that we might have avoided entering this war. I am not one of them. I am sure there are few Americans anywhere who fail to feel that having entered it we must see that it be brought as speedily as possible to a successful issue. But if we must have war whatever else we need we need money."

Secretary Baker's Address.

Secretary Baker's Address.

Secreary Baker said in part:

the country; every which constitutes the glory and strength of the nation. Any one who refuses to do his share thereby weakens the whole chain and undermines the whole structure.

Life and Death Struggle.

"We cannot imagine that there is a person here who, having enjoyed the blessings of freedom and the manifold opportunities of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in this land, should at this supreme crisis fail to do his share for the preservation of the republic. For let us not deceive ourselves; this is a life and death struggle.

"What does this sort of thing show?"

The states army have pursuit of the analy and navy tobacco fund. The music was furnished by the Harvard Radio Naval Band. At the conclusion of the meeting Sectory Baker shook hands with hundred opportunities of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness in this land, should at this supreme crisis fail to do his share for the preservation of the republic. For let us not deceive ourselves; this is a life and death struggle. "I have with me two telegrams just

This is something that I learn more of every day—it is one of the by-products of the war, which signified that when the war is over we shall be more of a united people. In this enterprise we are all Americans, common experience makes

all Americans, common experience makes us near to each other. The bonds will serve as badges.

"For 40 years Germany taught that people were made to serve governments. We don't believe this at all. We believe that governments were made to serve the people.

"When the war is over, America having contributed to the winning of the war, will then be able to insist that the lawless end of all aggression shall disappear, and that permanent peace, justice and humanity, shall reign for all civilization.

A Badge of Honor.

"The Liberty bond is a badge of honor and in the future we can look at it as our share in this great strife and realize that those who were unable to go to the front have given their little that freedow, and liberty might not perish

our share in this great strife and realize that those who were unable to go to the front have given their little that freedom and liberty might not perish from this earth."

Mayor Curley said in part:

"We are assembled here as Americans, assembled to perform the most sacred duty that ever came to America in the history of our land. We are here to determine whether we are deserving of the title of Americans and whether we are deserving of the title of Americans and whether we are deserving of the title of Americans and whether we are deserving of the most inspiring flag—the stars and stripes. It seems to me that we have no other means to determine. We do not know what may happen to this fair land of ours. Today Belgium lies devastated, the women outraged, the men driven out by the savage and brutal Germans. Unless we exhaust all our resources and make the most supreme sacrifices, the war will be brought to our own doors. Let everyone do his share and do it well."

State Treasurer Burrill said that he invested a million dollars from the sinking fund of the commonwealth in the Liberty loan bonds, realizing that this is the safest investment that the state could make. He praised the part that the Massachusetts citizens are playing in this war and expressed his confidence that Massachusetts will lead as it always has led in all patriotic movements. Adolph Love, president of the New England Waste Company, was the first man to purchase \$100,000 worth of bonds. The most subscriptions ranged from \$000 to \$50.

The Boy Scouts did splendid work for the committee. Ralph W. Carter of troop 15, Boston, alone sold \$3000 worth of bonds.

During the meeting \$100 was collected for the army and navy tobacco fund. The music was furnished by the Har-

Secretary Baker in 20 Minutes Tests Camp Devens Staff

His Stay Cut Short by Rain-Government to Build Road from

Aver Junction.

AYER, Mass., Wednesday.-The worst storm that this section has seen in years flooded Camp Devens to-night, cut short the stay of Secretary Baker, of the War Department, and put a stop to camp activities. All athletics were postponed and the men who had been given a holiday on account of the Liberty Loan campaign had a lonesome day. The barracks floors were flooded in some cases.

flooded in some cases.

Secretary Baker was several hours late in arriving. His programme called for an inspection of the camp, but as the rain made that impracticable he remained at headquarters and then left for Manchester, N. H., where he had a speaking engagement. Major General Hodges said that the Secretary interviewed all specialty officers of the Division Staff, including the quartermaster, surgeon and intelli-

ty officers of the Division Staff, including the quartermaster, surgeon and intelligence officer. He asked pertinent questions, so that in twenty minutes he obtained all the information desired.

The proudest men in camp to-night were three soldiers of the Headquarters troop who stood at attention outside Major General Hodges' office when the Secretary left. In acknowledging their salute Mr. Baker said:—"Goodby boys, I am glad to have seen you. You are good soldiers.", It was announced to-day that the government would immediately build a new road from Ayer Junction to the camp gates. The work is to be done in three weeks.

weeks.

The new school for advanced training for non-commissioned officers will be opened here to-morrow under the direction of Lieutenant Colonel Edward Croft, who accompanied General Pershing to France. The school will consist of six men from each camp in the cantonment and will last

Fight or Become Vassals of Kaiser Says Secretary Baker

Cabinet Officer Gets Big Reception at Chamber of Commerce Banquet-Mai. Higginson Arouses Great Enthusiasm.

More than 1000 members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce cheered wildly in the Copley-Plaza last night when Secretary of War Newton D. Baker, after telling of the two courses which had been open to us with Germany-either to acknowledge ourselves vassals of the Hohenzollerns or to fight-added that we took our decision and fought.

The applause had scarcely died down before Maj. Henry L. Higginson, springing from his seat at the head-table called for "three cheers for 'fight'," and the big audience was immediately on its feet for a new tribute to American pluck and resolution.

Its enthusiasm burst out again during the impassioned speech in which the Senator Lodge outlined the kind of peace for which this country is carrying on the war, and was at fever heat when he declared:

"We must have, not treatles that will become scraps of paper, but physical guarantees that will make Germany incapable. We must beat her to her knees and not bargain for a peace, but dictate it."

President Harriman reviewed the work of the chamber during the past year dealing with the question of pneumatic mail tubes, fire prevention, the segregated budget, the milk inquiry, immigra-

gated budget, the milk inquiry, immigration and daylight saving. Turning to port development he said:
"Boston possesses one of the finest harbors on the Atlantic coast, the port as a whole having 141 miles of waterfront, of which over six miles now has an average depth at mean low tide of 35 feet. In the last six years the commonwealth of Massachusetts has expended over \$0,000,000 in developing the facilities of the port, and the two new piers, the Commonwealth pier and the Fish pier, rank among the finest in the world. The commonwealth is also building one of the largest dry docks in the country and has available on the South Boston waterfront approximately 150 Boston waterfront approximately 150 acres of unoccupied land which offer unrivalled opportunities for manufacurting concerns desiring direct access to tide

The commonwealth is also filling an The commonwealth is also filling an additional area of many hundred acres on the East Boston flats, and it is safe to say that no other port has greater opportunity for expansion and development. Boston does, however, labor under one serious disadvantage, in that, since the decirious of the interface. under one serious disadvantage, in that, since the decision of the interstate commerce commission in 1912, it has been denied the preferential rates on western shipments granted to the ports of Baltimore and Philadelphia. To offset this handicap, Boston must avail itself of every modern facility and convenience for the transshipment of goods. A belt line connecting our various railroads has been recommended, and is undoubtedly desirable, as is also the concentra-tion of the 25 freight depots of our rail-roads into a much smaller number. Mr. Harriman finally discussed the

transportation problem, calling it the greatest, outside the war, that confronted the people of New England.

Secretary Baker's Address.

Secretary Baker's Address.

Secretary Baker began by saying that the war and its burdens naturally occupied the central point in all the country's thought and endeavor.

"Our country is now a partner with the other great nations of the world," he said. "Partner with all the great civilized nations of the world in a contest to restore order, to make a continuance of civilization possible, and to vindicate the fundamental principles upon which liberty can alone continue to exist.

"Our entrance into that war necessarily imposed upon our country an entirely unaccustomed task. It is not uncommon to hear men say, that we were not prepared. We were not prepared; we are not yet prepared. But whether or not that involves a criticism, or whether it shows that we really believed in our own ideals to such an extent that we believed it impossible for any sane and just person to disbelieve in them, is a question.

Thought World War Impossible.

"It take a certain wart of few in the

Thought World War Impossible.

Thought World War Impossible.

"I take a certain sort of joy in the knowledge that we believed in them and in the reality of civilization, and it is a virtue to feel an incredulity towards the thing which has come to pass. Frankly, I knew perfectly well prior to July, 1914, that a world war was impossible. We had come to feel that the world had at last outlived the possibility of a volcanic eruption from a single centre of disorder turned mad by ambition. We were taught by our fathers to believe that we should refrain from foreign entanglements.

"But when the war came and the country had addressed itself to the burden of

try had addressed itself to the burden of preparation, its response was magnificent. And if from the centre of the federal government I can bring you any message of good cheer it is this—that message of good cheer it is this—that high and low, rich and poor, conspicuous and obscure, captain of industry and artisan, organization of labor and organization of capital, unorganized capital and unorganized labor—that our people in all of their capacities and interests have joined in a consolidated and confederated mass in order to assert our national strength our man page 1997. national strength, our man-power, our industrial and our financial power, to put an end to this abomination.

"From the very beginning there began to pour into Washington telegrams, letters, delegations and individuals, to be numbered only by thousands. In a single bureau of the war department, which daily received three or four thousand pieces of mail, the number instantly rose to 200,000 pieces.

"As a nation was had been developed."

stantly rose to 200,000 pieces.

"As a nation we had been devoting ourselves to industrial advancement, to the development and improvement of the civilian arts of life, and there were among us some doubters, who doubted whether we really had any ideals. Yet the minute the key of this call to war was inserted into that door it sprang open, and wholly untarnished by any sort of use, wholly undiminished, there remained those principles of patriotism, that love of Hberty, that comprehension of the common interests and destiny of of the common interests and destiny of

mankind which our forefathers had as a lamp to their feet when they estab-lished this republic, and which we, as their children, find a ready guide to deeds of self-sacrifice and heroism.

Turned Out Great Army.

"It seems almost sordid to refer to "It seems almost sordid to refer to some of the things we have done, we had a little standing army not much larger than the metropolitan police force of London. A substantial part of it in the Philippine islands and Porto Rico, the rest of it stretched along the Mexican border. The problem presented was to make an army, to clothe, feed, arm and train that army.

"A statesman once said in this

train that army.

"A statesman once said in this country that an army of 1,000,000 men could be created overnight, and at the time he made that statement there was a good deal of justified incredulity. And yet the truth lay half-way between what he said and what we said who doubted it. This great country of ours has not in fact turned out 1,000,000 of armed men in a night, but it has turned out an a night, but it has turned out an army in a time so incredibly short that the most optimistic man six months ago would not have thought it possible.

Training of the Officers.

Training of the Officers.

"The first thing was to train officers, and I trust our people will never forget the debt they owe to regular army officers of the United States. The next was the development of these officers and we turned into the amps the finest product of the American college and high school. When we had given them three months of training we discovered that the intellectual acuteness, which is the fruit of our educational system in this country, the asility and soundness of body that come from our physical education, and the spirit of fair play generated on the athletic field had given us the opportunity of making officers of so fine a quality that, if we had foreseen this need, we could never have provided better for it in advance.

"Then it was proposed we should have an army by selective conscription. Two weeks after that law had been passed 10,000,000 young men in this country between the ages of 21 and 31 had been registered without riot or dissension and were ready to fight for their country. This thing was done for the first time in the history of peoples anywhere in the world, for it was the ordinary home agency of a great republic that selected from their own neighbors an army and tendered it to the trained. That shows how completely a 'democracy can be trusted to rise to the greatest of emergencies.

a 'democracy can be trusted to rise the greatest of emergencies.

Mobilizing the Finances.

Mobilizing the Finances.

"Now that we have selected these 687,000 men we are undertaaking to make an occupational census of them. The first question we asked was, "What do you want to do?" and most of 50 per cent. of them have spontaneously given the answer. 'I don't care what you askeme to do; just say that I want to get to France among the first of the soldiers."

"In the meantime, the financial mobilization of this country has gone on. Tonight I received two telegrams from my secretary at Washington. One of them states that the United States army has already subscribed \$61,455,450 to the second Liberty loan. They are not only willing to fight, but they are willing to pay to fight.

"The other telegram states—that the 200 colored members of K company, of the 301st stevedore regiment, have subscribed over \$36,000 to the loan."

Huge Expenditures Required.

Secretary Baker proceeded to describe how the industrial and commercial problems incident to the raising of an army had been met. He spoke of the building of the cantonments and then described the enormous task which the

ernment in times of peace," he said, "are a little over one billion dellars a year. They have been multiplied by something like 15 or 16, and one of the war departments is called upon to provide expenditure amounting for a sand mill.

vide expenditure amounting for a single year to more than three thousand million dollars.

"Just a word about the war itself. This is your war, and by that I do not mean that it is the war of a dozen or half a dozen people, but that it is every-body's war. Every energy in American the state of the state body's war. Every energy in America every intellectual, physical and mora

agency in this country, must be devoted to the winning of this war without let, hindrance or hesitation."

The speaker here reviewed the various acts by which Germany had aroused the horror of the civilized world and told a moving story of the effect which the Lusitania tragedy had had upon him.

him.
"I think nothing could better show the madness of the autocracy which controls the destines of Germany at this moment than its supposition that by killing bables it could scare Englishmen and Frenchmen. The Germans ought to have known that every man here would realize that the last ounce of blood he had would have to be dedicated to the final termination of that theory of warfare.

fare.

"If we were to fail to take part in this war now it will be because we have lost confidence in the ideals and beliefs upon which our government was founded. I know that some of these young men who have gone out will not come home again. But I have the consolation that they go as the soldiers of a country that has no unholy ambition of any kind in this war, and that on the other side they are going to touch hands with a heroic company, and be shoulder to shoulder with the French and British soldiers who have already sacrificed so much. I have the further consolation that, when the history of liberty comes to be written, our page in that history will have been rendered more glorious by their exploits."

Senator Lodge Speaks.

Senator Lodge gave his audience some statistics showing what an enormous burden of responsibility and work had rested upon the secretary of war. Turning to the expenses of the war, the

ing to the expenses of the war, the senator said:

"We had to borrow the money or raise it by taxation. Added to the taxes already in existence we shall raise this year a total of nearly four billions in taxes from the American people, the heaviest taxes ever imposed in one year upon any people, and those taxes will be paid, and paid without reluctance. We are providing for a larger percentage of expenditure from taxation than any other nation in the world. Thirty-six and a fraction of our expenditures will come from taxation. England's percome from taxation. England's per-centage is 26, that of France and Ger-many about 14. I think we have done our duty in-taxation

People Must Supply Money.

People Must Supply Money.

"But that leaves 63½ per cent. of our expenditures to be raised by bonds, and it is with you and the American people to meet these bonds. This is Liberty Bond day. We ought to have the \$5,000,000,000 before Saturday night. Money lies behind everything. Without the money the secretary cannot arm, equip or transport his men. Without the money we cannot send forth our navy or add to our naval vessels the many we must have.

"The taxation is provided for. It is for the American people to supply the rest of the money while lending it to the government. The return, in view or the security, is of the best. If the security of the United States is not good, and the bonds of the United States are not good, then no investment that any man holds tonight is worth the paper it is written on

man holds tonight is worth the paper

Avoid Burdensome Taxation.

"We must have that money. We do not wish to resort to a burden of taxation which will cripple the whole financial system. We do not wish to resort to the German plan of taking 25 per cent. of the banking deposits. In the hours that remain between now and Saturday we must all bend every energy to seeing the loan succeed. If the loan does not succeed, the credit of the United States will be shaken, and that credit today is the pillar upon which the war against Germany rests. England has loaned \$4,000,000,000 and over to her allies and over \$800,000,000 to her dominions overseas. She can do no more. We have stepped into the gap. We must not fail. We can do it. We have the money and we must simply give it. What is money compared with the lives we are giving? "We must have that money. We

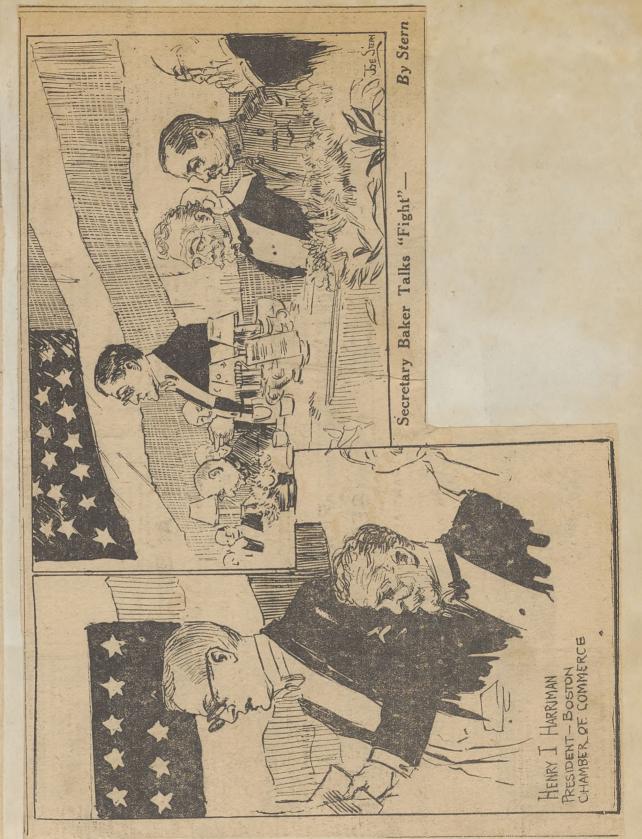
Would Have to Pay Ransom.

"We are in this war to preserve the freedom of the United States—freedom to live our own lives in our own way, and work out our national problems in our own way. We are fighting for our own independence. You hear it said we are fighting other peoples' battles. If anybody has been fighting anybody else's battles, it is the men of France and England, and we must help them to the utmost of our power. We are fighting, too, for great ideals, in company with the other liberty loving and free nations of the world. And if we should fail, not only would the United States be the next victim and be made to pay a ransom, but the whole fabric of democracy and of liberty would fail throughout the world.

"We shall win the war. We should go with a speed as though we believed lit would end in six months and with the thoroughness of preparation as though we were sure it were going to last six/years. No matter how short or how long a time it takes, we must see the war through to a real finish—not on a peace based on the status quo ante bellum, not on the situation there was in 1914.

"It will be a crime to make the peace on any such terms as that. It will be a peace that will lake from us and our children and grandchildren and from the European world on whose side we are fighting the hideous menace that has hung over all Europe for the last 40 years. We must make it, as far as is humanly possible, out of the question for Germany ever to commit again the blackest crime in history—the crime of the war of 1914.

"How are we going to get a peace? The President in his note pointed out in diplomatic language the difficulty of the situation was that we had nobody with whom we could negotiate. How can you make a peace with a nation that regards all treaties as scraps of paper to be torn up when they feel inclined? You cannot negotiate with a pation that regards all treaties as scraps of paper to be torn up when they feel inclined? You cannot negotiate with a pation the word. I repeat now what I said at Cambridge, that if my life should



Secretary of War Sees Harvard Unit Spring from Trenches and Attack

Praises Work of Men and Results Achieved-"Officer Material Both Abundant and of High Quality."

Secretary of War Newton D. Baker today got another glimpse of battlefield Harvard training field, at about 10 conditions during a "wave formation" o'clock. The Harvard unit was drawn charge. To be sure, it was only the up in parade formation under Maj. W.

charge. To be sure, it was only the Harvard regiment, and the battlefield was back of peaceable Fresh pond, and there was no bloodshed.

But the sight of the young men pouring up out of sod-hidden trenches, advansing in slow lines following an imaginary barrage fire, made his face light up in appreciation and drove some of the war-worry look out of his face.

He was emphatic in his praise of the college unit, too.

"I am indeed glad," he said, "particularly glad to see the Harvard unit and its training ground. The work these young men are doing has a very high military value and is pouring into our army a steady stream of highly trained men.

men.

"The brilliant French officers giving these courses here have contributed especially to the value of the training. The impression left in my mind is that our officers and our officer material are both abundant and of a high quality, and that the officers have a fine opportunity here in their training to fit them for their great tasks."

Secretary Baker was accompanied by Senator Lodge, President Lowell, Dr. Grenfell, A. E. Filene, Lt. Col. Azan, Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge, Prof. H. A. Perkins of Trinity College and Lt. Morlze.

MR. BAKER'S SPEECHES

It has been customary for critics of the administration to group Daniels and Baker as ill-suited for the great responsibilities which the war has thrust upon them. And the essentially pacifist theories which the secretary of war long espoused undoubtedly made the task of leadership in war preparations seem for

him quite uncongenial.

But no one who has heard any of his speeches in the last few days can fail to recognize him as a man of marked intellectuality and of exceptional powers of convincing state-There is a simplicity about his style and a freedom from the ornate which are wholly in keeping with the modern theory of oratory. Without any of the arts of the old-time declaimer, he holds his audiences absolutely, and does so by the straightforwardness and persuasiveness of his appeal.

Both as a speaker and as an administrator he resembles Woodrow Wilson. If our President could bequeath the office to a successor, he would be likely to name his secretary of war as the next man in line. They are strikingly alike. Each makes the same sort of appeal. Each represents the same type of thought and of expression. And have you thought of the political availability "the man from Cleveland"?

The party arrived at Fresh Pond, the

up in parade formation under Maj. W.S. Flynn, U. S. At. retired, the commandant of the training school.

They passed up and down the long line, Secretary Baker calling attention to the things that appealed especially to him. After this review, the secretary's party withdrew to a knoll overlooking the system of trenches and barbed wire outposts, while the regiment broke into the regular battle front units of about 60 men each.

By the time the secretary had reached his coign of vantage not a man of the regiment was to be seen. Even the frenches, faced as they were with sod that matched exactly the burned looking grass in front of them, almost defied detection.

grass in front of them, almost defied de-

At Secretary Baker's side was Lt. Morize, who gave the signal for the attack, and explained the technical value of the "wave formation." When the French lieutenant blew his whistle the men poured out of the trenches that stretched across the field.

They left the cuts in the ground is lines. In the first line came bombers, then grenadiers, followed by riflemen, and then by machine guns and riflemen. The uninitiated expected to see these men leap from the trenches asd dash, yelling, toward the barbed wires ahead. But they didn't. The successive lines moved forward slowly, maintaining the

moved forward slowly, maintaining the intervals along the front of the line. This, Lt. Morize explained, was becaust the men were following a curtain of artillery shells technically called the

artillery shells technically called the barrage.

After the "battle," Secretary Baker inspected the trenches themselves. He jumped down the muddy excavations and even crawled into a bomb proof. When he came out he was splotched with mud, but grinning his approval.

26,

Transcript Oct 26'17

BAKER SAYS GOOD-BY

Secretary of War Goes Back to Washington After Brief and Busy Visit to

If all the days of Secretary of War Baker If all the days of Secretary of War Baker are as full as yesterday, then he is pretty sturdy, in spite of the fact that President Storrow of the Boston City Club called him a "frail little chap." Of course, Mr. Storrow's reference was only figurative, and his implication was that some of the best leaders have not been physical giants. From being nearly drowned out at Camp Devens on Wednesday, the Secretary yesterday approached his job fresh and cleareyed—a job which included a review of the

terday approached his job fresh and clear-eyed—a job which included a review of the Harvard Regiment, a luncheon and talk at the City Club, a talk to the War Camp Community Committee, a visit to Common-wealth Pier and a conference with a strike committee representing the disgruntled workmen at the Watertown Arsenal. He left for Washington at seven o'clock still in good form in good form.

in good form.

The Secretary of War told the committee of the Watertown strikers that he would send a man from Washington to adjust the difficulties. After a conference with General Hodges, commander of Camp Devens, the Secretary was asked if the men at Ayer were to be sent South, and he replied with point that Camp Devens was getting on swimmingly, and it was probable that Ayer will be tried out a while longer at least, before it is abandoned. Whether the Federal Government shall take over Commonwealth Pier is another matter still in abeyance. Secretary Baker said that the pier has excellent transportamatter still in adopance. Secretary Baker said that the pier has excellent transportation facilities and can handle cargoes expeditiously, but its taking by the Government depends on the demands of the fu-

Wherever the Secretary of War went on his brief visit he was cordially received and left a pleasing impression—the impression also that he is a man of discernment and prompt decision, but a quiet man who is not making grandstand along who is not making grandstand plays.

> call to get them Bost Posts BELATED APPRECIATION

It is amusing as well as pleasing to note how much commendation of Secretary Baker is now being expressed by certain of our contemporaries that have for a long time been in the habit of sneering at the able and highly efficient head of the War Department.

One of our neighbors suddenly discovers that Mr. Baker is "a man of marked intellectuality and of exceptional powers of convincing statement" and that "both as a speaker and as an administrator he resembles Woodrow Wilson" - certainly high praise. Another observes that "those who are nearest to him are becoming enthusiastic in their estimates and sanguine in their expectations.'

The secretary deserves these encomiums, as his whole career in the department has proved. Those of us who recognized his power and efficiency earlier are glad to find even belated appreciation of him.

You'll never get one of the Kaiser's iron crosses for subscribing to the Liberty Loan-but do you care? Obtain a better decoration today.

Wash. Zime Oct. 30/1

MEN WANT FIGHT, 5 OUT OF 6 REPLY TO BAKER QUERY

A census of the training camps taken by Secretary of shows that the men of the national army are eager to go to France at

The census compilation was made from question cards filled out by the from question cards filled out by the drafted men as they entered camp. This work, conducted by a personal classification committee under Prof. Walter Dill Scott, amounts to a life history of the men, showing education, business experience, the salary they received in civil life, their ability to speak foreign language and facts of their family life.

One question asked each man is: "What do you want to do?"

Preponderance for "Fight."

Secretary Baker received reports from five or six of the largest camps and found the men wanted to fight. "I don't care what I do just so I get to France among the first," summarized their answers, Secretary Baker said:

Baker said:
Another question asked was the branch of the service selectives preferred.

"Now, one who didn't know America," Secretary Baker said in comment, "would expect them to say:

"Well, I have been working in a store;" 'I have been a hand on a farm;" 'I have been a mechanic; 'I have been a clerk;" 'I don't know much about guns and cannon, perhaps some one of the non-combatant places is the place where I can render the best service."

Infantry First Choice.

"But what is the fact? These sons and brothers, drawn out of life by and brothers, drawn out of life by selection—more than one-third have asked to go into the infantry service. The next choice is the light artillery; the next is the heavy artillery service; the next is the aviation service.

"So that what they asked for in a tremendously predominating majority of instances is not the non-combatant service for which their previous experience might stell qualify them.

perience might well quality them, but the fighting branch, so that they can take the risk of fighting for their country with the real weapons of

war.

"The boys at the front and getting ready to go are all right. Our nation need have nothing but mounting pride at the spectacle they present."

Boston Heraed Och. 21/17. Batter praise Commesator Pin & Soule.

The Gudefeedent Och, 27/17.

Credit failing, the war fails; the hope of Washington, the faith value freedom under the Declaration of Independence above slavery under e to the Liberty Loan." Lieut.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge.

BOSTON HERALD BOSTON

FRIDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 26, 1917—TWENTY PAGES

ONE CENT.

INE PIER AND DOCK

ent's Usefulness to Government Will-Depend on Growth of Needs, He Says.

HES SPENDS BUSY DAY IN BOSTON

vard Regiment and Makes Two Speches.

Secretary Baker spent a busy day ads in Boston. He crowded the events of rms a week into a single day and with saw characteristic energy kept his military, oss naval, official and public attendants on by the jump. He reviewed the Harvard ays, regiment, settled the Watertown arsenal hua strike, held two conferences, dined, looked over Boston harbor and its approaches and docks and started back for Washington in the same day. Milithe tary and naval attendants accompanied New Interstate Commerce Combe him in relays and he led each of them m- a whirlwind course over the city.

Unheralded Visit to Pier. At 7 o'clock last evening, when he on, boarded the Federal Express to return eep to Washington, he was as fresh as when PLANS SYSTEMATIC COURS accompanied him on his tour were well one spent and they were all of greater rait stature than Mr. Baker.

The war secretary's visit to Commo the wealth pier was heralded only a few minutes before he appeared, but naval discipline brought about a transformation that would have pleased him had he been an onlooker. Lt.-Comdr. Edward L. McSheehy

captain of the huge "ship," had a few

minutes' warning that the secretary was on his way to South Boston. Officers and men were engaged routine duties when the word came, but turns to in a trice they were transformed into in operation huge reception committee nearly 1500 study of N strong, every man at his station with the ship's guard drawn up at the entrance, the divisions in rigid lines on shippers, deck and everything as shipshape as land publ though it had been known for a week He has

that the inspection would be made. Mr. Baker, accompanied by Fuel Ad- New Eng ministrator James J. Storrow, Edward substantia A. Filene and a military aide, arrived to improve at the pier by automobile. They were expected at the Northern avenue ap-(Continued on Page Six, Column 5.)

Mass Meeting NEUIL HALL FRIDAY

12 to 1 MAYOR CURLEY JOHN J. MARTIN

and SERGEANT HUR GUY EMPEY Will Speak.

Public Is Invited TEE OF NEW ENGLAND

BAKER PRAISES NEW ENGLAND HAS HUGE TASK TO WIN LOAN DRIVE

Watching Harvard Soldiers Go 'Over the Top'



ANDERSON HERE

missioner Hopes to Clarify

Believes Improveme

tions whi

Not

DELA

Distinguished Visitors to Harvard Yesterday Inspected the Regiment, Trenches and Other War Preparations. From Left to Right, They Are E. A. Filene, Secret ary of War Newton D. Baker, A. Lawrence Lowell, President of Harvard, and United States Senator Henry Cabot Lodge.

TOMORROW MORNING

Herald and Journal will reproduce the fix

page of a con official

New England Situation.

terstate c

MUST RAISE IN 2 DAYS NEARLY

Minimum of \$300,000,000 Is Well Passed, but Maximum Is Still Far Off.

\$200,000,000

LIBERTY DAY, \$52,770,000

This Must Be Doubled Today and Tomorrow if Maximum Is to Be Reached.

trict to the first Liberty loan, which was \$330,585,000, as given in the official summary by the Federal Re-

ady? And eady now. Baker Gives High Praise to Commonwealth Dock ALL H. C. DO

a smile to listen to the question he knew was uppermost in their minds—
What did he think of it?

He expressed his opinion of Boston
The expressed his opinion of Boston

REACH \$100,000,000 MARK

old the men how much it pleased him o see them at such a state of efficiency. Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, President Lowell of Harvard, Prof. Perkins if Trinity College, Mayor Rockwood of Cambridge, Dr. Grenfell and Mr. Filene accompanied Secreary Baker. Lt.-Col. Paul Azan und big side Lt. Morize, idined the retary Baker. Lt.-Col. Paul Azar and his aide, Lt. Morize, joined the re viewing party and at a signal from Lt Morize the unit went into action. Maj. W. S. Flynn, U. S. A., retired, commanded them and marched them up and down the field while. Mr. Baker looked on, noted a particularly interesting and pleasing detail here and there and called attention to it.

and called attention to it.

Then he witnessed a trench attack.
He saw the outposts, the barbed wire entanglements and suddenly he saw sol diers appear. They advanced behin an imaginary barrage, first the bombers hen the grenadiers and then rifleme and machine guns. Lt. Morize explaine the battle as it progressed and Secretary Baker was visibly impressed. The ne inspected the trenches themselves not by passing along the field, but by the pumping into the mud and locking the rench over from the inside and from a bomb-proof as well. He didn't mind a little mud on his shoes and overcost

nd he smiled with the satisfaction he Mr. Baker said that he was glad to nave an opportunity to witness the Harvard unit at work because their work was of immense military value and was upplying the army with highly trained

He said that the brilliant French officers who are giving the courses have contributed especially to the value of the training and he had gained the impression that officers and officer material are both abundant and of the highest auxiliary. lighest quality.

Later Mr. Baker addressed two meet-Later Mr. Baker addressed two theetings at the City Club, the first a meeting in the interests of the "War Camp Recreation Fund," over which Chairman Joseph Lee presided. The other man Joseph Lee presided. was a City Club members' luncheon in Mr. Baker's honor.

Addresses City Club Members. The gallery was crowded with memthe gattery was crowed with a speech to the City Club. When President Storrow introduced him as the "frail little chap," the secretary glanced up with a smile as he realized the difference in his size and that of the man who has become so "big" in other big affairs of state and national importance. In his response to the introduction he declared that he was pleased to hear himself analyzed because he had been too busy to analyze himself.

At the head of the table with him was James J. Storrow, Edward A. Filene Lt.-Gov. Calvin Coolidge, who represented Gov. McCall and the state; Maj.-Gen. Harry F. Hodges, commandant at Camp Devens; Brig.-Gen. John A. Johnston, commander of the department of the Northeast; Brig.-Gen. William Weigel; Brig.-Gen. Evans;

ector Edmund Billings and A. Shuman War the Nation's Business. Mr. Baker declared that the whole country was now engaged with a single

til the war is over. He said that pe tion, and that the people are united in the one great factor of Americanism, the outcome of the world war in which she was to play a part.

The secretary described some of the uthless acts of barbarism of which the rmans have been guilty and compared em to the barbarous acts of the early

then pointed out the difference b

He was well pleased to return to Boston and find that there are no longer any foreigners here, though he confessed he

Lad

Minneapolis and St. Paul Both Exceed \$5,000,000-New York Third in Lads' Campaign.

Buy Liberty Bonds Liberty



In addition to the lib made, we will devote of October 26th and 2

Liberty Loan Bon

As an inducemen to go the Extreme during these last tw otic duty, but realize we make the follow

To all those on Friday, Octob allow a discount either for cash have paid cash i payment, if yo dated as above rificing our er

We Will F

If we s or whatev Liberty B quently, or Satur lar spen chasing store

THE BOSTON HERALD

AND BOSTON JOURNAL

onth60 One Month Sunday, One Year\$3.50 FOREIGN RATES

Liberty loan, the Kalser would be in no doubt as to its meaning. Nothing would do so much to bring the war to an early close as this. Let us do it!

great responsibilities which the war

time declaimer, he holds his audi-

makes the same sort of appeal. Each represents the same type of thought and of expression. And have you thought of the political availability of "the man from Cleveland"?"

ness of his appeal.

"Fundamental Question of

Democracy."

of the New York state suffrage party,

DEMOCRATIC RALLIES PLANNED FOR SOMERVILLE

iam T. McCarthy, William J. Shanahan

SYNOD OF THE PROVINCE OF **NEW ENGLAND ENDS SESSION**

yesterday the synod of the Province of New England which has been in session in the Cathedral of St. Paul since Tues-day. It was voted to hold the next synod in Bishop Brewster's diocese in The subject for discussion was "Work for Soldiers and Sailors," and the speak, ers were Chaplain C. H. Dickens, U. S. N., the Rev. Dr. Alexander Manrand the Rt. Rev. DeWolf Perry.

oung Men's Fall the *best* oppor-reliable clothes

andard men's

out at its best ed with up-to-. Three-button medium lapel. In wide vari-

ES will reign his year. We a particularly

of sentence, but that the district seinted the pros-Describes Regiment's Uneventful Trip Across

- Journey to France Without Unusual Incident-Urges Friends of Men to Keep Christmas in Mind.

The Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, Catholic chaplain of the 101st infantry, U.
S. A., formerly chaplain of the Ninth
Massachusetts in a letter just received.
One day we interestingly watched the S. A., formerly chapiam of the Natta Massachusetts, in a letter just received and published in the current issue of the Pilot, the official organ of the Catholic church in Boston, gives a vivid account of the journey to France with a periscope, we got a feeling of security when we saw shell after shell strike within a few feet of the floating obthe regiment, and concludes his epistle ject. with a hope that the friends of the boys will not forget Christmas is coming, a time they are eagerly looking forward to the boys was a case of appendicitis and the suf-

SCHOONER

id royal-

em direct

r Hat at

STORES Temple Pl and 20 igrange St.

ington Stree

ferer was Private George T. Ahearn of 292 Bennington street, East Boston. We transferred him to the cruiser.

iberty and for Liberty Alone"1971

Profit Sharing Stamps

CAL ECONOMIES

esignate Friday Bargains

PRICE DRUG | Men's and Women's 7

Bath Slippers

rriday

Street Floor

31/2 feet long, with drop

Fifth Floor

MACKINAWS

Heavy win-

ty patterns.

Friday Spe-

d all new feathrom dust or

1x27, covered

h. 1.49

- cial,

ond Floor

LLOWS

y Spe- 72c BASKET GRATE

Mail or Phone Orders

Bay Rum....21¢ Vitch Hazel...37¢ ch Hazer. ar-Ready Razor,

DOTWEAR

89c Rubbers - -

Special, 75c Gents' \$1.50 Shoes-Sizes to

ING APPAREL

39c Drawers-

Fri- 26c \$6.98 Rain cashmere.

Corsets-

1.00

AND

AR

tone of regret for he said he to leave us. we turned to leave for our own ship

Transferred at Sea.

on end. In the oncoming darkness died toward the —, and arriving pes from the davits were lowere we were hauled upward the roll

Crashed Against Ship.

much appreciated.

A most unusual spectacle presented itself one evening. The sea became a veritable flame so to speak. Instead of the customary whitecaps each spray of water was a glare of light. The ships seemed surrounded by a mysterious light and their path through the water and their wake was one fiery pathway. This phosphorescent display could not be accounted for. Evidently the water in this section must have been surcharged with phosphorus that needed only to be disturbed to cause it to glow so luminously. Our ship's captain said never before had he seen such a spectacle. This display continued throughout the night.

Joined by Many Vessele \$1 Flannelette leaf, has clean white-Made of good wood top, free from I knots. Friday 3.49 I

24-inch size, centre dumping grate, dull 4.49 black finish... 4.49 TABLE OR PLANT STANDS Golden or fumed oak finish, stands 27 in. high, with 12-inch round top and underbrought back the sickness of the sea to very many. Quite a gale blew upon us toward evening and continued during the night and not until far into the next forenoon did it abate. The rolling of the vessel made sleeping out of the question for many, and there was a small attendance at meals. The fact, however, that we were drawing near to land made the inconveniences more tolerable. shelf, 98c Fifth Floor GAS HEATERS

quickly, costing only about one-half cent per hour for heat, 35c BOYS' SCHOOL

ter Mackthat can only come from America's sons.

All in all, our trip was very pleasant. We are glad to be on solid ground again, and, while we go to prepare for the serious work ahead, we hope our next inaws, for boys, 6 to 17, in pretexpedition will be as successful as the one just closed.





International Committee Begins Conferences in

LOUISIANA TO THE RESCUE

than the Cuban rate, plus import tax, the Rolph stated that the Cuban rate of the Cu Is \$6.60. The price paid the Louisiana planters, he added, would permit the full amount of freight to be absorbed to New York. Half the purchase will be refined in the South and half in the North, Mr. Rolph said, and the first shipment of raw sugar probably will start from New Orleans the first week to New York.

pected from Cuba this year, he coninued, and an effort will be made to
ate this supply on the same basis as

President Wilson Gives beet sugar.

After the problems brought up by the shortage in this country are disposed of, it was announced, the international committee will discuss the sugar situation as it affects the country's allies.

BRAZIL ABOUT Declare War Demands Early Settlement of TO DECLARE WAR

who called at the White House to obtain "Brazil does not look for war and does an expression in support of the cam- hearts, all our purposes are being of the federal food administration, serenity of those for whom honor is emphatic terms declared that woman

The national committee will co-operate with the international body after plans have been formulated to relieve the sugar shortage, it was announced. Besides Mr. Rolph, the members of the international committee are Sir Joseph White Todd and John Ramsey, Drake at the Brazilian government had previously results and Germany. The trouble because of the Babst of the American Sugar Refining Company and William A. Jamison of Arbuckle Brothers.

Louisiana Product Coming.

In answer to statements that the price of \$4.5.5 paid to Louisiana planters for \$4.5.5 paid to Louisiana planters for 100,000 tons of raw sugar was higher.

Brazil revoked her decree of neutral the special revoked his passed and say the fort the special revoked his passed that the special revoked its policy of aloofness, so far as it affected hostilities between the United States and Germany the rouble between the United States and Germany and William A. Jamison of the wint to spe of \$6.35 paid to Louisiana planters for ships in Brazilian ports were seized. at this time and show the consequences 100,000 tons of raw sugar was higher Recent dispatches from Buenos Ayres of the quickening."

folks every day at

These, for this week end, selling now:

en's suits, \$

Automatic Bargain

wool worsteds in

r dressers. Sizes

"It is with great pleasure that I reby the leaders of any party or by the voters of any party for neglecting the questions which you are pressing upon hem. Because, after all, the whole vorid now is witnessing a struggle beween two ideals of government. It is struggle which goes deeper, and couches more of the foundations of the Continuation of Aisne Offensive rganized life of men than any struggle hat has ever taken place before, and o settlement of the questions that lie the surface can satisfy a situation hich requires that the questions hich lie underneath and at the founda-

Hundreds of bargains for men Political Reconstruction Slow. The world has witnessed a slow as well as 150 big guns and many of litical reconstruction and men have small calibre.

ar is going to quicken the convictions Struck by Swerving Motor Struck.

Struck by Swerving Motor Struck. war is going to quicken the convictions and the consciousness of mankind with regard to political questions, that the speed of reconstruction will be greatly increased. And I believe that just because we are quickened by the questions of this war we ought to be quickened to give this question of woman suffrage our immediate consideration.

"As one of the spokesmen of a great party, I would be doing nothing less than obeying the mandates of that party if I gave my hearty support to the question of woman suffrage which you represent, but I do want to speak for myself and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this Union to take this action. I perhaps may be touched a little too much by the traditions of our politics—tradity which lay such questions almost upon the states, but I want to speak for myself and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of this Union to take this action. I perhaps may be touched a little too much by the traditions of our politics—tradity which lay such questions almost upon the states, but I want to speak for myself and say that it seems to me that this is the time for the states of the first Congregational Church. He attended the public schools of Melrose and afterward prepared at Andover from where he went to Harvard. The proposed in Melrose yesterday.

Amelrose yesterday.

Mr. Bale was born in Melrose in 1875, the second son of the late Rev. Albert G. Bale, who was for many years pastor of the first Congregational Church. He attended the public schools of Melrose and afterward prepared at Andover from where he went to Harvard and upon graduation joined the staff. He afterward became head of the Traveler art department which post he held until he removed to New York Tribune staff. For several years Mr. Bale engaged in the advertising field.

Few details of the accident which resulted in his death accompanied the and the public schools of the first Congregational Church. He attended the public schools of Melrose and afterward prepared at And

question of woman suffrage is one

the slowness of the proses. In a sense it is wholesome KILLED IN NEW J

PARIS ANNOUNCES TOLL

the Alsne today continued their success ful advance, capturing several importar villages as well as 2000 additional pri

tain's Troops.

ckening.

Few details of the accident which resulted in his death accompanied the announcement. He was standing on the sidewalk when a motor truck became unmanageable and swerved on to the sidewalk statistics him.

y, Melrose, for burial, the Rev. Taylor of Arlington officiating

PASSES . 500,000

ranted

32c

85c

15c

240

33c

33c

37c

220

it St.

His Full Indorsement to Suffrage for Women

Frederick M. Ives, Answering Sullivan Charges, Declares Price \$134,791 Too Low.

TRIED TO SAVE \$75,000 YEAR

chased by the company on Massa-chusetts avenue was a prudent in-



for weeks its have been Morse store, om our workave mobilized an

se attention are:

Morse hand

and \$25

ers, and priced

NEW YORK, Oct. 25—Efforts to will adopt.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25—President Washington, Oct. 25—President Washington, Oct. 25—President Wilson today gave full indorsement to woman suffrage as an impossible Law glad to have the privilege. solve the problem resulting from the will adopt. world sugar shortage took definite | Macau is causing considerable com conferences before the international | The Giornal Do Commercio says M. Rolph, head of the sugar division us into committee, of which James H. Post ous members before the Chamber is chairman. Both Mr. Rolph and Deputies a declaration of war will

ard of BANGOR dent Bertra

to those who love me. I will be honest with myself and with everybody, for I know there are those who love me. I Special, 53c Special, pair... 37c h ill be pure, for I know there are thos medium shapes, KITCHEN TABLES

Approaching Danger Zone.

These sentiments can be appreciated more as we were approaching what is considered the "danger zone."

Sunday was a long day. All activity was suspended excepting what was an actual necessity. The band entertained with some excellent selections and was much appreciated.

Joined by Many Vessels.

Joined by Many Vessels.

The next morning brought cheer to many serious looking individuals for but of the hazy mists of morning could be seen approaching our convoy of many essels which are now sailing alongside, it is not a very pleasant sensation to be constantly aware that an invisible mesenger of destruction might poke us midships at any moment and disturb in peaceful (?) slumbers for a dive verboard into what would seem to be infriendly waves. Neither is it a very easant office to have a life belt conantly strung over one's shoulder.

Sing "The Marseillaise."

Sing "The Marselllaise."

Toward evening after — days' sail we pulled into a friendly harbor. As the boats sailed close to the docks we gave the natives a rather pleasant surprise when, in answer to their demonstrative reception, we lined the men up on the decks and sang "The Marseillaise" to the music of the band. Then the familiar strains of "The Star Spangled Banner" sounded on the breeze and thousands of lusty throats poured forth those stirring words with a zest that can only come from America's

During this time we have not forgotten that we left loved ones behind whose



for mailing all kinds of merchandise. Extra tough stock, Forty 57-61 FRANKLIN ST

tures.

collar

Sizes

years

large

Sizes

VICTORY AND THE ROAD TO PEACE

A Message to the American People

E can make no forecast of the length of this war, but every consideration of intelligence and prudence directs us to enter it as tho it were going to be long, and to equip ourselves to do our task from the very beginning in the largest, the most effective way. That means the mobilization of the energy and strength of our country in a military way and in an industrial way, and of course it means the preservation, as far as it is possible, of the country from unnecessary dislocations of its industrial, commercial, agricultural and community life. It is a task in which the maximum of coöperation is essential to efficiency. I think everybody in this country has been delighted at the

freedom of our people from flashy impulses in connection with this great undertaking. I think everybody in the United States has been pleased at the good feeling which our people have maintained toward one another, the freedom of the country from internal disturbance and embittered difference of opinion. I hope that will continue; I think it will continue; and yet, in a country made up as ours is, it is very easy to imagine difficulty arising from an indiscretion or from an overzealous

state of mind.

We are at the beginning of the war. We are going to have losses on the sea; we are going to have losses in battle; our communities are going to be subjected to the rigid discipline of multiplied personal griefs scattered all thru the nation, and we are going to search the cause of those back to their foundation, and our feelings are going to be torn and our nerves made raw. That is a place for physicians of public opinion to exercize a curative impulse; and it is the duty of those individuals who make up a very large part of the direction of public opinion by means of their written or spoken utterances, to exemplify the fact that it is not necessary for a nation like the United States—which is fighting for the vindication of a great ideal—to discolor its purpose by hatreds or by the entertainment of an unworthy emotion. Every conflict we have among ourselves, every dissent which we allow to be prest beyond the point of expression of opinion, which is necessary to secure wisdom, every division which we allow among ourselves, delays the achievement of the great object of this

We have mobilized our financial power, we have mobilized our man power, we have mobilized our industrial power. Our financial power is exprest in billions of dollars; our man power in millions of individuals, and our industrial power in the inexhaustible resources of our

Now, in this mobilization of the people of the United States, we are going to jar their habits. Business houses are not going to be able to do as they used to do, in many ways; workers in industrial establishments, farmers who are tilling their fields, everybody, has been asked to give up, or at least to permit the temporary obstruction of some of their deeply imbedded, habitual modes of action and thought. As a consequence we are all going to be in a more or less disturbed state of mind; things are not going to be as they usually are, and so our minds are going to be filled with questions as to whether the things which are in an unusual state are in a right or a profitable state.

More than a million men were under arms in the army and navy on September first, all of whom are volunteers, because prior to that time there was not a drafted soldier in a single training camp.

The construction of sixteen national army [Continued on page 199 cantonments, repre-



(c) International Film

"I BELIEVE IN PEACE AND IN THE PROPER ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS OF PEACE -BY FORCE IF NECESSARY."-NEWTON D. BAKER

GOVERNMENT BY MURDER

BY WILLIAM A. McGARRY

PHILADELPHIA CORRESPONDENT OF THE NEW YORK EVENING POST

HILADELPHIA, the birthplace of national independence, is about to test the political freedom of its citizens in an election to fill four county offices, most of the seats in councils, and several minor positions. The issue, which is clear cut, is murder—the result of a political conspiracy proved in a court of record by overwhelming evidence—yet the answer is in doubt. With the Mayor, Thomas B. Smith, and seventeen other defendants bound over for the grand jury under heavy bail or locked up, with the knowledge that the killing was only an incident in the worst political reign of terror the city has ever known, the citizens of Philadelphia have not made it clear that they intend to throw off the yoke of contractor-bossism with its vicious, systematic abuse of public office and police power.

At this writing the outstanding fact in an unparalleled exposure of political rottenness is that there should be doubt of the outcome. But doubt there is, altho a few weeks ago thirty thousand citizens gathered in and around the Academy of Music to protest against "government by murder," launching, overnight, a reform movement that promised a clean sweep of the Republican Organization and the first move toward honest government. As usual in such cases, the type sometimes called "pro-fessional reformers" will be responsi-ble if the new party is wrecked. They have laid it open to attack by compromise with a faction as guilty as the one now on trial in all save murder.

THE killing occurred on primary election day, September 19. For weeks prior to that date the Fifth Ward, in which Independence Hall is located, had been terrorized by police and civilian strong arm men seeking to force the election as Republican ward leader of Isaac Deutsch, a follower of the faction headed by State Senator Edwin H. Vare and Congressman William S. Vare, his brother. The Vares had little use for the ward. It was

hardly worth the effort for the few additional jobs it would place at their disposal. But James A. Carey, who ruled as Republican leader for the weaker faction, headed by United States Senator Boies Penrose and State Senator James P. McNichol, was singled out as a target by the Mayor because of the part played by a Carey follower in the last session of the legislature in killing a measure in which the Mayor was interested.

For wanton greed and personal spite, the Vares and the Mayor ordered that Carey be overthrown. Thirty policemen who refused to do political



© Underwood & Underwood

Mayor Smith, who brought a political reign of terror in the City of Brotherly Love

work were transferred to other districts, and notorious strong arm men were brought in from river wards to take their places. The Fifth Ward had been "swung" before by just such tactics. But a week before the primary election it became evident that Carey, once a leading exemplar of election thuggery, had really gained a strong personal following and stood to win against the worst efforts of the police. Then a private detective agency was commissioned to import eighteen gunmen to put the finishing touches on the intimidation of citizens.

The night before the primary election this gang, aided by police in uniform and in plain clothing, raided the Carey political club, blackjacked two score men and a crippled boy, and walked away unharmed. On election day members of the same gang attacked Carey and John H. Maurer, Assistant District Attorney, with blackjacks. George A. Eppley, a vice squad detective uninfluenced by the quarrels of po-

litical leaders, reached Sixth and Delancey streets just as the attack was started, ran in to save Carey, and was shot twice thru the back, and killed, by one of the gunmen. The man who did the shooting and one of his companions were caught, and four other members of the gang were arrested by the New York police.

BUT after Philadelphia police, witnesses of the crime, had arrested the two men at the scene, it became evident that the department had rested its case. The Mayor was arrested by private prosecution, with Deutsch and Police Lieutenant David Bennett, who is in charge in the ward. Later the District Attorney, Samuel P. Rotan, caused the arrest of William E. Finley, executive director of the Republican City Committee, two operatives for the detective agency that imported the gunmen, and five members of Bennett's force. He also produced as "star witness" Samuel G. Maloney, local manager for the detective agency, who testified that he was hired by Deutsch and paid \$1000 by Finley to bring in the gunmen.

The evidence so far produced represents only the prosecution. It was presented at a preliminary hearing that continued for eight days before President Judge Charles L. Brown of the Municipal Court. Ordinarily such cases are brought first before a magistrate's court, which is not a court of record. Altho the testimony, as has been said, gave seemingly indisputable proof that there was a conspiracy to "get" Carey, the handling of the whole proceeding gave rise to a vague distrust on the part of citizens allied with no political faction; something more than a suspicion that the case was being "staged." Naturally the Vares have been quick to seize upon this.

But granting that no opportunity to make political capital out of the hearing was lost by either side, the singular feature of the case as it stands now is the announced intention of the Vares to attempt to prove a "frame-

up." After five attempts thru the police department to arrest Maloney, despite the fact that he was held in \$10,000 bail as a material witness for the District Attorney by a Common Pleas Judge, they succeeded in having him heard by a magistrate for a further hearing, at which they promise counter-sensations. In so far as they have gone in their announce-ments, the net result will only be to drag the Penrose-Mc-Nichol faction into the mire. Merely to prove that Mc-Nichol men plotted to have Maloney go to Vare men with a suggestion that he bring in gunmen will be of little apparent [Continued on page 190

FLEUR-DE-LIS

By Harold Lowther Alcock

"My soul to God—My body to the Earth—
My Heart of Hearts I give for France"—
A soldier wrote before the call "Advance!"
O! Soul so pure what nobleness of birth,
These are the words of love of highest worth.
But, wrote against the trench with slender lance,
Restore them France—and in the marble pour
From changing sands that sacred love he bore.

O Glorious France! how softly rests their clay, Who saved thee from the dark unwelcome day, Who gave their lives the first sweet flowers of peace, Who braved a surging hell for thy release, Who raised the lily ere it trampled lay, Let nothing now that was of them decay.

VICTORY AND THE ROAD TO PEACE

(Continued from page 177)

senting the building of sixteen cities, each to be occupied by 40,000 soldiers, justifies the announcement that all will be ready for occupancy as fast as the troops are called to the training camps. Within three months from the beginning of construction the Government will have expended approximately \$150,000,000 on this work alone. The largest amount appropriated before the present year was for the construction of the Panama Canal-\$46,-000,000. Within three months these new cities have been provided with sewerage, lighting and power systems. Each canton-ment contains about a thousand separate buildings. It has been appreciated that the cantonments are the dwelling places for men not accustomed to military life but to all the conveniences of the average American home. Both from the viewpoint of War Department has endeavored to make each cantonment a model city where the environment will be conducive to military efficiency and contentment. The entire construction has been brought about by co-operation between the Quartermaster Gen-eral's department and the Council of National Defense and its committees.

The task of equipping an army of nearly 2,000,000 men is progressing as rapidly as the peace-time industries of the country can be extended to meet war conditions. Minor inconveniences and shortages, which develop as the cantonments are opened, will be temporary. The response of American industry to extraordinary demands has

been remarkable.

The task of equipping the army began from the ground up. More than \$3,000,000,000,000 must be expended by the Quartermaster Department for the first year of the war. The difficulties and shortages have been and are gradually overcome. The food situation at each cantonment and abroad is reported as gratifying

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Everything, therefore, is making for efficiency in carrying on the war. The United States will never turn back until it has given the world peace—not merely a cessation of conflict. We are in this war as the evangels of peace.

Nobody knows what the world is going to be like when this war is over. No imagination is able to picture the sort of civilization the world will have after this conflict. But we do know that when this war is over the rehabilitation of a stricken if not paralyzed civilization is going to be a long-drawn-out and uphill task, and there will be need on every hand for trained minds, for trained and schooled men.

When the reconstruction of the world takes place; when a , finer and better civilization has been worked out; when the human race puts its shoulders to the wheels of industry and begins to spread abroad the impalpably valuable discoveries of science, I can imagine that a new history of the world will be written. And it will date, I think, from this great war, when men realized perhaps for the first time in a fundamental way that the waste in conflict was an unrecoverable waste; that the upkeep of enormous armies was too great a burden to bear; and that the real happiness of mankind is based upon the peaceful pursuits which aim to make available the great resources of the world.

When peace comes America will have a special opportunity for a great service! Washington

Greater Strength and Increased Service

THE Guaranty Trust Company of New York has joined the Federal Reserve System. Through this membership, the character of the Company is unchanged but its strength is increased and its opportunities for service are broadened.

With only a few minor exceptions, the Guaranty Trust Company retains all of its charter rights, and will continue its activities as a trust company under the New York State Banking Law. The personnel of its Board of Directors is not in any way affected by its new status.

The advantages resulting from membership will directly benefit the Company's commercial customers, and through them the entire business community.

As a member of the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the Guaranty Trust Company can enlarge the scope of its acceptance and discount business, securing for its customers the most favorable terms.

As a member bank, this Company has behind it the entire strength and facilities of the Federal Reserve System.

Guaranty Trust Company of New York

140 Broadway

LONDON OFFICE 32 Lombard St., E. C.

FIFTH AVE. OFFICE

PARIS OFFICE

Capital and Surplus

Fifth Ave. & 43rd St.

Rue des Italiens, 1&3

Resources more than

\$50,000,000 \$600,000,000

GUARANTEED incomes

\$66,000,000 securing the guarantee. An annuity provides the largest assured income obtainable with safety. Write to-day for booklet "What Are Annuities."

The NATIONAL Life Insurance Company MONTPELIER VERMONT

Restful nights mean Resultful days
Faultless since 1881

Pajamas Night Shirts

"The NIGHT wear of a Nation!"

NUMBER THINGS

AN OCCASIONAL PAGE BY EDWIN E. SLOSSON

<u>்</u> மேரும், மேரம், மேரம், மேரம், மேரம், மேரம், மெரம், மெரம், மெரம், மெரம், மெரம், மெரம், மெரம், மெரம், மெரம், மெரம்,

EFORE I got my phonograph I suspected that the advertisements might be exaggerated. But I found that they had not even mentioned its most interesting features. They tell how you can play on it but not a word about how you can play with it. They do not hint that by moving the speed regulator back and forth you can make a monolog into a dialog and a solo into a duet between an upper-attic alto and a sub-basement bass. They do not tell you how you can quite transform a record with little drops of water and little grains of sand and little spots of candle grease scattered over it. They mention various needles. steel, fiber, tungsten and jewels, but not a word about how you can cut up your old combs, be they rubber, celluloid, ivory or tortoise shell, to make needles. A hard wood toothpick, suitably sharpened, will turn a ten cent record into a seventy-five cent one. A friend from Utah tells me that the progressive people of the West have discarded the boughten needles and are using cactus thorns, with the end rubbed off on sand paper. I wish I could try it, but cactuses don't grow in New York City except in the Botanical Garden and there is a policeman on guard there.

BUT the needle is really unnecessary. So is the sounding box. So is the arm and resonance chamber. All you need is a photo film negative. Stick one corner into the groove and there you have it. If you bend the celluloid like a sail in a breeze you will get a fine tone. I believe the manufacturers are making a mistake in using flat diaphragms. A bulging one ought to sound louder and less harsh. If you haven't a negative handy use a visiting card, a postal card, anything. Use your fingernail. This makes the music far and faint but that is an advantage with most records. A mandarin could get along without any diaphragm at all—I mean in his phonograph.

Three or four films or cards can be held

between the fingers or fixt on a stick so as to run in different grooves. This multiplies the volume of sound and makes a medley of it. If you want to play the phonograph appropriately buy a set of the postcard portraits of distinguished musicians and let each play his own compositions. It is a pretty sight to see Wagner quivering with emotion as the "Valkyrie" races under him.

Of course you will cut out from the catalog the portrait of your favorite singers and paste them on the middle of the record. On a gift record you can paint a picture or a decorated motto or your autograph on this center space, covering up the advertisement but leaving the title. It beats the old-fashioned plaque or frying pan as a basis for the fine arts. A young lady who studied Futuristic painting at the Y. W. C. A. art school sent me a record with the loveliest centerpiece of ultra-modern appliqué, containing all the colors of the rainbow and some unknown to nature and found only in the aniline dyes. And it plays Futuristic music, too. You see she has covered over the hole in the center and cut another half an inch away. This produces eccentric music, like the Hawaiian, only more so.

The chief defect of the phonograph in its present stage is the scratching. There ought to be some way of getting rid of that, say by damping the scratch vibrations, for

these must be quite different from the music vibrations. I find that the scratching comes largely from the rubbing of the needle on the bottom of the groove and that it can be reduced somewhat by relieving the arm of some of its weight. In a transverse vibration machine the needle does not need actually to touch the bottom. What I am trying to rig up now is an extra arm extending above the arm carrying the music box and connected with it by a thin rubber band. By tightening this band by wrapping it around a screw the music box can be lightened until it does not drag on the bottom. Or, perhaps it would be better to have a backward extension of the arm with a weight running out as in scales. I haven't got the scheme worked out well enough to patent yet but while tinkering with it I ran on to something else. The greatest discoveries, you know, are often made by accidents like that, as by-products of research, so to speak. If you attach a long thin rubber cord, a broken band, to the arm just back of the music box and wrap the other end around your finger held high above, you have a device for retarding, graduating and repeating that beats anything advertised-which is saying a good deal. One of my first purchases was a record of "Nellie Gray" because that was the popular song when I was a boy, by which you can tell just how old I am. But I was disappointed in it altho it was one of Woolworth's most expensive records. It did not thrill me as it used to when I heard it sung in —— in those days. The professional twang and the mechanical reproduction failed to give expression to the theme. But by the simple device I have described I can get all the pathos that used to go to my heart when, sitting on a log by a Kansas campfire, I heard it sung by—whoever happened to be sitting on the other end of the log. Now it goes like this: "Oh my, Oh my, Oh my, p-p-poor Nellie G-G-Gray, they have t-t-taken you away and I'll never, never, never see my d-d-darling any mo-o-o-o-er." This is the true vox humana, the voice broken by sobs, wailings and stuttering. Everybody hearing it shakes with uncontrollable emotion.

T is curious that the phonograph should IT is curious that the phonograph succeed so well on some things and fail so utterly on others. Simple and pure tones of high pitch come off the best. A tinkling bell is almost perfectly reproduced, so is a xylophone, piccolo, a high key on a cornet, some notes of the violin and some tones of the feminine voice. But a piano sounds like a spinet, a bass drum is ludicrous and a pipe organ impossible. Good quartets are rare and when more voices are added the phonograph gets palpitation of the diaphragm. It is too much to expect that a single needle and disk should transmit all sounds. Obviously the only way to increase the volume and variety is to multiply the number of reproducers. The diaphragm vibrates in sectors like a Chladin plate.

However it may be clamped, it is bound

to stop some sets of vibrations and so spoil certain tones. I suppose the manufacturers have compromised on the form and mode of attachment that gives the best average results. But they might give us half a dozen different kinds of reproducers for different sorts of music, one for soprano and another for bass voices, one for

strings and another for the brass band. But for the full orchestra or chorus I do not see any other way than to have four records fastened on a single shaft, one above another with space enough between for a tone arm. In recording and reproducing each would have a diaphragm of different elasticity, thickness, size and mode of clamping and a special needle to correspond. One would be adapted to strings, one to the wood wind, one to the bresses and one to the bresses and one to the brasses, and one to the human voice. In recording each they would take up the sound of the instruments for which it was designed together with such stray overtones from the other instruments as fell within its scope. Being especially adapted to a single type of sound waves it would be practically deaf to any other and so would not spoil the tone by recording it falsely. For some instruments the transverse zigzag records give the best results while the hill-and-dale machines do better on others. In my quadruple record machine both types could be used on the same piece. Since the four records would be fastened together they would necessarily synchronize. (N. B. Patent will be applied for when I get time.) * *

THE NEUTRAL IN ALL AGES

490 B. C. While of course we cannot approve of Persian imperialism, yet we must remember that Athens is far from perfect and therefore we should at once shut off the export of bronze sword blades to the capitalistic republic on the Ægean.

1307 A. D. We deplore the expressions of partizan sympathy for Wilhelm Tell which have found their way into a portion of the press (bribed doubtless with Swiss gold). We hold no brief for Gessler, but Swiss militarism is just as bad as Austrian.

1570 A. D. The massacres by the Duke of Alva have awakened in us at times emotions almost akin to distaste, but since an early peace is the important thing we are indignant at the suggestion of any dismemberment of the Empire of Philip II. It should be enough to make the Dutch Netherlands an autonomous principality under Spanish rule. 1776 A. D. We cannot endorse every act

of George III's administration, but this by no means commits us to any approval of the harebrained fanaticism of such extremists as Washington and Jefferson.

1860 A. D. We fear that these attempts at the national unification of Italy will cause some bloodshed. Would it not be bet-ter if Victor Emmanuel would agree to "no annexations" and quiet the just apprehensions of Austria and the King of the Two Sicilies?

1917 A. D. (See pacifist press.)

MEMORABLE EVENTS IN THE WAR

Serbs Take Castoria.

Russians Take Mush.

Germans Sweep over Brussels. Hindenburg Makes a Drive at the Bug.

Italians meet Czechs on frontier. Bulgarian General Enters Drama.

French Get Their Aisne Back.

British Make Somme Gains, Shorten oos Line and see their Way thru Lens.

Germans and French Fight over Bac-

carat and Champagne.

Austrian Fleet Finds Shelter in Adriatic. British Mesopotamia But Bagdad.



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Newton D. Baker SECRETARY OF WAR

WAR DEPARTMENT

September 8, 1917.

OMING to the office of Secretary of War as an acknowledged pacifist, filled with prejudices against the army and things military, Newton Diehl Baker has been exerting all of his energies to make a fighting machine out of the military forces of the United States. That he has completely faced about on military affairs and his opinions upon the army is frankly admitted by the Secretary.

In one of his first speeches after he had assumed charge of the War Department, Mr. Baker declared that he had changed his opinion of the Army since coming in contact with its officers. He admitted that before entering upon his duties it was his opinion that Army officers were jingos and were plotting to plunge the country into war. After working with it, he had come to the conclusion that the Army was a society for the perpetuation of peace. Like all other good citizens, the officers and men of the Army wanted peace, the Secretary explained, but they were insistent that the country should be prepared for just such great national crisis as the present Great War has thrust upon

And it is no secret in Washington that Army officers are not in sympathy with many of the unreasonable attacks that have been made upon Secretary Baker. Those who have been close to military affairs realize that the slow progress that has been made in placing a force of trained troops on the firing line is in no way due to Mr. Baker's administration, but rather only the natural result of the general unpreparedness of an overtrustful country. This war was started with the skeleton of a regular army and tary Root he is a believer in the genwith a loosely organized and half- eral staff organization. This is set trained National Guard. The events forth in his opinion upon the general

Let me say a word of greeting and of gratification at the advent of "Khakiland."

Any addition to the proper and profitable sort of reading for our encamped forces is entitled to the support of all of us.

My hope is that this new publication may be put and kept on such a high plane that its support will be readily forthcoming, and thoroughly deserved.

Cordially yours,

Secretary of .War.

irrefutable proof of the contentions document in the files of the War Deof the advocates of national defense. An army of a million men can not be produced between "sun up and sun down," as Col. Bryan declared in answering the demand for preparedness.

In his Army policy, Secretary of War Baker has as far as Congress would permit supported the policy of the general staff. Like former Secreeral staff organization. This is set since the declaration of war are a staff. According to Army officers no of his office.

partment since the administration of Secretary Root shows a better grasp of military problems than this opinion of the present Secretary. In it Mr. Baker supports the policy of his distinguished predecessor and refers to Mr. Root as "one of the foremost lawyers of the country and one of the greatest Secretaries of War in modern times." This tribute to Mr. Root shows clearly the breadth of the views of Mr. Baker in discharging the duties



NATIONAL MAGAZINE BOSTON, MASS.
EDITED BY JOE MITCHELL CHAPPLE

Nevember 2, 1917

Honorable Newton D. Baker, Secretary of War, Washington, D. C.

My dear Mr. Baker:

Enclosed herewith is proof of portrait which will be run with the article for December National Magazine.

With cordial best wishes, believe me,

Sincerely yours,

JMC:HIB



President Wilson viewing heavy-duty trucks

"This War Will End When We Win"

declared War Secretary Baker last week, and almost on the same day Lloyd George announced that he could "see no road to peace but in victory."

Without ignoring any of the shadows in the outlook, Allied observers are unanimous in their conviction that the Central Powers are cracking under the strain. In proof of this they point to the recent brilliantly successful French offensive on the Aisne front, when in one day's fighting General Petain's troops advanced two miles on a six-mile front, capturing 8,000 prisoners and 70 big guns; to the cease-less methodical advance of the Ypres wedge by Haig's steam-roller tactics; to the heavy toll taken of Germany's naval forces by the Russian fleet in the Gulf of Riga battle, when fifteen German warships were put out of action; to the capture by the French of four super-Zeppelins in one day; to Germany's heavy withdrawal of troops from the Riga front to make possible an Austrian offensive against Italy; and to the ominous rumors of a growing spirit of mutiny in the German and Austrian fleets.

The leading article in this week's LITERARY DIGEST (November 3d), is a careful summing-up of the news from various quarters and its significance upon the outlook for peace through victory.

Other articles of uncommon interest in this number of THE DIGEST are:

ing the crews of American warships to debark with their arms for drill and manoeuvre purposes, says a dispatch from Montevideo.

standing as rigid as West Pointers on review, when the "Big Chief" from Washington strode rapidly across the passageway, bound for the office of Lieutenant W. W. Cowgill, aide-de-camp, as a short cut.

On the threshhold, in spite of his hurry, Secretary Baker turned, nodded to the file of orderlies at salute, and said cheerily, "Good-bye, boys!" "What do you think of that, fellows?" said Private "Tom" Kerrigan of Lowell, as the correspondents trooped past. "Secretary of War, himself, piped us and said good-bye. Some honor, that, from the head of the department, to notice three ob-

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TRUE DEMOCRACY.

It was the most casual exhibition of courtesy, but it hit the mark. In the opinion of the rank and file who discussed the incident today it showed "true democracy," and it was appreciated by the thousands of enlisted men as sincerely as was Major-General Harry F. Hodges' edict to the officers to be considerate of the feelings of the men under them at all times and to treat them with civility and never to speak to them harshly. Such policies are cementing more rapidly than comradeship, or anything else, the splendid organizations that have sprung up in General Hodges' family of 35,000 solders from New England and New York State.

Rough-shod methods are tabooed in Camp Devens. The slap-stick, bull-dozing method of the old army school is forbidden at this camp, where the utmost consideration is shown for even the most shrinking "rookie." And that is as it should be. the opinion of the rank and file who

General Hodges was quick to detect

DYNAMO OF ENERGY.

the moral and psychological influence of closer co-operation between officers and enlisted men. That was how the "golden rule" policy happened to be inaugurated at Camp Devens. It is a practice and not a mere theory here. Secretary Baker spent exactly thirty-five minutes in camp when a reception committee from Manchester, N. H., spirited him away to grace a celebration there as star guest and orator. The delegation from the Granite State had been anxiously waiting at Division Headquarters for three hours, fearing that wires had crossed somewhere, when word was received from home that Secretary Baker had been delayed at Providence owing to some breaking of the train gear. of closer co-operation between officers

The head of the War Department ame from Washington unattended.

Gets Five Years at Hard Labor for Insubordination

Camp Lewis. Tacoma Wash., Oct. 25. ISHONO RABL E discharge from the National Army, forfeiture of all pay and allowance, and confinement at hard labor for five years, was the sentence imposed by military courtmartial upon Eno R. Larsen, drafted man from San Francisco, for failure to submit to physical examination for contagious diseases.

The sentence and approval by Major-General H. A. Green have been announced.

Also he was not rigged for a storm when he hopped off the Pullman at Ayer Junction at 1:55 in a stiff no-easter. He was without raincoat or umbrella. He wore a black frock coat, dark striped trousers, a black top coat, derby and black four-in-hand tie. He looked like a church usher or the best man at a wedding. The former newspaper man and lawyer, who won a three-cent street car fare for Cleveland, is small and slight and as nimble as a cricket. He has keen black eyes, prominent nose, rather a pallid complexion, dark hair Also he was not rigged for a storm

rather a pallid complexion, dark hair and is a dynamo of nervous energy.

No official announcement of his coming had been received from Manchester, and then General Hodges and Lieutenant Cowgill got busy. They surprised and pleased Secretary Baker

by having a comfortable closed car at the station to meet him.

They landed him at division head-quarters at 2:15. It was a wonder that the squad of soldiers at the gate that the squad of soldiers at the gate did not hold up the car and place the War Secretary and their general under arrest as part of the Liberty Day pranks, until they had surrendered a \$1 tax for entering with an automobile and each bought a tag for a quarter.

One of the tag pedlers started to, but noticed familiar faces through the flaps, and that was how it happened that the glass windshield of the general's auto lacked the placard pasted on all others that produced, inscribed "Pinched by Camp Devens."

No sooner did Secretary Baker reach the private office of General Hodges than he lighted his briar pipe and puffed away, as he asked to have members of the staff and chiefs of departments brought before him, one at a time. These included Lieutenant-Colonel M. B. Stewart, chief of staff; Major Wainwright, assistant chief of staff; Captain A. F. Browne, assistant chief of staff and intelligence officer, and the heads of the Quartermasters and Ordnance Departments and the chief surgeon.

After Secretary Baker had gone, General Hodges said:

"Mr. Baker had certain questions to ask each officer summoned before him and every question had a point. He knew exactly what he wanted, and he got it. He was particularly interested in equipment. He expressed satisfaction over conditions here. He did not waste time nor words.

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more time. We feel proud of what we have accomplished here. Naturally, he has seen other cantonments, but we feel, without boasting, that none can make a better showing than our New England camp. On that account I regretted that we were unable to put our best foot forward today while Mr. Baker was here. Not a word was mentioned about a possible transfer of the camp to the South." Secretary Baker received the members of the New Hampshire delegation after he had interviewed the chief officers of the camp. This delegation was made up of Mayor Henry W. Spaulding or Manchester, Congressman Edward B. Wason of Nashua; Postmaster John R. Willis, Colonel William Marcotte, chairman of the Public Safety Committee of Manchester; former District Attorney P. H. Sullivan, and George L. Kibby, an editor of the Manchester Union and member of the Public Safety Committee. While they waited the parade of 15,000 got under way in their home

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GAS DEFENCE SCHOOLS.

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In compliance with general orders from the War Department issued to all National Guard and National Army camps, "Schools for Gas Defence" are to be established without delay. A gas house is to be built near the Base Hospital here.

INCAMP DEVENS V BAKER SHOWS DEMOCRATI

MINISTER AND TO TOO WELL

By BERT FORD.

Camp Devens, Ayer, Oct. 25.—They are calling from "Soldiers Three" today because of the honor shown them by Secretary of War Newton D Baker on his first visit to this cantonment.

CAVE VALID HAID

With the click of the knob on General Hodges' office door, the trio of orderlies were on their feet and standing as rigid as West Pointers on review, when the "Big Chief" from Washington strode rapidly across the passageway, bound for the office of Lieutenant W. W. Cowgill, aide-de-camp, as a short cut.

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Just before leaving camp, Mr. Baker said:
"I shall not return tomorrow to inspect this cantonment. I must defer that until later, but I cannot fix the date at this time. It is pretty hard for me to steal away from Washington these days with affairs so pressing. I shall be here again in the near future to look the place over."

In compliance with general orders from the War Department issued to all National Guard and National Army camps, "Schools for Gas Defence" are to be established without delay. A gas house is to be built near the Base Hospital here.

